National 5 Mandarin Study Guide

SOCIETY CONTEXT

Topics:

1. Relationships with family and friends
2. Conflicts at home
3. Healthy lifestyles
4. Lifestyle-related illnesses
5. Media
6. Technology
7. Life in town compared to life in the countryside
8. Your home town as a tourist centre
9. Environment

LEARNING CONTEXT

Topics:

1. learning activities you enjoy
2. learning activities you don’t enjoy
3. preparing for exams
4. comparing education systems in Scotland to other systems
5. how to improve education systems

EMPLOYABILITY CONTEXT

Topics:

1. different jobs
2. part-time jobs
3. work experience
4. future plans

CULTURE CONTEXT

Topics:

1. holidays
2. events, literature and film

SOCIETY CONTEXT Topic 1: Relationships with family and friends

1. Revision

* can you remember the vocabulary for:
* members of the family
* what they are called
* age
* numbers, days, months
* when’s someone’s birthday is

1. What is he/she like? 他/她长得怎么样?

You should be able to describe what members of your family or friends look like. Remember how to describe someone’s height, hair and eyes

Eg. 我爸爸很高wo baba hen gao

我妹妹有蓝色眼睛 wo meimei you lanse yanjing

我朋友很矮 wo pengyou hen ai

It is also useful to be able to describe someone’s personality.

|  |
| --- |
| Grammar note:  **Use 很 When Describing a Person**  In English, describing a person is pretty simple. You use the verb “to be” followed by the adjective (e.g. he is young; you are hard-working).  In Mandarin, the closest equivalent of “to be” is 是 *(shì)*. A simple example would be 我是你的朋友 *(wǒ shì nǐ de péng yǒu* — I am your friend).  But **when you’re describing other people, watch out**! Beginners may think that a sentence like “he is tall” would translate in Mandarin as 他是高 *(tā shì gāo).* This is incorrect -the correct way is to use 很*(hěn).*  This character is the English equivalent of “very.” In some cases, it’s used to increase the intensity of a thought or feeling. For example, 我很想你 *(wǒ hěn xiǎng nǐ* — I miss you very much), as opposed to simply 我想你 *(wǒ xiǎng nǐ* — I miss you).  However, **很 is also used in place of 是 when describing a person**. So you would use 他很高 *(tā hěn gāo*) to say, “he is tall.”  If you insist on using 是, you can do so by adding 一个 *(yī gè)* and 的人*(de rén)*. So you would be able to say 他是一个高的人 *(tā shì yī gè gāo de rén —*He is a tall person). This is wordier, and in spoken conversation people often just use 他很高 *(tā hěn gāo).* |

### Positive Adjectives

漂亮 *(piào liang* *—* pretty, beautiful) for describing a female

帅 *(shuài* *—* handsome) for describing a male

好看 *(hǎo kàn* *—* good-looking)

可爱 *(kě ài* *—* cute)

瘦 *(shòu* *—* skinny)

好玩儿Hǎowánr - fun

有耐心yǒu nàixīn- patient

聪明 (cōng míng — smart)

乐观 (lè guān — optimistic)

自信 (zì xìn — self-confident)

忠诚 (zhōng chéng — loyal)

随和 (suí hé — easy-going, laid-back)

**Negative Adjectives**

笨 *(bèn* *—* stupid)

懒 *(lǎn —* lazy)

无知 *(wú zhī* *—* ignorant)

难看 *(nán kàn* *—* ugly)

Keep in mind that you can also describe someone negatively by simply placing 不 *(bù)* before any of the positive terms listed above. You can say 他不聪明 *(tā bù cōng míng*) to say“he is not smart,” which is essentially the same as 他很笨 *(tā hěn bèn —* he is stupid) or “he is dimwitted.”

**Note that when using 不 *(bù)*, 很 *(hěn)* isn’t used.**

You might also use some of these qualifiers/intensifiers:

很 - very

非常 - extremely

特别 - especially

太 - too

真 - really

…..的不得了 - extremely

极了 – extremely

死了 – to death

好.. – really

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DO:  Write a paragraph about the members of your family – include names, ages, birthdays and physical descriptions. Write a second paragraph about what each member of your family is like.  Think about why you get on well with members of your family and friends and why you argue with them – you might find it useful to learn these phrases for describing your relationships. |

**Family relationships**

☺

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 我和\_\_\_\_\_相处得很好 | Wǒ hé \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ xiāngchǔ dé hěn hǎo | I get on well with \_\_\_ |
| 我们玩得很开心 | wǒmen wán dé hěn kāixīn | We have a good laugh |
| 我们想法一致 | wǒmen xiǎng fǎ yí zhì | We agree |
| 我们互相理解 | wǒmen hùxiāng liǎojiě | We understand each other |
| 他是一个有爱心的人 | tā shì yī gè yǒu àixīn de rén | He is caring |
| 他/她鼓励我 | tā/tā gǔlì wǒ | He/she encourages me |
| 他/她支持我 | tā/tā zhīchí wǒ | He/ she supports me |
| 我们互相弥补 | wǒmen hùxiāng míbǔ | We make up |

☹

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 我和\_\_\_\_\_相处得不好  我们相处 得不好 | Wǒ he \_\_\_xiāngchǔ de bùhǎo | I do not get along with \_\_\_  We do not get along |
| 我们经常争论 | wǒmen jīngcháng zhēnglùn | We often argue |
| 他/她没有幽默感 | tā/tā méiyǒu yōumò gǎn | He/she does not have a sense of humor |
| 他/她脾气不好 | tā/tā píqì bù hǎo | He/she gets angry easily |
| 他/她抱怨很多 | tā/tā bàoyuàn hěn duō | He/she complains a lot |
| 他/她不重视我 | tā/tā bù zhóng shì wǒ | He/she does not pay attention to me |
| 他/她不关心我 | tā/tā bù guānxīn wǒ | He/she does not care about me |
| 他/她不理我 | tā/tā bù lǐ wǒ | He/she ignores me |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITY: Positive Relationships**

Read the following phrases in Mandarin and match them to the English meanings:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. We spend a lot of time together 2. He helps me a lot 3. We have the same interests 4. Our relationship is very good 5. She always encourages me | 1. 我们的关系很好 2. 她总是鼓励我 3. 我们花很多时间在一起 4. 他帮我很多 5. 我们有相同的兴趣 |

**Activity: Parental Relationships**

Fill in the gaps and translate the phrases into English.

1. 每个周末，我的父母让我和 在一起出去玩儿
2. 爸爸妈妈不给我 。
3. 我爸爸是一个 人
4. 我和我妈妈 的很好
5. 我不 他们

相处 朋友 自由 理 有爱心的

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DO:  Write a paragraph to describe your relationships with people in your family. |

**Family conflicts**

**Adverbs**

Can you work out what these words mean? Use the percentages in brackets a clue to help you.

总是 (100%) zongshi 经常 (70%) jingchang

有时候 (40%) you shihou 偶尔 (30%) ouer

很少(10%) hen shao congbu (0%)

Here are some examples of these words in use – can you work out what the rule is and where to place these adverbs of frequency?

1. 我和哥哥经常争论
2. 我们总是争论
3. 我和爸爸有时候争论。
4. 我们偶尔争论
5. 我和妈妈很少争论

Activity: Can you work out the reasons for the conflicts with family and friends below?

