Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object
他	是	美国人。
我	认识	他。
我	喜欢	吃面条。
陈老师	教	我汉语。

A modifier primarily modifies a noun. A noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral-measure-word compound, and so on can all act as a modifier, which must be placed before the noun it modifies.

An adverbial primarily modifies a verb or an adjective. An adverb, adjective, noun, and a prepositional construction can all act as an adverbial. An adverbial must be placed before the verb or the adjective it modifies. For example,

Subject	Predicate	
	Adverbial	Verb/Adjective
我们	都很	忙。
他	星期天	去学校。
我朋友	在学校	写汉字。

四、练习与运用 *PRACTICE AND APPLICATION*

补充词语 Supplementary Words

2-05-06

1.	前天	qiántiān	N	the day before yesterday 前天下午
2.	后天	hòutiān	N	the day after tomorrow 后天晚上
3.	上星期一	shàng Xīngqīyī		last Monday; Monday last week 上星期一下午
4.	下星期一	xià Xīngqīyī		next Monday; Monday next week 下星期一一起活动
5.	上个月	shàng ge yuè		last month
6.	下个月	xià ge yuè		next month
7.	音乐会	yīnyuèhuì	N	concert 听音乐会
8.	老鼠	lǎoshǔ	N	rat; mouse

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9. 牛	niú	N	cow; ox
10. 老虎	lǎohǔ	N	tiger
11. 蛇	shé	N	snake
12. 马	mǎ	N	horse
13. 羊	yáng	N	sheep; goat
14. 猴	hóu	N	monkey
15. 鸡	jī	N	chicken; rooster

1 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills

2-05-07

Listen and read aloud: Add tone marks to the following words and sentences, and then read them aloud.

1. canjia
2. shengri
3. chang ge
4. qiaokeli
5. bu keqi
6. Xingqiri
7. bu haoyisi
8. jieshao yixia
9. Zhu ni shengri kuaile!
10. Tamen jiao wo shuo Hanyu, xie Hanzi.

2 会话练习 Conversation Practice

Pair activity: Create dialogues based on the scenes and the requirements below.

1. Talking about the dates

Read aloud these dates and also search online what happened in China on each of these days.

1911 年 10 月 10 日

1949 年 10 月 1 日

1997 年 7 月 1 日

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1999 年 12 月 20 日

2008 年 8 月 8 日

2013 年 12 月 15 日

（1）A：这是哪一天？

B：这是_____。

（2）A：你们的国庆节是哪一天？

B：我们的国庆节是_____。

2. Apologizing

Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues (using "bù hǎoyìsi 不好意思").

（1）

A：这个星期四晚上有音乐会，你去不去？

B：_____。

（2）

A：我要一杯茶。

B：_____，我们有_____，没有_____。

3. Expressing regret

Create dialogues based on the scenes below (using "zhēn kěxī 真可惜").

Scene 1: You (A) have invited a few friends to dinner, but B has a class in the evening and cannot come.

A：_____。（我们一起）

B：_____。（恐怕不行）

A：_____！

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Scene 2: You (B) went to Teacher Zhang's home; a friend (A) asked you what you thought about her daughter. That day, the daughter had a piano lesson and was not at home. What would you say?

A: _____?（怎么样）

B: _____。（不在家）

A: _____!

4. Asking about one's age

Ask your classmate beside you two questions about the age of his or her family members. Then make dialogues.

（1）A：他今年多大？

B：他 1994 年出生，

今年_____。

（2）我今年_____岁，

属_____。

3 听后复述 Listening and Repeating

2-05-08

Listen to the following dialogues and repeat what you hear.

（1）A：你的生日是几月几号？

B：我的生日是 8 月 23 号。

A：今天 21 号，后天就是你的生日。祝你生日快乐！

B：谢谢！

（2）A：你今年多大？

B：我今年 25 岁，属马。你属什么？

A：我也属马。我不是 25 岁，我今年 37。

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（3）A：下星期六是我的生日。晚上有个小聚会，欢迎你参加。
B：下星期六几号？
A：7月8号。
B：真不好意思。下星期六我们班有活动。
A：真可惜！

（4）A：她是谁？
B：她是我们的汉语老师。
A：她教你们什么课？
B：她教我们口语课。

4 阅读理解 Reading Comprehension

I

今天是林强27岁的生日。他1988年出生，属龙。林娜、王小云和宋华都参加他的生日聚会。林娜送他一个大蛋糕，王小云送他两盒巧克力。他们一起干杯，还吃寿面，祝贺林强的生日。

Answer the following questions:

（1）林强今年多大？
（2）谁参加林强的生日聚会？
（3）朋友们送林强什么生日礼物？

II

这是我们班的汉语老师。她姓张，叫张美华，英文名字叫爱美。她今年30岁，属牛。下个月8号是她的生日。张老师很漂亮。她喜欢看电影，也喜欢吃巧克力和蛋糕。她爱人（àiren, spouse）是医生。他们有一个小女儿，今年两岁，特别漂亮。张老师教我们口语课和汉字课，也教我们唱中国歌，跳中国舞。她是个好老师，我们都很喜欢她。

Answer the following questions:

（1）张老师是哪年出生的？
（2）张老师喜欢做什么？
（3）张老师的女儿属什么？
（4）张老师教“我们”什么课？
（5）张老师怎么样？

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 任务与活动 Task and Activity

1. I want to know more about you.

Class activity: Ask three to five classmates about their age and birthday and take notes. Then report your findings back to the class.

