

Mandarin Unit 3 Lesson 11 - Lesson 14

Countries and Languages

Ms. Wu

Student Name _____

Bring lesson handout to classroom every day.

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Goals for this unit:

Listening	
Speaking	
Reading	
Writing	
Study habits	

Mandarin Unit 3 Lesson 11

日期:_____ 姓名:_____

Vocabulary

1.	亚洲	(yà zhōu)	Asia
2.	加拿大	(jiā ná dà)	Canada
3.	美国	(měi guó)	U.S.A.
4.	巴西	(bā xī)	Brazil
5.	南	(nán)	south
6.	南美洲	(nán měi zhōu)	South America
7.	北美洲	(běi měi zhōu)	North America
8.	法国	(fǎ guó)	France
9.	德国	(dé guó)	Germany
10.	非洲	(feī zhōu)	Africa
11.	欧洲	(ōu zhōu)	Europe
12.	南非	(nán fēi)	South Africa
13.	来	(lái)	to come
14.	马来西亚	(mǎ lái xī yà)	Malaysia
15.	洋	(yáng)	ocean
16.	大洋洲	(dà yáng zhōu)	Oceania
17.	澳大利亚	(ào dà lì yà)	Australia
18.	去	(qù)	to go
19.	去过	(qù guo)	have been to
20.	很多	(hě duō)	many
21.	可是	(kě shì)	but
22.	国家	(guó jiā)	country

Text: Read the characters first. (You can find pinyins at the end of this page if you need them.)

lǐ nán 李男是中国人。她去过很多国家。她去过
guò
美国, jiā ná 加拿大, fǎ 法国, dé 德国, rì běn 日本, mǎ lái xī yà 马来西亚和澳
li yà 大利亚, kě shì tā méi (yǒu) 去过 nán fēi 南非。

Reading Comprehension. Answer the following questions after you've read the text. (find out the pinyin for words you don't know before answering the questions)

1. 中国在哪儿? 中国在亚洲。
2. 加拿大在哪儿?
3. 法国在哪儿?
4. 德国在哪儿?
5. 澳大利亚在哪儿?
6. 香港在哪儿?
7. 日本在哪儿?
8. 李南去过英国吗?
9. 李南有没有去过南非?

Pinyin for Lesson text (at the top of this page)

Li nán shì zhōngguó rén. Tā qùguò hěnduō guójiā. Tā qùguò měiguó,
jiānádà, yīngguó, fàguó, déguó, rìběn, mǎláixīyà
hé àodàliyǎ, kěshì tā méi (yǒu) qùguò nánfēi.

Patterns: Read the examples for each pattern. (Try read the characters as much as you can. Look up the word (on page 3 if you need to.) Make two sentences of your own for each pattern. Write them out on the right hand column.

<p>1. 去 Qù 我去中国。 我不去德国。 我明天去中国。</p>	<p>(to go)</p>
<p>2. 去过 Qùguò 你去过中国吗? 我去过中国。 我没(有)去过。</p>	<p>(to have been to)</p>
<p>3. 学 Xué 我学中文。 我不学日文。</p>	<p>(to learn/study)</p>
<p>4. 学过 Xuéguò 我学过法文。 我没(有)学过。</p>	<p>(have learned/studied)</p>

Practice.

Countries you have been to:(in English/Chinese/Pinyin)_____

Countries you'd like to visit (in English /Chinese/Pinyin)_____

Continents and Countries you can name in English/ Chinese/Pinyin (fill out the chart below)

Continents	Countries (in the continent) you can name in English/Chinese/Pinyin
North America běi měi zhōu	美国,
South America nán měi zhōu	巴西,
Asia zhōu yǎ	中国,
Europe ōu zhōu	英国
Africa fēi zhōu	
Australia and Oceania āu dà lì yǎ Dà yáng zhōu	

Practice/Patterns

Additional verbs to learn:

kàn kànguò
看 看过 (see, read, have seen, have read)

e.g. 我看过 “Mu Lan”。 (I have seen "Mu Lan".)

chī chīguò
吃 吃过 (eat, have eaten)

e.g. 我吃过 ^{xiā rén chǎo fàn} 虾仁炒饭。 (I have eaten shrimp fried rice.)

How do you ask someone the following? What would be your answer (in Chinese)?

1. What countries have you been to?
2. Have you been to Canada?
3. Have you been to China?
4. Have you seen the movie “Jurassic World”?
5. Have you read the book “Harry Potter”?
6. Have you eaten Pizza before?

