

Integrated Chinese Web App Level 3 Lesson 1

Step 1:

Take a look at the overall content and learn the following new words and phrases (in Pinyin, English and in either simplified or traditional) FIRST:

Lesson	Learning Objectives	Grammar	Words & Phrases	Cultural Literacy
1 开学/開學 Starting a New Semester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how to write your Chinese name Say where you were born and grew up Discuss the pros and cons of living on and off campus Express a dissenting opinion politely 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The particle 了 (IV) Sentences with 是…的 (I) revisited 除了…以外, 都… Connecting sentences (I) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 觉得/覺得 (to feel, to think) 方便 (convenient) 安全/安全 (safe) 省钱/省錢 (to save money, to economize) 自由 (free, unconstrained) 不见得/不見得 (not necessarily) 好处/好處 (advantage, benefit) 适应/適應 (to adapt, to become accustomed to) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School relationships Homonyms Military training

- Title of the lesson:
- Words & Phrases (Textbook pp. 17-23)
 - Find the words under the Vocabulary List.
 - Go through pp. 17-23 and read the sample sentences using [the audio clip](#) to help you comprehend.
 - Review vocabulary items, and identify unfamiliar words. Create a word list in your own notebook and learn them.
 - Type out the sentences (ABOUT 30 OF THEM) IN CHARACTERS. This is going to be the first homework for every lesson and will count for 40% of your quiz of the week.

Step 2:

- Answer the “Before You Study” questions: can you read and understand? Can you answer verbally and also in writing/typing?
- Follow the “When you Study” section to go over the main text: go for comprehension. Use the audio file at least three times:
 - Listen the 1st time, and skim the text and try to get a general idea of the narrative.
 - Listen the 2nd time, pause as often as needed and check text more closely for comprehension.
 - Listen for the 3rd time, and try to repeat if you can, or try to translate as you go.

d. Identify any difficult words, phrases or sentences. Underline key words and patterns.

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你是大學幾年級的學生？
- 2 你住在學校宿舍裡嗎？

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你是大学几年级的学生？
- 2 你住在学校宿舍里吗？

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 張天明是怎麼介紹自己的名字的？
- 2 為什麼有的人喜歡住在校內，有的人喜歡住在校外？
- 3 柯林住在哪兒？為什麼？

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 张天明是怎么介绍自己的名字的？
- 2 为什么有的人喜欢住在校内，有的人喜欢住在校外？
- 3 柯林住在哪儿？为什么？

After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 請簡單地介紹一下張天明和柯林。
- 2 你喜歡住在校內還是校外？為什麼？

After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 請簡單地介紹一下張天明和柯林。
- 2 你喜歡住在校內還是校外？為什麼？

对，我爸爸妈妈是从中国来的。可是我是在美国出生，在美国长大的²。请问你的名字是……

我正在学中文，我的中文名字是柯林。你的名字是哪三个字？

张是弓长张，就是一张纸的张，天是天气的天，明是明天的明。

你是怎么来学校的？

课文

對，我爸爸媽媽是從中國來的。可是我是在美國出生，在美國長大的²。請問你的名字是……

我正在學中文，我的中文名字是柯林。你的名字是哪三個字？

張是弓長張，就是一張紙的張，天是天氣的天，明是明天的明。

你是怎麼來學校的？

* Here and throughout the book, red lesson text and letters correspond to explanations in the Language Notes; blue lesson text and numbers correspond to explanations in the Grammar section; and green lesson text corresponds to explanations in the Words & Phrases section.

課文

张天明是大学一年级的新生³*。快开学了，他家离大学很远，得坐飞机去学校。他坐飞机坐了两个多小时，下飞机以后，马上叫了一辆出租汽车，很快就到了学校宿舍⁴。

人真多！

你是新生吧？

是，我是新生。你呢？

我是研究生。在这儿帮新生搬东西。请问，你叫什么名字？

我叫张天明。

张天明？是中文名字吗？

張天明是大學一年級的新生³*。快開學了，他家離大學很遠，得坐飛機去學校。他坐飛機坐了兩個多小時，下飛機以後，馬上叫了一輛出租汽車，很快就到了學校宿舍⁴。

人真多！

你是新生吧？

是，我是新生。你呢？

我是研究生。在這兒幫新生搬東西。請問，你叫什麼名字？

我叫張天明。

張天明？是中文名字嗎？

我先坐飞机，从机场到学校坐出租汽车。
柯林，你也住在这儿吗？

不，这是新生宿舍，我住在校外。

是吗？你为什么住校外？你觉得住在校内好，还是住在校外好？

有的人喜欢住在学校宿舍，觉得又方便又安全，有的人喜欢住在校外，因为校外的房子比较便宜。我住在校外，除了想省点儿钱以外³，还因为住在校外自由。再说，住在校内也不见得很方便。