* 1. 我妹妹偷穿我的衣服
  2. 父母想看不同电视剧
  3. 我做我的作业的时候，他把音乐声音开的很大。
  4. 他抱怨很多
  5. 他们不喜欢我男朋友

Activity:

Read about why Niu Xiaolin and argue with their parents. For each text, take notes on:

1. Who do they not get on with?
2. Why?

Niu Xiaolin

我和我爸爸的关系不好。我们经常争论。因为他觉得我用手机的时间太长了，所以他总是不高兴。他不明白我是想和我的女朋友联系。问题就是他不喜欢我女朋友。他认为我太年轻，不应该有女朋友。他说我应该花更多时间学习。对我来说，他应该尊敬我的个人生活。

Zhenkai

在我家里，我们有时候因为家务或者钱争论。我妈妈总是批评我。如果我不洗碗，她抱怨。我整天在学校，回家以后，我不想做家务！我哥哥什么都不做，所以我觉得不公平。而且，虽然我朋友不做家务，但是每周他的父母给他二十英镑。如果我不做家务的话，我妈妈就不给我钱。还有，他们每个星期，只给我十英镑，那不够！

Put your answers into the table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Niu Xiaolin | Zhenkai |
| Who does he/she argue with? |  |  |
| Why? |  |  |

Things to do:

Write a paragraph about any arguments or tensions in your family.

**Ideal Parents**

We talked about reasons why you don’t get along with your parents – now look at how you would describe your ideal parents.

* What would your ideal parent be like?
* What would they do? What would they not do?

Task: read the statements below about ideal parents and match the English to the Chinese translation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. 一个理想的家长会给孩子足够的自由 2. 一个理想的家长没有坏脾气 3. 一个理想的家长保护他的孩子 4. 一个理想的家长很有耐心 5. 一个理想的家长总是帮助他的孩子 6. 一个理想的家长会花很多时间与孩子在一起 7. 一个理想的家长给他的孩子好建议 8. 一个理想的父母相信他们的孩子 | 1. an ideal parent protects their children 2. an ideal parent is always available to help their children 3. an ideal parent gives their children good advice 4. an ideal parent trusts their children 5. an ideal parent spends lots of time with their children 6. an ideal parent does not have a bad temper 7. an ideal parent is patient 8. an ideal parent gives their children enough freedom |

Things to do:

Write a paragraph of your own about an ideal parent/parents.

**Friendship**

Activity: Read the following phrases and decide if the phrases are describing a good or a bad friend.

1. 他了解我
2. 她很少鼓励我
3. 他很好玩儿
4. 她尊敬我
5. 在学校，他不理我
6. 她经常抱怨
7. 他从不听我说话
8. 她总是帮助我
9. 他不自私
10. 我们经常争论

SOCIETY – LEISURE

Revision

It will be useful to be able to say how often you do your hobbies, when, with whom, where.

Here are a few phrases to start you off – can you work out what they mean?

我的爱好是：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * 打网球 * 游泳 * 看书 | * 买东西 * 去电影院 * 看电视 | * 骑马 * 体操 |

跟谁在一起：

* 朋友
* 爸爸／妈妈
* 同学们

什么时候？

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * 星期六早上 * 周二放学后 * 星期三晚上 * 周日下午 | * 每个星期一次 * 每个月三次 * 常常 * 有时候 | * 很少 * 天天 * 每天 |

在哪儿？

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * 在公园 * 在足球场 | * 在市中心 * 在我家 | * 在体育中心 * 在花园 |

觉得怎么样？

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * 我爱 | * 我喜欢 | * 我对。。感兴趣 | * 我擅长 |

为什么？

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 好玩 * 轻松 * 可以交新朋友 | * 帮我好好休息 * 对身体好 |

More hobby vocabulary:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Chess | xiàng qí | 象棋 |
| Betting | dǔ bó | 赌博 |
| Dancing | wǔ dǎo | 舞蹈 |
| Bowling | bǎo líng qiú | 保龄球 |
| Embroidery | cì xiù | 刺绣 |
| Calligraphy | shū fǎ | 书法 |
| Camping | lù yíng | 露营 |
| Singing | chàng gē | 唱歌 |
| Carpentry | zuò mù gōng | 做木工 |
| Cards | dǎ pái | 打牌 |
| Going to the cinema | kàn diàn yǐng | 看电影 |
| Cooking | pēng rèn | 烹饪 |
| Collecting | shōu cáng | 收藏 |
| Kite flying | fàng fēng zhēng | 放风筝 |
| Going to a concert | ting yīn yuè huì | 听音乐会 |
| Sewing, needlework | zhēn xiàn huó | 针线活 |
| Crossword | tián zì yóu xì | 填字游戏 |
| [Sports](http://speakhan.com/sports-in-chinese/) | yùn dòng | 运动 |
| Drawing | sù miáo | 素描 |
| Dominoes | duō mǐ nuò | 多米诺 |
| Sculpture, carving | diāo sù | 雕塑 |
| Photography | shè yǐng | 摄影 |
| Playing a musical instrument | yǎn zòu yuè qì | 演奏乐器 |
| Surf the Internet | shàng wǎng | 上网 |
| Go shopping | gòu wù | 购物 |
| Gardening | yǎng huā cǎo | 养花草 |
| Board games | zhuō miàn yóu xì | 桌面游戏 |
| Reading | yuè dú | 阅读 |
| Pets | yǎng chǒng wù | 养宠物 |
| Model-making | mó xíng | 模型 |
| Visit museums | guàng bó wù guǎn | 逛博物馆 |
| Listen to music | tīng yīn yuè | 听音乐 |
| Paper folding, origami | zhé zhǐ | 折纸 |
| Walking | sàn bù | 散步 |
| Fishing | diào yú | 钓鱼 |
| Painting | huà hua | 画画 |
| Bakery | hōng bèi | 烘焙 |
| Hiking | tú bù zǒu | 徒步走 |
| Tai Chi | dǎ tài jí | 打太极 |
| Going to the theatre | qù jù yuàn | 去剧院 |
| Video-games | dǎ yóu xì | 打游戏 |
| Yoga | yú jiā | 瑜伽 |

ACTIVITY:

我很喜欢运动。我花空间时间做运动。我最喜欢打篮球。我喜欢和朋友一起打篮球。我们团队合作，我觉得很好玩儿。我妹妹不喜欢打篮球。她比较喜欢游泳。她说游泳对身体很好。每周三次，她会锻炼游泳，她爱锻炼游泳。在我看来，我非常不喜欢游泳。游泳又累人，又无聊。我爸爸对运动感兴趣。他喜欢看运动电视剧。他认为下班以后，看运动帮他好好休息。我妈妈很不喜欢运动电视剧。她比较喜欢看爱情电影。但是，她说看书比看电视好。对她来说，看书让她忘记日常生活的问题。

Note down the opinion phrases.

Note down what each person enjoys doing in their free time and why.

Write a paragraph on how you spend your free time – when, how often, where and with whom.