Practice/Interview

Interview 5 classmates in Chinese about their experiences. Make a chart and record the results of your interview. First write out the sentences (in pinyin or characters) you want to say.

1. Ask your partner if he/she has been to a certain country.
Nǐ qùguo (Zhōng guó)ma ?
2. Ask your partner if he/she has learned a certain language.
Nǐ xuéguo
3. Ask your partner if he/she has watched a certain movie.
Nǐ ànguó ...
4. Ask your partner if he/she has eaten a particular dish.
Nǐ chīguo ...

Name	country	language	movie	dish

Report: (summary) about 6 sentences. (e.g. 3 people have been to Canada.)

L11 Additional Vocabulary to learn.

1. ^{lì shǐ} 历史

2. ^{rén kǒu} 人口

3. ^{fāng yán} 方言

4. ^{shàng gè yuè} 上个月

5. ^{zhè gè yuè} 这个月

Vocabulary

1.	笔	(bǐ) pen
2.	笔友	(bǐ yǒu) pen pal
3.	地方	(dì fang) place
4.	等	(děng) to wait; etc.
5.	但是	(dàn shì) but
6.	出	(chū) exit
7.	出生	(chū shēng) to be born
8.	现在	(xiàn zài) now
9.	女	(nǚ) femal
10.	男	(nán) male

Text: Read the characters first. Refer to pinyin only when you can't read the characters. (Pinyin of the text is at the bottom of the page if you need it.)

他是我的笔友。他叫田家英。他今年十一岁。他是中学生，上七年级。他去过很多地方。他去过欧洲，美洲，亚洲和非洲。他去过很多国家。他去过英国，德国，美国，加拿大，日本，马来西亚，南非等国家。他爸爸，妈妈都是中国人，但是他出生在法国。他们一家人现在住在北京。他爸爸，妈妈都工作。

Reading comprehension. Answer in English.

1. Who is Tian Jia Ying?

2. How many countries have Tian Jia Ying been to? What are these countries?

Tā shì wǒ de bǐyǒu. Tā jiào tiánjiā yīng. Tā jīnnián shíyī suì. Tā shì zhōng xuéshēng, shàng qī niánjí. Tā qùguò hěnduō dìfāng. Tā qùguò ōuzhōu, měi zhōu, yàzhōu hé fēizhōu. Tā qùguò hěnduō guójiā. Tā qùguò yīngguó, déguó, měiguó, jiānádà, rìběn, mǎláixīyà, nánfēi děng guó jiā. Tā bàba, māmā dōu shì zhōngguó rén, dànshì tā chūshēng zài fàguó. Tāmen yījiā rén xiànzài zhù zài běijīng. Tā bàba, māmā dōu gōngzuò.

Patterns:

1. 但是 Dànshì (same as 可是)

我去过中国，但是我没有去过日本。

Wǒ qùguò zhōngguó, dànshì wǒ méi (yǒu) qùguò rìběn.

English Translation: _____

Your own sentence: _____

2. 你去过法国吗? Nǐ qùguò fàguó ma?

你有没有去过法国? Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qùguò fàguó?

我去过法国。 Wǒ qùguò fàguó.

我没(有) 去过法国。 Wǒ méi (yǒu) qùguò fàguó.

English Translation: _____

Your own Sentence: _____

Additional practice. (speaking) Ask a partner his/her experiences using these verbs:

1. 去过 + a place (e.g. Have you been to _____ before?)

2. 吃过^{chī guò} + a dish/food (e.g. Have you eaten _____ before?)

3. 打过 + ball sports that played by hand (e.g. Have you played _____ before?)

Practice (speaking)

Pair with a partner, ask and respond to the following questions.
(Read from the characters first. See pinyin only when you need it.)

1. 今天 是 几 月 几 号 ？	1. Jīntiān shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?
2. 今天 是 星 期 几 ？	2. Jīntiān shì xīngqī jǐ?
3. 你 出 生 在 哪 儿 ？ (你 在 哪 儿 出 生 ？)	3. Nǐ chūshēng zài nǎ'er? (Nǐ zài nǎ'er chūshēng?)
4. 你 去 过 很 多 国 家 吗 ？	4. Nǐ qùguò hěnduō guójiā ma?
5. 你 去 过 几 个 国 家 ？	5. Nǐ qùguò jǐ gè guójiā?
6. 你 去 过 日 本 吗 ？	6. Nǐ qùguò rìběn ma?
7. 你 有 没 有 去 过 德 国 ？	7. Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qùguò déguó?
8. 你 去 过 加 拿 大 吗 ？	8. Nǐ qùguò jiānádà ma?
9. 你 有 没 有 笔 友 ？	9. Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu bǐyǒu?
10. 你 现 在 住 在 哪 儿 ？	10. Nǐ xiànzài zhù zài nǎ'er?

