

CME2 U2L4 Lesson Handout

Vocabulary

1.	晴天	(qíng tiān) sunny day
2.	台北	(tái běi) Taipei
3.	气温	(qì wēn) air temperature
4.	度	(dù) degree
5.	转	(zhuǎn) to turn; to shift; to change
6.	多云	(duō yún) cloudy
7.	可能	(kě néng) possible; possibly
8.	下雨	(xià yǔ) to rain
9.	毛毛雨	(máo mao yǔ) drizzle
10.	澳门	(ào mén) Macau
11.	阴天	(yīn tiān) overcast
12.	台风	(tái fēng) typhoon
13.	东京	(dōng jīng) Tokyo
14.	刮西北风	(guā xī běi fēng) northwesterly wind
15.	左右	(zuǒ yòu) around; approximately
16.	下雪	(xià xuě) to snow
17.	零下	(líng xià) below zero
18.	天气	(tiān qì) weather
19.	怎么样	(zěnn me yàng) how; like what
20.	多少	(duō shao) how many; how much

Lesson Text. Read the text in characters first. Refer to pinyin only when you need it. Re-read from time to time.

1. 台北：今天是晴天，气温在十到十五度。明天晴转多云，下午可能会有毛毛雨。
2. 澳门：今天是阴天，有雨，气温在二十五到三十二度。明天可能有台风。
3. 东京：今天多云，刮西北风，气温在十五度左右。明天有雨。
4. 北京：今天有大风雪，气温在零下十到十五度。下周可能会转晴。

Reading Comprehension. Summarize the weather for each city. Answer in English.

		Weather - Today	Weather - Tomorrow
1	Taipei		
2	Macau		
3	Tokyo		
4	Beijing		

Text (in Pinyin)

1. Táiběi: Jīntiān shì qíngtiān, qìwēn zài shí dào shíwǔ dù. Míngtiān qíng zhuǎn duōyún, xiàwǔ kěnéng huì yǒu máomaoyǔ.
2. Àomén: Jīntiān shì yīn tiān, yǒu yǔ, qìwēn zài èrshíwǔ dào sānshí'èr dù. Míng tiān kěnéng yǒu táifēng.
3. Dōngjīng: Jīntiān duōyún, guā xīběi fēng, qìwēn zài shíwǔ dù zuǒyòu. Míng tiān yǒu yǔ
4. Běijīng: Jīntiān yǒu dà fēng xuě, qì wēn zài língxià shí dào shíwǔ dù. Xià zhōu kěnéng huì zhuǎn qíng.

Challenge: can you ask and answer the above questions in Chinese?

☐ Yes! I can.

☐ Not yet, but I can when I finish this lesson.

Weather condition words. Make a simple drawing for each weather condition.

1. 刮风	2. 下大雨	3. 下毛毛雨	4. 阴天
5. 刮台风	6. 下雪	7. 晴天	8. 多云

Directions: Draw a diagram.

东 西 南 北 东南 东北 西南 西北	
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What is the difference between Chinese and English when talking about directions?

Patterns. Two new question words. Translate each sentence into English. Make two sentences of your own for each pattern.

<p>怎么样 zěnmē yàng (how does it look)</p>	<p>1. 今天天气怎么样? Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmē yàng?</p> <p>2. 北京天气怎么样? Běijīng tiānqì zěnmē yàng?</p> <p>3. 你们学校的中饭怎么样? Nǐmen xuéxiào de zhōngfàn zěnmē yàng?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>多少 duōshǎo (how much; how many)</p>	<p>1. 今天多少度? Jīntiān duōshǎo dù?</p> <p>2. 你们学校有多少老师? Nǐmen xuéxiào yǒu duōshǎo lǎoshī?</p> <p>3. 你有多少朋友? Nǐ yǒu duōshǎo péngyǒu?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Brain Storm: What are the questions words you have learned in the past? List them all and write down pinyin/English. Also (verbally) make one sentence for each.