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Here is some useful vocabulary for helping you describe how to stay healthy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 你必须  喝水  控制压力  睡觉  身体健康  做运动  注意健康  做运动  每天吃五份水果和蔬菜  保持身体健康  有健康的饮食习惯  找到工作和生活之间的平衡点  喝碳酸饮料  避免甜食  避免含脂肪食物  增加体重 | you must  drink water  control stress  sleep  be in good health  do exercise  pay attention to health  do sport  eat five portions of fruit and vegetables per day  stay fit  have a healthy diet  find the balance between work and life  drink fizzy drinks  avoid sweets  avoid fatty foods  put on weight |

## Grammar: Modal verbs

## A modal verb is a verb associated with possibility or necessity, such as can, could, may, might, must, shall, would, will and should. The modal verbs in Mandarin are:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative:  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 将 | jiāng | will, shall | | *future tense* | | | 会 | huì | can, will | | know how to, *future tense* | | | 能 | néng | can, may | | be able to, be allowed to | | | 可以 | kěyǐ | | 想 | xiǎng | would like | | think about to | | | 肯 | kěn | want | | be ready to | | | 想要 | xiǎngyào | intend to | | | 要 | yào | want, shall | | need to, be going to | | | 应该 | yīnggāi | should, must | | ought to, be expected to | | | 得 | děi | must | | have to | | | 必须 | bìxū |  |  | | | Negative:  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 不将 | bù jiang | won't, shall not | *future tense* | | 不会 | bú huì | can't | don't know how to, *future tense* | | 不能 | bù néng | be not able to | | 不可以 | bù kěyǐ | can't, mustn't | be not allowed to | | 不想 | bù xiǎng | wouldn't like | don't think about to | | 不肯 | bù kěn | don't want | be not ready to | | 不想要 | bù xiǎngyào | don't intent to | | 不要 | bú yào | don't, shouldn't | be expected not to | | 不应该 | bù yīnggāi | shouldn't | don't ought to | | 不用 | bú yòng | don't need to | be not necessary to | | 不必 | bú bì | don't have to | |

## ACTIVITY: Healthy Living

## Luo Xiao

关于健康，我觉得有平衡饮食习惯非常重要。你应该吃多样的饮食，避免含脂肪食物和甜食，比如说比萨饼，薯条，薯片和巧克力。如果你吃太多含脂肪食物和甜食，你就会变的肥胖。你应该多吃蔬菜和水果。喝水很重要。你不应该喝太多酒。

Ling Yu

我觉得你一定要吃的很健康，很平衡。我喜欢吃甜的东西，比如巧克力和糖。虽然我知道汽水有很多糖，但是我很喜欢喝汽水。因为今年学校压力很大，所以有时候我吃太多。结果是我增加了体重，我觉得很伤心。最近，为了减肥，我少吃一点但是我睡不好。它对我的学习有不好的影响。我喜欢跟朋友一起吃快餐。我觉得快餐很好因为它又方便又便宜。但是我妈妈说快餐对身体不好。她很不喜欢汉堡和薯条，她说有太多卡路里。

Questions:

1. What type of foods does Luo Xiao think you should avoid eating?
2. What does he say will happen if you eat too many fatty and sweet foods?
3. What type of foods does Luo Xiao say you should eat more of?
4. What does Luo Xiao say that you should and shouldn’t drink too much of?
5. What does Ling Yu like to eat?
6. Why has Ling Yu been eating more food this year?
7. What has she been doing to try and lose weight?
8. Why does Ling Yu like fast food?
9. What does her mother think about fast food?

## Healthy Lifestyle – Now we will look at other ways of staying healthy and focus on doing physical exercise and keeping fit

## Tian Tian

## 为了保持身体健康，你必须经常做运动。我喜欢打网球。我五年前开始打网球。我很喜欢跟朋友一起打网球。我小的时候，我经常跟爸爸一起打高尔夫球。但是，因为现在我有太多作业，所以我没有时间打网球和打高尔夫球。我要选择网球或者高尔夫球。因为我的朋友们不打网球，所以我选择打网球。对我来说，为了保持健康，你应该做运动。因此，我不会花很多时间看电视。

## What sport does Tian Tian like?

## How long has she played it?

## Why does she feel like she has to choose between the two sports?

## What reason does she give for her choice of sport?

## What does she not spend too much time doing?

## Luo Shuang

## 我不得不承认，我很不喜欢做运动。我更喜欢看书和看电视。我没有去健身房的动力。在体育课，我们打篮球。我觉得打篮球好玩儿但是很累人。为了身体健康，我每天走路去学校。我越来越胖，我想减肥，所以将来我打算做更多运动。

## What does Luo Shuang not like doing?

## What does he like doing?

## What sport are they playing in PE?

## How does he feel about that sport?

## How does he get to school every day?

## Why does he plan to do more sport in the future?

## Jing Jing

我最喜欢的运动是游泳。我每个星期游四次泳。上个星期，我参加了一个游泳比赛。尽管我没有赢，但是因为我有很多朋友参加所以我还认为很好玩儿。我早上六点开始培训。因此，上学之前，我要很早起床，去游泳池。我每天很早就睡觉了，十点之前。游泳可缓解压力。对我来说，你一定要找到学校和生活之间的平衡点。由于我健康的生活方式，我很少生病。

## What is Jing Jing’s favourite sport?

## How often does she do this sport?

## What did she do last week? What did she think of it?

## What time does she start training?

## What does she say is due to her healthy lifestyle?

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOCan you write down ten sentences about staying healthy? Try to include phrases about both eating habits and an active lifestyle.Try to include:What you do to stay healthyWhat you used to doWhat you will do in the future |

## LIFESTYLE RELATED ILLNESSES

## We looked at ways of staying healthy, now we are going to learn to talk about unhealthy lifestyles, we will look at why people choose to smoke, drink alcohol or take drugs and what the consequences are.

## *General vocabulary*

## smoking抽烟Chōu yān

## quit smoking 戒烟jièyān

## drinking alcohol喝酒hē jiǔ

## be harmful to health对健康有害duì jiànkāng yǒuhài

## take drugs吸毒xī dú

## addiction瘾yǐn

## drug addiction吸毒成瘾xīdú chéng yǐn

## Activity: Smoking and Alcohol

## You might want to think about why people make their lifestyle choices. First, decide if the person smokes or drinks alcohol. Then try to work out why.

## 因为它对身体不好，所以我不喝酒

## 喝过酒之后，我感觉自己很自信

## 因为香烟很贵，所以我戒烟了

## 我每天晚上都通过喝酒逃避生活

## 我从不吸烟，因为它对健康很不好

## 我抽烟是因为吸烟可以让人放松

## 我喝酒是因为我朋友们都喝酒

## 我吸烟是因为它是一种习惯，而且是我的选择

## 我喝酒时感到放松

## 如果我喝酒的话，我的父母就会很生气。因此，我不喝酒

## 我抽烟因为我认为很酷

## 即使我的朋友吸烟，我也不想吸烟，因为这对健康有害

## 我喝酒的时候，我会忘记我的烦恼

## 我担心 我不会戒烟，所以我从不抽烟

## 我不喝酒因为我不喜欢酒的味道

## Activity: Why do people drink alcohol or smoke?

## Read/listen to the following three people talk about their lifestyles and fill in the blanks using the words below.

## Jiaxiu:

## 因为我想跟我\_\_\_\_\_一样，所以我喝酒。我的朋友们都\_\_\_\_\_\_所以我一直跟吸烟者在一起。我们都认为抽烟很酷。我自己能选择，还有我抽烟的时候，我很\_\_\_\_\_\_。吸烟可以让人\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。我知道有风险， 比如癌症，但我不想\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

|  |
| --- |
| 戒烟 朋友 快乐 抽烟 放松 |

## Jiading:

## 我两年前开始喝\_\_\_\_。有时候 ，我\_\_\_\_\_\_让我喝一杯红葡萄酒。我跟朋友在一起，我喜欢喝酒，因为我就 感觉自己很\_\_\_\_\_\_。大部分的我的朋友们\_\_\_\_\_\_喝酒。我有一些朋友们喝太\_\_\_\_\_酒。他们会喝醉的时候，表现的很奇怪。