姓名 (Full Name)	年龄 (Age)	属相 (Zodiac Sign)	生日
1. 林强	27	龙	1988 年 10 月 27 日
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

2. Happy Birthday!

Small group activity: In groups of three to five, choose one person and pretend it is the person's birthday today, and you are going to a birthday party. Based on the information above, prepare a skit, including how to choose a birthday gift for the party, and wishing the birthday celebrant a happy birthday during the conversation.

The following words may be helpful to you:

送　喜欢　参加　去　可惜　蛋糕　巧克力　咖啡
寿面　能（néng, can）　希望（xīwàng, to hope）　生日快乐

6 写作练习 Writing Exercise

Today is the birthday of your good friend. A few friends will give him a surprise birthday party in the dorm. Unfortunately you have a Chinese culture class this evening and cannot participate. You write him a birthday card, explaining why you cannot attend the party, and send him your birthday wishes.

The following words may be helpful to you:

送　喜欢　参加　去　可惜　蛋糕　巧克力
咖啡　寿面　晚上　文化课　生日快乐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

五、汉字 *CHINESE CHARACTERS*

1 汉字知识 Knowledge about Chinese Characters

The structure of Chinese characters (IV)

Common enclosure structure:

(1) Four-sided enclosure: 1 [2] e.g., guó 国 (country) and huí 回 (to return)

(2) Three-sided enclosure: 1 [2] 1 [2] e.g., jiān 间 (between) and yī 医 (medical)

(3) Two-sided enclosure: 1 [2] 1 [2] [2] 1 e.g., jìn 进 (to enter), yǒu 友 (friend), and xí 习 (to study)

2 汉字偏旁 Chinese Radicals

Radical	Name	Stroke Order	No. of Strokes	Example	Explanation
礻	示字旁	丶 ㇀ 礻 礻	4	礼 lǐ (gift) 祝 zhù (to wish)	Related to "deity" or "pray"
忄	竖心旁	丨 忄 忄	3	快 kuài (quick) 忙 máng (busy) 惜 xī (to cherish)	Related to "mental activities"
月	月字旁	丿 刀 月 月	4	朋 péng (friend) 期 qī (period of time)	Related to "time" or "date"

3 认写基本汉字 Learn and Write the Basic Chinese Characters

(1) 其 一 丅 廿 廿 甘 甚 其 其
qí he, his; she, her; it, its; they, their 8 strokes

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(2) 耳　一 ⺀ 耳 耳 耳 耳
ěr　ear　6 strokes

(3) 虫　丨 ⺀ 口 中 虫 虫
chóng　insect; worm　6 strokes

(4) 皿　丨 冂 冂 皿 皿
mǐn　vessel　5 strokes

(5) 出　凵 凵 屮 出 出
chū　to exit　5 strokes

(6) 尸　⺀ ⺀ 尸
shī　corpse　3 strokes

(7) 文　丶 亠 ⺈ 文
wén　written language　4 strokes

(8) 气　丿 ⺈ ⺈ 气
qì　air　4 strokes

4 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and Write the Chinese Characters in the Text

(1) 星期 xīngqī

期 → 其 + 月　12 strokes

(2) 聚会 jùhuì

聚 → 耳 + 又 + 氽 (氽: 一 丨 ⺈ 氵 氵 氽)　14 strokes

(3) 蛋糕 dàngāo

蛋 → 疋 (疋: 一 ⺈ ⺈ 疋 疋) + 虫　11 strokes

(4) 盒 hé

盒 → 合 (合: 丿 亻 亻 亻 合 合) + 皿　11 strokes

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（5）属 shǔ

属 → 尸 + 禹 （禹：⺈ ⺈ 冂 冂 冂 禹 禹 禹 禹） 12 strokes

（6）可惜 kěxī

惜 → 忄 + 昔 （昔：一 ⺈ 廿 昔）+ 日 11 strokes

（7）快乐 kuàilè

快 → 忄 + 夬 （夬：ㄱ 二 夬 夬） 7 strokes

（8）礼物 lǐwù

礼 → 礻 + 乚 5 strokes

（9）祝 zhù

祝 → 礻 + 口 + 儿 9 strokes

六、文化知识 *CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE*

The Chinese Zodiac

In the Chinese "shǔxiàng 属相" or "shēngxiào 生肖" (zodiac), which animal do you belong to? In China, each of the 12 zodiac animals represents the year in which one was born. The order is "shǔ 鼠" (Rat), "niú 牛" (Ox), "hǔ 虎" (Tiger), "tù 兔" (Rabbit), "lóng 龙" (Dragon), "shé 蛇" (Snake), "mǎ 马" (Horse), "yáng 羊" (Goat), "hóu 猴" (Monkey), "jī 鸡" (Rooster), "gǒu 狗" (Dog), and "zhū 猪" (Pig). A new cycle begins every 12 years. The Chinese often talk about the 12 animals of the zodiac and often mention that so-and-so was born in the year of the Ox, the Dragon, the Horse, the Dog, etc. when speaking of one's birthday.

All these animals are full of symbolic meaning. For example, the Ox represents diligence, the Tiger represents courage, the Rabbit represents tenderness, the Dragon represents soaring high, the Horse represents strength, the Monkey represents cleverness, and so on. Some people have a preference for certain animals of the zodiac. The most popular animals are the

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