真的吗？那我以后也搬到校外去。

你刚来，在学校住对你有好处⁴，可以适应一下学校的生活。要是你以后想搬家，我可以帮你找房子。

好吧，我以后要是搬家，一定请你帮忙。

天明，前边没人了，我帮你把行李搬进去吧。

好，谢谢。哎，我的电脑呢？……糟糕，电脑可能拉⁵在出租车上了！

我先坐飛機，從機場到學校坐出租汽車。
柯林，你也住在這兒嗎？

不，這是新生宿舍，我住在校外。

是嗎？你為什麼住校外？你覺得住在校內好，還是住在校外好？

有的人喜歡住在學校宿舍，覺得又方便又安全，有的人喜歡住在校外，因為校外的房子比較便宜。我住在校外，除了想省點兒錢以外³，還因為住在校外自由。再說，住在校內也不見得很方便。

真的嗎？那我以後也搬到校外去。

你剛來，在學校住對你有好處⁴，可以適應一下學校的生活。要是你以後想搬家，我可以幫你找房子。

好吧，我以後要是搬家，一定請你幫忙。

天明，前邊沒人了，我幫你吧行李搬進去吧。

好，謝謝。哎，我的電腦呢？……糟糕，電腦可能拉⁵在出租車上了！

Step 3:

Review the vocabulary list, and make sure you know ALL the words listed.

This means that you can

1. say the word accurately;
2. learn its meaning;
3. type out the word in characters accurately;
4. use it in a sentence.

Vocabulary

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech*	Definition
1	开学	開學	kāi xué	VO	to begin a new semester
2	新生	新生	xīnshēng	n	new student
3	辆	輛	liàng	m	(measure word for vehicles)
4	研究生	研究生	yánjiūshēng	n	graduate student
5	出生	出生	chūshēng	v	to be born
6	弓	弓	gōng	n	bow (for archery)
7	长	長	cháng	adj	long
8	校外	校外	xiào wài		off campus
9	校内	校內	xiào nèi		on campus
10	安全	安全	ānquán	adj	safe
11	比较	比較	bǐjiào	adv/v	relatively, comparatively, rather, to compare
12	省钱	省錢	shěng qián	VO	to save money, to economize
13	自由	自由	zìyóu	adj	free, unconstrained

* Parts of speech are indicated for most vocabulary items. Four-character phrases, idiomatic expressions, and other phrases that cannot be categorized by part of speech are left unmarked.



Flashcards



Audio

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
14	不见得	不見得	bùjiàndé		not necessarily
15	好处	好處	hǎochu	n	advantage, benefit
16	适应	適應	shìyīng	v	to adapt, to become accustomed to
17	生活	生活	shēnghuó	n/v	(day-to-day) life; to live
18	搬家	搬家	bānjiā	VO	to move (one's residence)
19	帮忙	幫忙	bāng máng	VO	to help
20	哎	哎	āi	excl	(exclamatory particle to express surprise or dissatisfaction or to remind)
21	拉	拉	là	v	to leave (something) behind inadvertently (colloq.)
22	张天明	張天明	Zhāng Tiānmíng	PN	(a personal name)
23	柯林	柯林	Kē Lín	PN	(a personal name)

Step 4:

1. Review Textbook Grammar section (for Lesson 1, see Textbook pp. 8-16)

See Grammar sample page P. 8

Grammar

1

The particle 了 (IV)

The dynamic particle 了 can indicate that an action has occurred. It may appear after a verb; between a verb and a quantified object, as in (A) and (B); or after an unquantified object at the end of a sentence, as in (C).

A 昨天晚上我看了一个电影。
昨天晚上我看了一個電影。
Last night I saw a movie.

B 小王刚才在网上买了两本书。
小王剛才在網上買了兩本書。
Little Wang bought two books online a moment ago.

C Q: 你昨天晚上做什么了?
你昨天晚上做什麼了?
What did you do yesterday evening?

A: 洗衣服了。
洗衣服了。
I did laundry.

In all the examples above, 了 signals that an action has occurred, but adding 了 is not equivalent to making a verb past tense. In some cases, 了 indicates that an action will actually occur in the future:

2. Complete assigned workbook exercises (usually you will be assigned one listening, one reading, and some from Grammar & Writing)

The screenshot shows a digital workbook interface. At the top, there are controls for 'Close Panel' and 'Full Screen View'. Below that, the word 'Workbook' is displayed with a pencil icon, and two tabs are visible: 'By Lesson' (selected) and 'By Skills'. The breadcrumb trail reads 'By Lesson > Lesson 1 > Starting a New Semester'. On the left, a vertical sidebar lists 'Lesson 1', 'Lesson 2', 'Lesson 3', and 'Lesson 4'. The main content area shows a dropdown menu for 'Starting a New Semester' with the following options: 'L1-Listening', 'L1-Pinyin & Tone', 'L1-Speaking', 'L1-Reading', 'L1-Grammar & Writing', and 'L1 Character Workbook'.

Final Step:

**Can-Do
Check
List**



I can

Before proceeding to Lesson 2, make sure you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

- ❑ Disambiguate my Chinese name
- ❑ Ask and answer questions about where I was born and grew up
- ❑ Discuss my preferences for living on or off campus
- ❑ Express a contrary view politely