|  |
| --- |
| 自信 多 酒 经常 父母 |

## Wang Fei:

## 上个星期五，我跟朋友们\_\_\_\_\_\_出去玩儿。我的朋友给我提供了大麻，但我没有接受。我有时候喝酒，我抽烟，但是我不想\_\_\_\_\_\_。我\_\_\_\_\_\_\_吸毒很危险。当你用非法毒品时，你可能会感到恐惧，疲倦或失眠。 有的人因吸毒过量而死亡。 另外，如果我的\_\_\_\_\_\_知道我尝试了大麻，他们会生气，他们不会给我任何自由。

|  |
| --- |
| 认为 吸毒 父母 一起 |

## Television/Film

## In this section, you will learn to describe what you watch on TV.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Action | dòng zuò piàn | 动作片 |
| Animation | dòng huà piàn | 动画片 |
| Horror | kǒng bù piàn | 恐怖片 |
| Mystery | shén mì xuán yí piàn | 神秘悬疑片 |
| Comedy | xǐ jù piàn | 喜剧片 |
| Romantic Comedy | ài qíng xǐ jù piàn | 爱情喜剧片 |
| Romance | làng màn ài qíng wén yì piàn | 浪漫爱情文艺片 |
| Crime | zhēn tàn piàn | 侦探片 |
| Documentary | jì lù piàn | 记录片 |
| Musical | yīn yuè jù (gē wǔ jù ) | 音乐剧(歌舞剧) |
| Adventure | mào xiǎn piàn | 冒险片 |
| Thriller | jīng sǒng piàn | 惊悚片 |
| War | zhàn zhēng piàn | 战争片 |
| Disaster | zāi nàn piàn | 灾难片 |
| Science-Fiction | kē huàn piàn | 科幻片 |
| Fantasy | qí huàn piàn | 奇幻片 |
| Historical | lì shǐ jù | 历史剧 |
| Western | xī bù piàn | 西部片 |
| Drama | jù qíng piàn | 剧情片 |
| News | Xinwen | **新闻** |
| Weather forecast | Tianqi yubao | **天气预报** |

## As well as saying what you watch, it would be good to be able to say how long you spend watching TV and what you enjoy watching with reasons for your opinions.

## Lili:

## 我每天看两个小时的电视。我最喜欢看喜剧片。我觉得很有意思。

## Anna:

## 我不想花很多时间看电视因为我觉得是浪费时间。太多年青人不停地看电视，对身体不好。如果我看电视的话，我比较喜欢看记录片。

## Shufang:

## 一般来说 ，周一到周五我没有时间看电视因为我有太多作业。周六晚上，我爱看动作片和恐怖片。

## Meiying:

## 我看新闻和天气预报。我每天只看一个小时电视。我觉得看电视可以帮你学到很多东西。

## Questions:

## Who likes watching horror films?

## Who likes comedies?

## Why does Shufang not have time to watch TV during the week?

## What type of TV does Meiying watch?

## How much TV does Lili watch?

## Why doesn’t Anna like watching TV?

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DONow write a paragraph about how much time you spend watching TV, what you watch on TV and why. |

## Technology

## There are many advantages and disadvantages of using technology.

## First, read the following phrases and try to work out what they mean. Then, use a dictionary to look up any unfamiliar vocabulary.

## 科技让日常生活变得更加简单。如果我没有我的手机的话，我不知道我会做什么。 无论我在哪里，我都可以与我的朋友和父母保持联系。

## 对我来说，手机非常贵并且浪费钱。另外，使用手机会对健康很危险。 我不是一个很喜欢用手机的人。

## 我在网上什么都做。 我在网上购买我的衣服，我也下载电影和音乐。

## 在我看来，科技很棒。 我最喜欢的网站是Facebook，因为我用它与我的朋友交流。 它真的很快，我可以看到我朋友的照片。 我们可以表达想法和意见。

## 我认为社交媒体会很危险。你会在网上遇到一些奇怪的人。

## 我花很多时间在网上购物。我也可以比较价格。网上的选择比商店更多。我上网可以买到便宜的产品。

## 我是科技恐惧症。 我讨厌电脑，因为它们很复杂。 我不懂 科 技 术 语

## 互联网是危险的。 父母担心孩子的安全。

## 我们太依赖手机了。 有人说如果没有手机就无法生存。 我们用手机发短信和电子邮件，与朋友交谈，读书，上网，玩游戏和听音乐。 我们在手机上花费太多时间。

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOChoose five phrases to describe how you use technology. Try to include advantages and disadvantages of using technology. |

## YOUR HOME AREA AS A TOURIST REGION

## In this section, you will learn to describe why tourists might come to your home area, revise how to say where you live and learn to say what there is in your hometown that tourists might want to see.

## ACTIVITY: Look at the points of the compass to say where in Scotland you live

## Direction_in_Chinese.jpg

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| English | Pinyin | Chinese Character | Examples |
| North | Běi | 北 | Běijīng 北京, Dōngběi 东北 |
| South | Nán | 南 | Nan2hai 南海, Hainan2 海南, Nánjīng 南京 |
| East | Dōng | 东 | Guǎngdōng 广东, Dōngběi 东北 |
| West | Xī | 西 | Guǎngxī 广西, Xīzàng 西藏 |
| Middle | Zhōng | 中 | Zhōngguó 中国 |

## B Do you live in the city or the countryside? Match the English to the Mandarin

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. 在市中心 2. 在大城市 3. 在郊区 4. 在山里 5. 在海边 6. 在乡下 7. 在城里 | In the countrysideIn the mountainsin the cityat the seasideIn the suburbsIn the city centerIn the big city |

## c) Complete the following sentences about where you live:

## 我住在(name of place)

## 我的家在苏格兰的(location)

## 我住在(town/countryside etc)

## ACTIVITY: Describing your area

## Can you think of any adjectives you could use to describe your home area? Here are a few to start off with. Can you put them under the headings positive/negative.

## 漂亮 好玩 热闹 美丽

## 古老 历史性 产业 华丽的

## 现代 如画 污染 清洁

## 旅游观光 安静

## ACTIVITY: MY HOME TOWN

## Look at the following texts and answer the questions below

## 我住在Aberdeen，一个在苏格兰东北的大城市。我觉得Aberdeen是一个热闹，干净的城市。

## 我住在West Linton，一个在苏格兰东边的小村庄。West Linton 离爱丁堡很近。West Linton 悠 久 的 历 史，它 很 古 老，也 很 漂 亮。

## 我住在Girvan,一个在苏格兰西南部的海边城市。Girvan 又现代又安静。

## What adjectives do they use to describe Aberdeen?

## Where is West Linton located？

## Which of the places is described as pretty and ancient?

## Where is Girvan located?

## Which of these places are by the sea？

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOWrite a short paragraph to describe where you live and what it is like. |

## TOWN AND COUNTRY

## Can you think of any obvious differences between the different ways of life in a town or in the countryside?

## ACTIVITY: DESCRIPTION OF TOWN AND COUNTRYSIDE

## Look at these adjectives – if they are unfamiliar, look for them in the dictionary. Can you decide if they would describe life in the town, the countryside or both?

## 安静 污染 美丽 放松

## 无聊 激动 绿色 吵

## 昂贵 脏 压力 孤立

## Activity: the town

## We are focusing on life in a town or city – read the following phrases and try to work out what they mean. List the phrases as either advantages or disadvantages of living in a town/city.