Practice (writing)

Use the following phrases in sentences. First brainstorm with a partner to get ideas for the sentences, then write out the sentences. (goal: write ___ % in characters). Each sentence should tell a story.

1. 也
2. 都是
3. 都有
4. 都不
5. 都没有
6. 可是
7. 但是
8. 去过
9. 没有去过
10. 今年
11. 现在
12. 很多

Notes (Summarize sentence patterns you learned in this lesson.)
Do you have any questions you need to ask?

What do you need to work on so you can use the new patterns easily?

L12 Additional Vocabulary to learn

chū kǒu
1. 出口

chū qù
2. 出去

rì chū
3. 日出

chū guó
4. 出国

chū míng
5. 出名

tǔ dì
6. 土地

tián dì
7. 田地

běn dì rén
8. 本地人

dì lǐ
9. 地理

CME Unit 3 L13

1.	说	(shuō) to speak, talk, say
2.	汉	(hàn) the Han nationality
3.	汉语	(hàn yǔ) the Han language
4.	英语	(yīng yǔ) English Language
5.	日语	(rìyǔ) Japanese language
6.	法语	(fǎyǔ) French language
7.	德语	(dé yǔ) German language
8.	广东	(guǎng dōng huà) Guangdong, a province in China
9.	广东话	(guǎng dōng huà) Cantonese dialect
10.	普通话	(pǔ tōng huà) the Common language-Mandarin Language
11.	中文	(zhōng wén) Chinese written language
12.	英文	(yīng wén) English written language
13.	日文	(rì wén) Japanese written language
14.	西班牙语	(xī bān yá yǔ) Spanish language language
15.	西班牙文	(xībān yá wén) Spanish written language

Text: Read the characters first. Refer to pinyin (at the bottom of the page) only when you need it.

中国人说汉语。澳大利亚人说英语。
日本人说日语。加拿大人说英语和法语。
德国人说德语。美国人说英语。
英国人说英语。香港人说广东话，英语和普通话。
你呢，你说什么语言？

Reading Comprehension. Answer the questions in English.

1. What people speak English?
2. What language(s) do people in Hong Kong speak?
3. What language(s) do the Japanese speak?
4. What people speak the German language?
5. What language(s) does your family speak?
6. What language(s) do you speak?

Zhōngguó rén shuō hànǔ. Àodàliyǎ rén shuō yīngǔ.

Rìběn rén shuō rìǔ. Jiānádà rén shuō yīngǔ hé fǎǔ.

Déguó rén shuō déǔ. Měiguó rén shuō yīngǔ.

Yīngguó rén shuō yīngǔ. Xiānggǎng rén shuō guǎngdōng huà, yīngǔ hé pǔtōnghuà.

Nǐ ne, nǐ shuō shénme yǔyán?

Speaking Practice: Survey.

Interview three classmates. Write out the questions (you may write pinyin) first.

1. Find out name.
2. Find out birthdate.
3. Find out age.
4. Find out grade level.
5. Find out residence (where do you live?)
6. Find out birth place.
7. Have you been to China?
8. What countries have you been to?
9. Do you speak Chinese language?

Survey Questions	Classmate 1	Classmate 2	Classmate 3
1.			
2			
3			
3			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Additional Vocabulary to learn

1. 语言 ^{yǔyán}
2. 口语 ^{kǒuyǔ}
3. 小说 ^{xiǎoshuō}
4. 说话 ^{shuōhuà}
5. 说好话 ^{shuōhǎohuà}
6. 说大话 ^{shuōdàhuà}
7. 广东 ^{guǎngdōng}
8. 东方 ^{dōngfāng}
9. 东西 ^{dōngxī}
10. 东京 ^{dōngjīng}
11. 汉人 ^{hànrén}
12. 汉字 ^{hànzì}

Mandarin U3 L14

1. 会 (huì) can, meeting, party
2. 几 (jǐ) a few, several
3. 种 (zhǒng) type, race, seed
4. 好几种 (hǎo jǐ zhǒng) several kinds of
5. 语言 (yǔ yán) language
6. 爷爷 (yé ye) grandfather (paternal)
7. 奶奶 (nǎi nai) grandmather (paternal)
8. 世界 (shì jiè)world
9. 世界上 (shì jiè shang)in the world
10. 想 (xiǎng)to think, to want to, would like to

Text: Read the characters first. Refer to pinyin (at the bottom of this page) only when you need it.