Report today's weather: look up weather condition for the following cities and fill out the chart in English. Prepare to talk about it in class (in Chinese)

	Cities	Highest temperature (in Celcius)	Lowest temperature (in Celcius)	Weather condition
1	NYC niǔ yuē			
2	Beijing			
3	Shanghai			
4	London lún dūn			
5	(city of your choice)			

Highest 最高 zuì gāo **Lowest** 最低 zuì dī

1. niǔ yuē jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?
2. Běi jīng jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?
3. Shàng hǎi jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?
4. Lún dūn jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?
5. _____ jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?

Speaking Practice. Practice with classmates the above questions.

Peer-Assessment: Ask each classmate you interviewed to assess you on your proficiency in asking and answering the questions. (Listening & Speaking)

Classmate Name: _____ Assessment: _____%

Writing Practice. Choose two cities (one domestic and one foreign) and write a more extensive weather report. Follow style in lesson text. (page 2 of handout) Write characters.

Writing Assessment

Self-Assessment: _____ % Teacher Assessment: _____ %

CME2 U2L5 Lesson Handout

Vocabulary

1.	暖和	(nuǎn huó) nice and warm
2.	有时候	(yǒu shí hou) sometimes
3.	热	(rè) hot
4.	常常	(cháng cháng) often
5.	又..又	(yòu..yòu) both..and
6.	打雷	(dǎ léi) thunder
7.	凉快	(liáng kuài) nice and cool
8.	冷	(lěng) cold

List the additional words about weather condition you learned in this lesson:

Lesson Text. Read the text in characters first. Refer to pinyin only when you need it. Re-read from time to time.

1. 上海的春天很暖和，气温在十五度左右，有时候也会下雨。
2. 香港的夏天很热，常常又刮风又下雨，有时候还打雷。
3. 北京的秋天天气最好，很凉快，常常是晴天。
4. 西安的冬天很冷，不常下雪，但是气温经常在零度下。出门的时候要穿大衣。

Self-Assessment: I can read ____ % in characters.

Reading Comprehension. Answer the questions in English.

1. What is the weather like in Shanghai in the spring?
2. What is the weather like in Hong Kong in the summer?
3. What is the weather like in Beijing in the fall?
4. What is the weather like in Xi'An in the winter?

Text (in Pinyin)

1. Shànghǎi de chūntiān hěn nuǎnhuo, qìwēn zài shíwǔ dù zuǒyòu, yǒu shíhòu yě huì xià yǔ.
2. Xiānggǎng de xiàtiān hěn rè, chángcháng yòu guā fēng yòu xià yǔ, yǒu shíhòu hái dǎléi.
3. Běijīng de qiūtiān tiānqì zuì hǎo, hěn liángkuai, chángcháng shì qíngtiān.
4. Xī'ān dì dōngtiān hěn lěng, bù cháng xià xuě, dànshì qìwēn jīngcháng zài língdù yǐxià. Chūmén de shíhòu yào chuān dà yī.

Patterns. Write down pinyin and English for any words you do not know. Translate the sentences into English. Then make two sentences of your own for each pattern.

1	又。。又。。	中国菜又好看又好吃。 我的弟弟又高又大。
2	左右/上下	今天气温在十五度左右。 明天气温在十度上下。
3	有时候	北京的冬天很冷，有时候下雪。
4	常常/不常	他喜欢打篮球，他下课以后常常打篮球。 我的家是中国人，可是我们不常吃中国菜。
5	会	我会说汉语，英语，和西班牙语。 明天会下雨。
6	的时候	今天很冷。出门的时候要穿大衣。 吃饭的时候不要看电视。

Translate the following into Chinese. (Using patterns from the previous page)

1. Spring in CT is warm, it often rains.
2. Summer in Shanghai is very hot, it often rains and is windy.
3. Winter in Canada is very cold. The temperature is often below zero.
4. My father will go to France tomorrow by airplane.
5. You need to wear an overcoat when you go out today.
6. You should not talk when you are eating.
7. Today's weather is both windy and rainy.

Writing practice.