## 太吵了

## 有很多污染

## 有很多事情可以做

## 可以参观历史古迹和旅游景点

## 地 面 上 有 很 多 垃 圾

## 有很多餐厅

## 堵 车 严 重

## 在市中心，可以购物

## 夜生活很棒

## 可以去酒吧

## 有很多机会做运动

## 人太多

## 租金很贵

## 有良好的公共交通

## 没有足够的绿地

## 年轻人有很多娱乐活动

## 生活可能会有压力

## 有博物馆和剧院

## 我们不认识我们的邻居

## 我们 感 到 不 安全

## The Countryside

## Now, we will do the same for the countryside – can you list them as advantages or disadvantages for living in the countryside?

## 它很孤立

## 年轻人没有很多娱乐活动

## 风景很美丽

## 你需要有一辆车

## 是一种轻松的生活方式

## 每个人都相互认识

## 生活可 能 会 很 无聊

## 由于没有大学或学院，你必须到城里去学习

## 我们不着急

## 没有分心

## 有很多绿色空间

## 很干净

## 宁静祥和

## 附近没有设施

## 空气纯净，因为污染较少

## 你可以去散步

## 你可以放松

## 我们靠近大自然

## 没有 很多好工作机会

## 暴力较少

## 你离你的朋友很远

## 每个人都对别人的生活太感兴趣

## 不吵

## 公共交通不好

|  |
| --- |
| Grammar: Comparatives and Superlatives The following are the most commonly used comparatives. 1.       ...比...  ...*sv.* *than*... Used to compare two objects or two actions, in order to show that one is more or less superior, 他比我高.*He is taller than me.*我比你学得好.*I study better than you.*  *2.*      ...不比...  ...*not* *sv.* *than*... Negative form of 比, as in 他不比我高. *He isn't taller than me.* 他不比我学得好.*He doesn’t  study better than I do.*  *3.*      有 ...*as sv. as*...Usually used in comparative questions to compare A (an object or action) against B, 你的书有我(的)多吗? *Do you have as many books as I do?*  *4.*      没有... *not as sv. as*... Negative form of 有, as in 你的书没有我(的)多. *You don't have as many book as I do.*  *5.*      ...跟...一样...  ..*.as same as*...Used to show that two objects or actions are in the same state, as in 中国大学跟英国大学一样好. *Chinese universities are as good as English universities.*  6.       ...跟...不一样.../ ...不像...那么... *not the same as*... Negative form of 跟...一样...,  今天跟昨天不一样热./今天不像昨天那 么热. *Today is not hot like yesterday*.  *7.*      ...跟...比起来...  *Compared with*... Used to show one's preference: 英国菜跟法国菜比起来, 我喜欢法国的. *I prefer French food to English food.*  8.       更or 还 *even*(*more*/*less*). Used to express*A is* *even more  .... or  less* ... *than B is.* 更and 还 can be used with the 比construction,  他的汉语比中国人的汉语更/还好. *His Chinese is even better than Chinese people's.*If you use a stative verb in the first clause and place 更 or 还 要 before the stative verb of the second clause,比 can be omitted. For instance, 中文比 英 文 更/还（要）难. *Chinese is even more difficult than English*. Or 英文难, 中文更/还（要）难. *English is difficult, but Chinese is even more difficult.*  *9.*      最 most/least. Used to express the highest degree of quality or quantity, 在世界上,中国的人口最多.*China’s population is the largest in the world* |

## THINGS TO DO

## Write a short paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of living in the town and the countryside.

## Activity:

## The town is more fun than the countryside

## The town is less boring than the countryside

## The town is the most fun

## The countryside is the most boring

## The town is the least boring

## The countryside is the least fun

## The town is the best

## The countryside is the worst

## Activity: Town or Countryside?

## Read the following texts and answer the following questions:

## Where did each person used to live?

## What did they like about it?

## Where do they live now?

## What do they like about it?

## If they had the choice, where would they live and why?

## Lili:

## 小的时候，我住在农村。因为我爸爸在城市找到了工作，所以我们搬家了。我喜欢住在农村因为每个人都相互认识。天气好的时候，我们可以在外边玩，因为有很多绿色空间。现在我们住在大城市。我的朋友们的家都离我家很近。总是有事情你可以做，比如去商场购物或者去电影院。如果我可以选择的话，我一定会住在大城市。我觉得城市比农村有意思。另外，在城市年轻人有很多娱乐活动。

## Luoqing:

## 年轻的时候，我住在城里。我很喜欢住在城里因为有很多娱乐活动。不过，我还觉得人太多了，太污染了，太吵了。现在我们住在农村。我喜欢住在农村，因为犯罪和暴力较少，所以我们有安全感。此外，我喜欢亲近大自然和去徒步旅行。如果我可以选择的话，我会住在农村。这里有和平与安宁的生活。

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DO AND THINK ABOUTMake up a paragraph about where you used to live and what you liked or didn’t like (it doesn’t have to be true!) Then describe where you live now, give your opinions about what you think of it and reasons for your opinions. Finally, say where you would like to live. Try to use different time phrases, linking words, comparatives, superlatives and opinion phrases. |

## ENVIRONMENT

## Can you think of different ways to be environmentally friendly at home?

## Here are some ways of looking after the environment – can you match the Mandarin to the English?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 步行使用绿色产品减少浪费回收再利用塑料袋关灯 | reuse plastic bagsrecycleturn off lightsuse green productsreduce wastewalk |

## ACTIVITY – Problems with the environment – can you match these problems in Mandarin to the correct English translation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 森林砍伐全球变暖和气候变化空气污染是车辆造成的交通和交通拥堵干旱濒临灭绝的物种温室效应和臭氧层中的空洞由于工业活动造成酸雨浪费包装材料浪费能源水污染 | Acid rain due to industrial activitieswastePackaging MaterialsdroughtGlobal warming and climate changeEndangered speciesWater pollutionGreenhouse effect and hole in the ozone layerWaste of energyDeforestationair pollution caused by vehiclesTraffic and congestion |

## Activity: protecting the environment

## Read through the following ways to help to protect our environment and try to match them to the problems above.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 使用无铅汽油我们必须保护受威胁的物种，例如生活在热带森林中的动物你必须步行或使用公共交通工具我们必须种植树木必须限制使用氟氯化碳废物必须分类回收纸张，塑料和玻璃必须通过关闭水龙头减少水的消耗我们必须使用可再生能源并减少二氧化碳的产生必须减少浪费你必须避免把垃圾扔到海里减少工厂排放和化石燃料消耗必须节约能源，必须使用更清洁和可再生能源，如太阳能，风能或水力发电 | Shǐyòng wú qiān qìyóu wǒmen bìxū bǎohù shòu wēixié de wùzhǒng, lìrú shēnghuó zài rèdài sēnlín zhōng de dòngwù nǐ bìxū bùxíng huò shǐyòng gōnggòng jiāotōng gōngjù women bìxū zhòngzhí shùmù bìxū xiànzhì shǐyòng fú lǜ huà tàn fèiwù bìxū fēnlèi huíshōu zhǐzhāng, sùliào hé bōlí bìxū tōngguò guānbìshuǐlóngtóu jiǎnshǎo shuǐ de xiāohào wǒmen bìxū shǐyòng kě zàishēng néngyuán bìng jiǎnshǎo èryǎnghuàtàn de chǎnshēng bìxū jiǎnshǎo làngfèi nǐ bìxū bìmiǎn bǎ lèsè rēng dào hǎilǐ jiǎnshǎo gōngchǎng páifàng hé huàshí ránliào xiāohào bìxū jiéyuē néngyuán, bìxū shǐyòng gèng qīngjié hàn kě zàishēng néngyuán, rú tàiyángnéng, fēngnéng huò shuǐlì fādiàn | Use unleaded gasolineWe must protect threatened species, such as animals that live in tropical forestsYou have to walk or use public transportWe must grow treesThe use of CFCs must be limitedWaste must be sorted to recycle paper, plastic and glassWater consumption must be reduced by turning off tapsWe must use renewable energy and reduce the generation of carbon dioxideMust reduce wasteYou must avoid throwing rubbish into the seaReduce factory emissions and fossil fuel consumptionEnergy must be saved and cleaner and renewable energy sources must be used, such as solar, wind or hydropower |