她叫李小文。她出生在德国。她今年十二岁，上八
年级。她没有兄弟姐妹。她爸爸，妈妈都在德国工
作。她^{yé ye nǎi nai}爷爷奶奶也住在德国。她去^{shì jiè}过世界上很多国
家。她^{huì hǎo jǐ zhǒng}会说好几种语言。她会说德语英语和汉语。
她^{huì}不会说法语，但是她^{xiǎng}想学法语。

1. What does 世界上 mean?
2. What does 好几种 mean? (Remember we learned a similar term “好几个” before?)
3. Work in a group, verbally translate the entire text above. Write down the translation for the part you have trouble translating yourself. (How many sentences you have trouble translating? _____
The reason you can't translate these sentences is because:
_____)

Tā jiào lixiǎowén. Tā chūshēng zài déguó. Tā jīnnián shí'èr suì, shàng bā niánjí. Tā méiyǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi. Tā bàba, māmā dōu zài déguó gōngzuò. Tā yéye nǎinai yě zhù zài déguó. Tā qùguò shìjiè shàng hěnduō guójiā. Tā huì shuō hǎo jǐ zhǒng yǔyán. Tā huì shuō déyǔ yīngyǔ hé hànǔ. Tā bù huì shuō fǎyǔ, dànshì tā xiǎng xué fǎyǔ.

Patterns: Read the character version as much as you can. Refer to pinyin on the right hand column **only** if you can't read the characters.

<p>hui 1. 会 我会说汉语和英语，你呢？ 我会打棒球。我最喜欢打棒球。 你会游泳吗？</p>	<p>Wǒ huì shuō hànǔ yǔ hé yīngǔ, nǐ ne? Wǒ huì dǎ bàngqiú. Wǒ zuì xǐhuān dǎ bàngqiú. Nǐ huì yóuyǒng ma?</p>
<p>2. 不会 他是中国人，可是他不会说汉语 我会打篮球，我不会踢足球。 你会不会打乒乓球？</p>	<p>Tā shì zhōngguó rén, kěshì tā bù huì shuō hànǔ. Wǒ huì dǎ lánqiú, wǒ bù huì tī zúqiú. Nǐ huì bù huì dǎ pīngpāng qiú?</p>
<p>xiǎng 3. 想 明天是星期天，我想去跑步。 我不会说德语，但是我想学德语</p>	<p>Míngtiān shì xīngqítīān, wǒ xiǎng qù pǎobù. Wǒ bù huì shuō déyǔ, dànshì wǒ xiǎng xué déyǔ.</p>
<p>4. 不想 我不想吃比萨饼，我想吃汉堡包。 我想打网球，我不想打篮球。 你想不想去踢足球？</p>	<p>Wǒ bùxiǎng chī bǐsàbǐng, wǒ xiǎng chī hànǎobāo. Wǒ xiǎng dǎ wǎngqiú, wǒ bùxiǎng dǎ lánqiú. Nǐ xiǎng bùxiǎng qù tī zúqiú?</p>

Work with a partner, verbally say two sentences of your own for each pattern.

Speaking Practice: Survey.

Interview three classmates. Write out the questions (you may write pinyin) first.

1. What's your name?
2. Can you play _____? (a sport, you name a sport)
3. Can you speak _____? (a language, you decide which language)
4. Do you want to play _____? (a sport, you name the sport)?
5. Do you want to learn to play _____? (a sport, you name the sport)
6. Do you want to learn _____? (a language, you name it)
7. Have you been to _____? (a country, you name a country)
8. Do you want to go to _____? (a country, you name a country)

Survey Questions	Classmate 1	Classmate 2	Classmate 3
1.			
2			
3			
3			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Unit 3 Self-Assessment: check the boxes that apply to you. 日期 ____ 姓名 _____

	Tasks (in Mandarin/Chinese)	All the time	Most of the time	Sometimes – with help	No – I can't do it at all
1	I can identify all the continents				
2	I can identify at least 10 countries				
3	I can ask and answer questions about where a country is located				
4	I identify major world languages				
5	I ask and answer questions about what languages people speak in their countries				
6	I can ask questions regarding family members.				
7	I can ask and answer questions about countries I have been to				
8	I can ask and answer simple questions about experiences using “ <u>过</u> ” guò				
9	I can ask and answer simple questions using				
10	I can ask if someone is working or not				
11	I can use the word “ <u>都</u> ” correctly in sentences				
12	I write a short paragraph introducing my family				