城区 上海

[意见反馈](#) [相](#)

今天




















明后天

7天

8-15天

雷达图

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今天 2日	明天 3日	后天 4日	周三 5日	周四 6日	周五 7日	周六 8日
	 	 	 	 	 	 
多云	晴转多云	晴转多云	多云转小雨	阴	阴	小雨
11°C	17°C 11°C	19°C 14°C	21°C 15°C	19°C 14°C	20°C 15°C	20°C 16°C
 微风	 微风	 微风	 微风转3-4级	 3-4级转微风	 微风	 微风

Prepare the words/phrases
you need to do this work:
write them out first

Write a seven day weather forecast for the city of Shanghai. Write as many characters as you can.

Connecting words (prepositions/conjunctions) and adverbs:

1	可是	
2	但是	
3	以前	
4	以后	
5	又。。又	
6	有时候	
7	的时候	
8	不。。也不	
9	常常	
10	不常	
11	一共	
12	左右	
13	上下	

CME2 U2L6 Lesson Handout

A. Vocabulary

1. 暑假	(shǔ jià) summer vacation
2. 放假	(fàng jià) to have a vacation
3. 假期	(jià qī) holiday
4. 度假	(dù jià) to spend the holidays
5. 学期	(xué qī) semester; school term
6. 国外	(guó wài) abroad
7. 海边	(hǎi biān) seaside
8. 游泳	(yóu yǒng) to swim
9. 晒太阳	(shài tài yáng) to sunbathe
10. 开始	(kāi shǐ) to begin
11. 新加坡	(xīn jiā pō) Singapore
12. 那儿	(nàr) there
13. 两个星期	liǎng ge xīng qī) two weeks
14. 第一	(dì yī) first
15. 什么时候	(shén me shí hou) when

Lesson Text. Read the text in characters first. Refer to pinyin only

小花(Xiǎo huā)

1. 我们学校一年有三个学期，三个假期。在这三个假期里，暑假最长，有两个月。

2. 暑假里，我和家人经常去国外度假。我们喜欢去海边游泳，晒太阳。我们今年七月二号开始放假。今年暑假我们去新加坡。我们会在那儿住两个星期。

第一学期：九月一日到十二月十七日

第二学期：一月五日到四月五日

第三学期：四月十四日到七月二日

Self-Assessment: I can read ____ % in characters.

Wǒmen xuéxiào yīnián yǒusān gè xuéqí, sān gè jiàqī. Zài zhè sān gè jiàqī lǐ, shǔjià zuì cháng, yǒu liǎng gè yuè.

Shǔjià lǐ, wǒ hé jiārén jīngcháng qù guó wài dùjià. Wǒmen xǐhuān qù hǎibiān yóu yǒng, shài tàiyáng. Wǒmen jīnnián qī yuè èr hào kāishǐ fàngjià. Jīnnián shǔjià wǒmen qù xīnjiāpō. Wǒmen huì zài nà'èr zhù liǎng gè xīngqī.

Dì yī xuéqí: Jiǔ yuè yī rì dào shí'èr yuè shíqī rì
dì èr xuéqí: Yī yuè wǔ rì dào sì yuè wǔ rì
dì sān xuéqí: Sì yuè shísi rì dào qī yuè èr rì

Reading Comprehension. Answer the following questions in English based on the text on previous page.

1. How many semesters are there in Xiao Hua's school? How many vacations?
2. Which vacation is the longest? How long does the longest vacation last? From what date to what date?
3. What activities does Xiao Hua's family do during summer vacation?
4. Where is Xiao Hua's family going this summer? How long are they staying there?

Answer the following questions according to your own situation. Write characters.

1. 你的学校一年有几个学期？几个假期？
2. 哪个假期最长？有几个月？
3. 你的家人暑假里喜欢做什么？
4. 你的家经常去哪儿度假？
5. 你每天什么时候开始做功课 (gōng kè : homework) ?
6. 你的学校什么时候开始放暑假？

Location Words 边： make simple drawings and mark the location words.