## LEARNING

## School subjects

## Revision: it is worth revising school subjects – how many can you remember?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 中文  (Zhōngwén) Chinese language  英文  (Yīngwén) English  数学  (shùxué) math  历史  Lìshǐ - History  地理  dì lǐ - geography | 体育  (tǐyù) physical education  科学  kē xué - science  生物  (shēngwù) biology  化学  (huàxué) chemistry  物理  (wùlǐ) physics | 音乐  music, (yīnyuè) music  美术  měishù - art  门  mén, measure word for subject  课  kè, class  上课  shàng, go to class |

## Activity: learning activities

## Think about the range of activities you do in each subject – can you match up the following activities?

## PART ONE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 学习词汇解决问题单独学习在一个小组学习在电脑上工作从白板复制笔记观看节目读在词典中找到单词做研究写文章创建画画 | watch programmescreateWrite essaysstudy in a groupreaddo researchdrawcopy notes from the whiteboardlearn vocabularyfind words in the dictionarywork on the computersolve problemsstudy alone |

## PART TWO

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 做作业做一个演讲弹奏乐器做运动玩游戏听老师的话与同学交流做数学和代数做手工工作烹调学习语法学习拼写参加考试（口语/书面）做科学实验 | cookcommunicate with classmatessit exams (spoken/written)play gameslearn grammarlisten to the teacherdo science experimentsdo manual worklearn spellingmake presentationsdo sportsdo maths and algebrado homeworkplay instruments |

## Activity: Subjects and Activities

## Write a list in Mandarin of the subjects you are currently studying

## Beside each subject, write at least one activity that you do in this subject

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DO AND THINK ABOUTCan you write about some of the activities you do in different subjects? Which activities do you enjoy? Which activities do you not enjoy? Don’t forget to give reasons for your opinions. |

## PREPARING FOR EXAMS

## How might you introduce your exams. Can you work out what the following phrases mean?

## 今年我正在学习我的N5考试

## 我正在学习六门科目，包括数学，英语，普通话，历史，音乐和生物学

## 我打算明年继续学习，所以我今年一定要通过考试

## 如果我取得好成绩，我就能找到一份好工作

## 我必须努力学习，因为我想毕业以后找到一份好工作

## Activity: exams

## Look at the different types of tasks you might have to do as part of your exams – can you work out what they mean in English? You could try to work out which subject each phrase refers to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 书面和口头考试通过听力考试阅读文本进行演示回答提问写文章做一个演讲做实验 | 做数学做饭弹吉他/唱歌画画做工艺品解决问题做运动在电脑上工作 |

## What preparations do you do for your exams? Match the Mandarin to the English.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 我在网上学习我做研究我读我的笔记我记住有用的词汇和定义我花很多时间复习我参加额外的课程我有一个复习时间表如果有我 不 明 白 的 事 情，我会问我的老师 | If I do not understand something, I ask my teacherI memorise useful vocabulary and definitionsI go to extra lessonsI have a revision timetableI do researchI study onlineI read my notesI spend a lot of time revising |

## Read the following sentences and answer the questions below

## Tian Li

## 我现在努力学习准备我的考试。我觉得压力很大。我的父母总是唠叨我。我觉得很难因为我不是很喜欢学习。我比较喜欢上网，玩电脑游戏。对我来说，在学习与娱乐之间找到一个平衡点很重要。不过，我的父母不同意。他们说我应该不 停 的 学 习。我觉得复习很无聊。我毕业以后，我想找工作。我不打算继续学习。

## Fan Lin

## 今年，我在学习为了准备我的考试。我要很好的成绩，因为我想上大学。有时候，我觉得压力很大，但是我知道时间很短，只有几个月。我很少跟朋友们出去玩儿因为我要专心学习。为了好好学习，你应该吃得健康，睡得好。我的父母很支持我。

## Who is not coping well with the pressure of exams

## Who is taking responsibility for their exams?

## Who is working hard?

## Who would prefer to play computer games than study?

## Who says their parents support them?

## Whose parents are putting them under pressure?

## Who is not going to continue studying?

## Who wants to go to university?

## Who doesn’t see their friends much?

## Who thinks it is important to eat healthily and sleep well in order to study well?

## Find the Mandarin for the following phrases:

## There is big pressure

## My parents always nag me

## I have to get good results

## To find the balance between studying and entertainment

## I find revising boring

## It’s a short time

## In order to study well, you should eat healthily

## I rarely go out with friends

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOWrite a paragraph about:Your ambitions to do well in your examsThe exams you are working towardsWhat you have to doHow you prepare for examsWhether you think you are coping well with the pressure |

## DIFFERENT EDUCATION SYSTEMS

## The Scottish education system is different from systems in other countries.

## Read the two texts below about schools in China and answer the questions which follow

## Yufeng

## 我在北京上学。我的高中不大，不小，有九百个学生。我的学校很现代，装备精良。我每天骑自行车去学校。我们八点上学，五点放学。我们每天有八节课。我们十点有休息时间。我们十二点半吃中饭。我们的午饭时间是一个半小时。一般来说，我在食堂跟朋友一起吃。食堂的菜又健康又好吃。我学习八个科目。我最喜欢的科目是艺术。在我的班里，有五十个学生。学校有实验室和电脑室。我喜欢我的学校的老师们。他们很有耐心，他们很了解学生。我不喜欢的方面就是我们没有校服。但是我会喜欢穿校服。我觉得每天要在学校穿时髦的衣服很贵。我最喜花 时 间 跟 朋 友 在 一 起。。吃饭时，我们聊天和开玩笑。我不喜欢的是老师给我们太多作业。

## Xiafan

## 我的学校在西安。学校很大，有八千个学生。建筑很旧。我很早起床，我走路去学校，我们七点半上学。我们四点半放学。我们每天有七节课。我们十点二十分有休息时间。我们十二点一刻吃中饭。我们的午饭时间是一个小时。食堂太贵了，所以我平时回家吃饭。我学习九个科目，我最喜欢地理课。在我们的班里，有六十五个学生。我们全天在一间教室。我们的学校有足球场和篮球场。老师们尊敬学生。学校规 定很严格，比如你不能在课堂里使用手机或讲话。我们不用穿校服，我很喜欢。我觉得这样更舒服。我不喜欢的就是我们没有很多电脑。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yufeng | Xiafan | |
| Where is the school? |  |  | |
| What size is it? |  |  | |
| How many pupils are there? |  |  | |
| What is the building like? |  |  | |
| How do they get to school? |  |  | |
| What time do lessons start and finish? |  |  | |
| How many lessons do they have per day? |  |  | |
| What time is lunch? |  |  |
| How long is the lunch break? |  |  |
| Where do they eat lunch? |  |  |
| What is their opinion of the canteen? |  |  |
| How many subjects do they study? |  |  |
| What is their favourite subject? |  |  |
| How many pupils are there in their class? |  |  |
| What facilities are there? |  |  |
| What do they say about their teachers? |  |  |
| Do they wear a uniform? |  |  |
| What is their opinion of wearing a uniform? |  |  |
| What do they like about school? |  |  |
| What do they not like about school? |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOUse the reading texts as a guide to write about your school.Where is your school?What is your school like?What size is your school?What time do lessons start and finish?How many lessons per day?How long are lessons?How many pupils in each class?Do you have to wear uniform?What is your opinion of wearing uniform?What do you like about your school system?What do you dislike about your school system? |

## IMPROVING EDUCATION SYSTEMS

## Looking at education systems in different countries besides Scotland, was there anything you like about the other systems that you would like to happen in your school? Think about

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Length of school day | Number of pupils in class | Food in the canteen | Facilities |
| School subjects | School rules | teachers | Uniform |

## Activity: my preferences at school

## Have a look at the following phrases which describe some of the common complaints about school and how they would ideally be. Translate them into English and try to match the complaints to the correct ideal situation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Common complaints | Ideal situations |
| 上课很无聊传统的科目很无聊我们九点上课我们三点半下课我们有四十五分钟吃午饭我们有十五分钟休息时间食堂太贵了，而且没有很多选择没有足够的电脑没有足够的运动设备图书馆太小了，没有很多书可以选择规 定 太严格了学生没有太多的自由我们要穿很丑的校服我们不需要穿校服老师非常严格老师给我们太多作业 | 我想在学校穿我自己喜欢的衣服我觉得半个小时的休息时间更好我们应该有更多的运动设备我认为两个小时的午饭会更好我想有趣好玩的课我更喜欢二十个学生的班级我想学习更多的活力和现代的科目，比如舞蹈我想在学校有更多的自由我想一点放学我想十一点上学我想在食堂有更多的选择和更便宜的饭菜我喜欢不太严格的老师我希望有更多的电脑室我希望在高中有更少的规则我想要有从不给功课的老师我想要一个大图书馆，有很多书可以选择我想穿校服，因为这样我们都会一样 |

## ACTIVITY

## Look at the following people talking about the rules in school that they would like to change and why. Fill in the gaps.

## Liu Qian

## 在我看来，我的学校是一个\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的学校。我觉得有太多\_\_\_\_\_\_。上课，我们要\_\_\_\_\_老师说，我们不可以\_\_\_\_或者喝。而且，我们不可以在学校用\_\_\_\_\_\_，连在休息和午餐时间也不可以用手机。我认为规则不\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

|  |
| --- |
| 规则 手机 听 公平 不好 吃 |

## Wang Jiao

## 在我们的学校，我们要穿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。有些人不赞成校服，因为每个人看起来都很像，而且没有\_\_\_\_\_。我认为校服是个好主意。校服不\_\_\_\_\_，不会注意到学生之间的社会差异。而且，你早上不会浪费\_\_\_\_\_\_决定要穿什么。

|  |
| --- |
| 时间 个性 贵 校服 |

## Jiaxing

## 我的理想学校会很小而 且 现代。每个班会只有十五个\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。老师会很\_\_\_\_，乐于助人。他们会从不给我们\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。我们会十点上学，然后我们一点放学。我们会学习有趣和\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的科目。我们上课的时候，会用\_\_\_\_\_\_。食堂的菜会又好吃又\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。我的理想学校不会有校服，我们会有权利穿自己喜欢的衣服。

|  |
| --- |
| 健康 学生 手机 有用 作业 好 |

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOWrite a paragraph about what happens at your school and what you would like to change. Think about the school day, your subjects, teachers, school rules, the canteen, and extra-curricular activities. |

## EMPLOYABILITY

## This section focuses on the world of work – we will start by revising different types of jobs.

## ACTIVITY – where do you work?

## Look at the following phrases about places of work. Can you match the phrases to the correct job or jobs that follow?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 我在医院工作我在学校工作我在餐厅工作我在修车厂工作我在办公室工作我在商店工作我在警句工作 | 我是护士我是售货员我是警察我是服务员我是秘书我是老师我是机械 |

## ACTIVITY: Qualities for different jobs

## Different jobs require different skills. Have a look at the following phrases about skills and list them under the jobs shown that require that skill. There might be some skills that match more than one job.

## 药剂师 记者 消防队员 接待员

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 努力工作有动力和决心有 条 理，并 且 也 很 灵 活喜欢在一个团队中工作有精力和热情有一个很好的学习记录 | 有能力在压力下工作会用电脑快速的打字技巧有良好的沟通能力外语能力优秀的记忆能力 |

## Activity: Translate the following paragraphs into English

## 我想当医生。我一定要通过我的考试，我要取得好成绩。为了当医生，你一定要有耐心，跟病人有良好的沟通能力，和会在压力下工作。

## 我想当音乐家。你必须有创造力，热情和活力。因为我会有机会在世界旅游，所以我觉得会说外语很重要。

## 将来， 我想当兽医。做这样的工作，你必须勤奋，有礼貌和有组织。你需要有良好的沟通能力。你也要爱动物。我也觉得你应该有优秀的记忆能力。

## 将来，我想当空中小姐。你必须善于交际和礼貌。身体状况也要好。我想要环游世界。我可能会住在国外。你应该喜欢作为一个团队工作并与公众一起工作。

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOUsing the vocabulary in this section, choose a job that you would like to do in the future and write a paragraph about the qualities you need to have to do this job successfully. |

## PART TIME JOBS

## Activity: my part time job

## Read the following sentences and find out where each person works and what job they do.

## 我在咖啡馆工作，我是服务员。

## 我在酒店工作，我是接待员

## 我在商店工作，我是售货员。

## 我在超市工作，我是售货员。

## 我照顾孩子，我是一个保姆

## Job Adverts

## Look at the adverts below and try to pick out some key points: what the job is, the hours, the pay and anything else you can understand. Then answer these questions:

## Which job would you apply for and why?

## Which job would you not apply for and why?

## Advert A

## 您喜欢食品工业吗？您能吃苦耐劳吗？在我们的小家庭餐厅，我们有服务员工作的机会。要十六岁以上。每个星期，要工作十个小时。员工工作日享受工作餐。要在晚上工作。

## 职位月薪：**2200-3000元/月**

## 联系电话: 138 1814 9063

## Advert B:

## 我们在美发沙龙提供专业实习机会。可以学习所有需要成为理发师的技能。你必须热情，有礼貌和勤奋。需要组织客户会 议，洗头发和做收银员的工作。工作时间是星期六早上九点到晚上五点。薪水是50元/小时。联系电话是 10 6561 8833。

## Advert C:

## 你喜欢在清新的空气中工作吗？我们正在寻找可以在公共花园工作的年轻人。这个工作机会是给学生的，要十三岁至 十六岁。我们正在寻找精力充沛，诚实，守时的人。工作职责是灌溉植物和花卉。工作时间是放学以后，一个小时。必须得到父母的许可。应该有机会找离你家很近的工作地方。薪水是每个星期三百元。联系电话是1098 517 986。

## ACTIVITY: What do you do at work?

## If you already have a part-time job, or if you are pretending to have one in the N5 writing exam, you might want to say what responsibilities you have at work.