北边，西边，东边，南边，上边，下边，左边，右边，里边，外边，
中间

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Activities: list the activities you can do for each season in CT (words you know how to say in Chinese. Make simple drawings for the seasons and activities too.

seasons	weather condition	activities
春天 chūntiān		
夏天 xiàtiān		
秋天 qiūtiān		
冬天 dōngtiān		

Patterns: translate the sentences into English. Then make two sentences of your own for each pattern. (Look up pinyin and meaning for the words you before translating)

几点?	你每天几点上学?
	你的家几点吃晚饭?
什么时候?	你爸爸今天什么时候回家?
	你的学校今年什么时候放暑假?
	Your sentences:

年	我学中文学了三年了。
月	去年暑假我们在美国住了一个月。
星期	我们每年在香港住一个星期。
天	明天是中秋节，学校放假一天。
	Your sentences:

Speaking Exercises. Interview two classmates. Write out the questions (in Pinyin or Character) first. You will speak only in Chinese when you interview classmates.

1. What's your name?
2. What grade are you in this year?
3. When does your school start summer vacation?
4. How many weeks altogether is your summer vacation?
5. Does your family often go abroad for vacation?
6. Where does your family like to go for vacation?
7. Do you like to swim?
8. What do you like to do during summer vacation?
9. What clothes do you need to bring when you go sunbathing at the seaside?

	Questions	person 1	person 2
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

Writing Exercise

Write a composition (in characters) summarize the result of one interview from previous page.

CME2 U2L7 Lesson Handout

A. Vocabulary

1. 过寒假	(guò hán jià) to spend winter holiday
2. 滑雪	(huá xuě) to ski; skiing
3. 得	(de) particle, used to form a complement
4. 是..的	(shì..de) used for emphasis
5. 台湾	(tái wān) Taiwan
6. 因为	(yīn wèi) because
7. 所以	(suǒ yǐ) therefore; so
8. 父母亲	(fù mǔ qīn) parents
9. 每次	(měi cì) every time
10. 堆雪人	(duī xuě rén) to make a snowman
11. 戴上	(dài shàng) to put on (hats and gloves)
12. 看上去像	(kàn shàng qu xiàng) to look like
13. 韩国	(hán guó) Korea
14. 非常	(fēi cháng) very; extremely
15. 滑冰	(huá bīng) to iceskate

Lesson Text. Read the text in characters first. Refer to pinyin only when you need it. Re-read from time to time.

1. 我叫黄雷，今年十五岁。我最喜欢过寒假。寒假里，我们一家人经常去加拿大度假。我们全家人都喜欢滑雪，我爸爸滑得最好。
2. 我叫周云，今年十四岁。我是在台湾出生的，但是在美国住过六年。我八岁的时候，全家又回到了台湾。因为我和我姐姐都喜欢美国，所以父母亲每年夏天都带我们去那里度假。
3. 我叫胡文月，今年十岁。我们家在英国住过七年。英国的冬天有时候下雪，每次下雪的时候我和弟弟都会堆一个大雪人。我们还为雪人戴上帽子，围巾和手套，雪人看上去像真人一样。
4. 我叫张同，今年九岁。我也喜欢过寒假。我小时候在韩国住过六年。那里的冬天非常冷。寒假里，我和同学们最喜欢去滑冰。

Self-Assessment: I can read ____ % in characters.

1. Wǒ jiào huáng léi, jīnnián shíwǔ suì. Wǒ zuì xǐhuānguò hánjià. Hánjià lǐ, wǒmen yījiā rén jīngcháng qù jiānádà dùjià. Wǒ men quánjiārén dōu xǐhuān huáxuě, wǒ bàba huá dé zuì hǎo.
2. Wǒ jiào zhōu yún, jīnnián shísì suì. Wǒ shì zài táiwān chūshēng de, dànshì zài měiguó zhùguò liù nián. Wǒ bā suì de shí hòu, quánjiā yòu huí dào le táiwān. Yīnwèi wǒ hé wǒ jiějie dōu xǐhuān měiguó, suǒyǐ fù mǔqīn měinián xiàtiān dū dài wǒmen qù nàlǐ dùjià.
4. Wǒ jiào zhāng tóng, jīnnián jiǔ suì. Wǒ yě xǐhuānguò hánjià. Wǒ xiǎoshíhòu zài hánguó zhùguò liù nián. Nàlǐ de dōngtiān fēicháng lěng. Hánjià lǐ, wǒ hé tóngxuémen zuì xǐhuān qù huábīng.

Reading Comprehension. Answer the questions in English after reading the text.

1. Where does Huang Lei's family go during winter vacation?
2. Can Huang Lei ski? Where is the best skier in the Huang family?
3. Where was Zhou Yun born? Where is she living right now?
4. Where does Zhou Yun's family go during summer vacation?
5. How long has Hu WenYue lived in England?
6. Does it snow in England in winter?
7. Where has Zhang Tong lived when he was little? Can Zhang Tong skate?

Writing/Listening/Speaking: Please write out the above questions in Chinese. Practice asking/answering in Chinese with a partner.

Self-Assessment:

Listening_____ Speaking _____ Writing _____

Patterns. Translate the examples into English. Make two sentences of your own for each pattern.

<p>得 is placed after verbs or adjectives to form a complement</p>	<p>他滑雪滑得很快。</p> <p>张明开车开得很好。</p> <p>他游泳游得很快。</p> <p>我说汉语说得很好。</p> <p>Your sentences:</p>
<p>是的 emphasizes the past action, time, place, etc.</p>	<p>你是怎么来的？我是坐火车来的。</p> <p>你是从哪里来的？我是从北京来的。</p> <p>你是哪天来到？我是前天来的。</p> <p>你是在哪儿出生的？我是在上海出生的。</p> <p>Your sentences:</p>
<p>次 measure word (for action) 一次 两次 好几次</p>	<p>你去过英国几次？我去过三次。</p> <p>我看过"Spiderman"三次。</p> <p>Your sentences:</p>

<p>看上去（像） looks (like)</p>	<p>他看上去像个商人。</p> <p>你爷爷看上去不老。</p> <p>他看上去六十岁左右。</p> <p>Your sentences:</p>
<p>因为所以</p>	<p>因为我在香港长大，所以我会说中文。</p> <p>因为今天很冷，所以你应该多穿点儿衣服。</p> <p>Your sentences:</p>
<p>每 every 每次 每年 每天 每个星期天</p>	<p>每次下雪的时候我和弟弟都会堆一个雪人。</p> <p>我们全家每年夏天去北京度假。</p> <p>爸爸每天早上八点开车上班。</p> <p>我和朋友每个星期天下午踢足球。</p> <p>Your sentences:</p>

Question and Answer (about yourself and your family) Note pinyin for the words you do not know before you attempt to answer the questions.

1. 你在哪儿出生？
2. 你小时候住在哪儿？
3. 你们一家人喜欢去哪儿度假？为什么？
4. 你会滑雪吗？你滑得好不好？
5. 你会滑冰吗？你滑得怎么样？
6. 你们一家人经常几点吃晚饭？
7. 你堆过雪人吗？
8. 你会不会游泳？你游泳游得怎么样？
9. 你现在住在哪儿？你是在哪儿长大的？
10. 你坐过飞机吗？你坐过几次？
11. 你喜欢你的学校吗？为什么？
12. 你喜欢暑假还是寒假？为什么？

Writing practice.

Where does your family go for vacation? What do you like about the vacation? Try using as many patterns you learned in this lesson as possible. Must have at least 10 sentences. (you should follow the style in the lesson text) At least 50 % in characters.

Writing Assessment

Self-Assessment: _____ % Teacher Assessment: _____ %

Fill out the following schedule sheet to prepare for the unit test:

content	how to prepare for it	when/how often	check if done
vocabulary	Lesson 4 Lesson 5 Lesson 6 Lesson 7		
lesson text	L4 L5 L6 L7		
patterns	L4 L5 L6 L7		
review workbook	L4 L5 L6 L7		
listening/speaking			
reading			
writing			
need extra help on: (make an appointment to see teacher during P5)			