## Read the following phrases and decide which job is being described. Some phrases can be used for more than one job.

## The jobs being described are:

## 接待员 收银员 售货员 保姆 服务员

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 整理衣服为客户提供服务与公众一起工作处理金钱须照顾孩子和整理房子卖饮料，杂志和薯片 | 分类文件接电话做三明治，茶和咖啡预订房间/预约餐厅位子使用电脑工作帮助孩子做家庭作业 |

## When do you work?

## Read the texts below, for each person, note down:

## The days they work

## The hours they do

## How much they earn per hour

## How they get to work

## 我星期一下午和星期三晚上工作。我每个星期工作八个小时。我每小时挣六英镑。我坐火车和公共汽车去上班。

## 我星期六早上九点到晚上五点，星期天十二点到下午四点工作。我每个星期工作十二个小时，我每个小时挣五十五元。我开车去上班。

## 星期四，放学以后，我上班。星期五晚上我也工作。我每个小时挣四十八元。我骑自行车去上班。

## 我每个星期工作两次：星期天早上和星期二下午。我每个星期工作五个小时。我每个小时挣六十一元。我走路去上班。

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOThis is a chance for you to revise basic vocabulary such as days of the week, time phrases and numbers. Try drawing up a mind map and brainstorming as much vocabulary as possible under these headingsDays of the weekMonths of the yearTime phrases (every month, week, sometimes, often, rarely etc.)Numbers |

## OPINIONS OF PART-TIME JOBS

## Think about reasons for your opinions about your part-time job

## You can start with:

## 我爱我的兼职工作因为：

## 我很喜欢我的工作因为：

## 我不喜欢我的兼职工作因为：

## 我讨厌我的工作，因为：

## Then add the adjectives to describe your job – here are some ideas:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 有趣太棒了多变 | 好玩收入不错容易 | 无聊困难可怕 | 累人低工资 |

## Opinions

## Match the English to the Mandarin and decide if the opinion is positive or negative.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 顾客很好我喜欢跟同事们合作我可以认识新朋友我的同事很烦人我有很多事情要做我很忙我没有时间学习我可以为了我的学习赚钱我可以获得经验我喜欢有责任心我有机会学习新事我从不感到无聊我的老板很有耐心和乐于助人我的老板太严格了客户是不礼貌和不耐烦的我的空闲时间不够时间过得很快我得早起床我必须穿制服，而且不舒服工作时间很长我必须单独工作，这很无聊 | I don’t have time to studyI am never boredMy boss is too strictI don't have enough free timeI have the chance to learn thingsMy boss is patient and helpfulThe customers are impolite and impatientThe working hours are longI like working as part of a teamI can meet new friendsThe customers are niceI have to work alone which is boringTime passes quicklyI have to get up earlyI can gain experienceI have to wear uniform and it is not comfortableMy colleagues are annoyingI have lots to doI am very busyI can earn money to pay for my studiesI like having responsibility |

## Activity:　revision

## Translate the following paragraphs into English

## 我在一家市中心咖啡厅当服务员。我做茶和咖啡。我为顾客服务。我每个周上 三 次 班。我每个小时挣四十七元。我喜欢我的工作因为它很好玩儿也 很 容易。因为我总是很忙，所以时间过的很快。我的老板很有耐心。我的同事们乐于助人。我从不感到无聊!

## 我在一家服装店工作。 我帮助顾客，我整理店面和处理金钱。我最喜欢的是顾客很有礼貌，我可以在衣服上获得折扣。不过，有时候我讨厌我的工作因为我老板太严格了，没有耐心。而且我每个星期要工作四次，所以我没有很多空时间。我的兼职工资很差，一小时只挣二十八元。

我在海边酒店工作，我是接待员。 我负责接电话

## 解决问题和帮顾客预定房间。我星期六工作。我每周工作九个小时。我 薪 水 很 高，我每小时赚五十二元。 这很棒，因为我也会收到小费。 我的老板非常好，我的同事们也很友善。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| THINGS TO DOWrite a paragraph about your part-time job – even if you don’t have one, pretend that you do.Try to include:  |  |  | | --- | --- | | Where you workWhat you doWhen you workHow many hours you workHow much you earnHow you get to work | Your opinion of your part-time jobReasons for your opinionAny advantages or disadvantages there may to be having a part time job and studying at the same time | |

## Work Experience

## Activity: Read the following texts about people’s work experiences and complete the table below

## Zhao Yan

## 我在一家运动商店工作，我是售货员。 我早上八点半上班，晚上五点下班。我为客户提供服务，和处理金钱。 但是，我不喜欢老板，因为他很不愉快。 因为工作经验多种多样，所以我觉得是很好的体验。

## Longfei

## 为了工作经验，我在一家快餐店工作。 我早上十点上班，晚上七点下班。 我做汉堡和薯条。在一方面，我最喜欢的是跟同事们合作。另一方面，我发现每天很漫长，然后我下班以后，我很累。 我认为我的工作经历并不是一个好的经历，因为它很无聊。

## Dongni

## 我在美发沙龙工作。 我九点上班，六点下班。 我负 责 接 电 话 ，接 待客户。 我为顾客做咖啡，我打扫沙龙。 我很喜欢工作，因为客户很好，我的老板很 耐 心 和善解人意。然而，我发现每天很漫长，我们没有很多休息时间。 总之，我的工作经历是很好的经历，因为很简单。

## Zhang Minrong

## 我在一个大办公室工作。我九点上班，五点半下班。 我分类文件和发电子邮件。 我喜欢这份工作，因为我和同事相处得很好，而且我学到了很多东西。 但是，我不喜欢一个人工作。 在我看来，我的工作经历是一个很好的经验，因为它很有趣。

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Where did they work? | When did they start? | When did they finish? | What did they do? | What did they like? | What did they not like? | Overall opinion |
| Zhao yan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long fei |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dongni |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zhang Minrong |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Activity – positive or negative

## Look at the following phrases and decide if they are positive or negative about work experience.

## 我要穿制服，它很舒服。

## 你必须站很长时间，这很累人

## 我在外面工作，觉得很棒

## 我花了几个小时在电脑上工作，很无聊

## 我要一个人工作，我不喜欢这样工作

## 我跟同事们合作，很好玩儿

## 我与公众一起工作，这很有趣

## 我在贸易方面有工作经验，我认为这个工作经验丰富

## 我在旅游业工作了，太棒了

## 我负责结帐，很有趣

## 我什么都没学到，很浪费时间

## 我学会了发送传真，很有用

## ACTIVITY

## Read about Lucy’s work experience and answer the questions which follow.

## 我有在小学工作的工作经验。 我坐公共汽车和走路去小学，要三十分钟。 我九点差一刻上班，然后三点十分下班。我早上十点半 有十五分钟休息时间。我们一点有午餐时间。 我负责帮孩子们在小组中阅读，组织游戏和帮助学生。 我还帮助老师整理课堂。 我学会了如何与学生良好的沟通，和组织活动。 我很开心，因为孩子们很有趣，充满了活力。 在我看来，我的工作经验很有用而且多种多样。 实际上，我决定在将来成为一名小学老师。

## Where did Lucy do her work experience?

## How did she get to her placement?

## How long did the journey take?

## What time did she start work?

## What time did she finish?

## When were her breaks?

## What was she responsible for?

## What did she learn?

## Did she enjoy the placement? Why?

## What has she decided to do as a result of her placement?

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOWrite about your work experience. You could include details like:Where did you do your work experience?How did you get there?What time did you start and finish?What did you do? Did you learn anything?What did you enjoy and why?Is there anything you didn’t enjoy?What is your overall experience of your work experience? |

## MY FUTURE PLANS

## Here are some phrases to start you off

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 我想当一名消防员我想当一名兽医我想在贸易中工作我想当一名护士我想和动物工作我想在旅游业工作 | 我想和孩子一起工作我想和公众一起工作我将当一名美发师我想上大学学习科学我想做一名电工学徒我想参 加 技工培训 |

|  |
| --- |
| THINGS TO DOWrite about your future plans, covering the following bullet points:What job would you like to do in the future?Where would you like to work/live?Why do you think you would be suitable for this job?Why do you want this job?What training/qualifications do you need for this job? |