

6

我喜欢太极拳 Wǒ xǐ huan tài jí quán. I Like Taiqi (Martial Art)



- Chinese culture – martial arts, opera

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (6.1)

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| □ 书法 (名) | : shūfǎ- calligraphy | □ 有名 (形容) | : yǒumíng- famous |
| □ 有意思 (形容) | : yǒuyìsi- interesting | □ 看到 (动) | : kàn dào- catch site of, notice (complement of result) |
| □ 艺术家 | : yìshùjiā- artist | □ 练习 (动) | : liànxí- to practice, exercise |
| □ 画 (动) | : huà- to draw | | |
| □ 画儿 (名) | : huà'r- a painting, picture | | |
| □ 太极拳 (名) | : tàijíquán- Shadowboxing or Taiji | | |

课文 Kèwén Text (6.1)

丽娜 : 老师,我想学习书法. 我觉得书法很有意思。

Lìnà : Lǎoshī, wǒ xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ. wǒ juéde shūfǎ hěn yǒuyìsi.

王老师 : 你为什么想学习书法?

Wáng lǎoshī : Nǐ wèishénme xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ?

丽娜 : 我爸爸是一个艺术家, 我也喜欢画画儿。所以我想学习书法

Lìnà : Wǒ bàba shì yī gè yìshùjiā, wǒ yě xǐhuan huà huà'r. Suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ.



鲁宾 : 我要学习太极拳。

Lǚbīn : Wǒ yào xuéxí tàijíquán.

林月 : 中国太极拳很有名。你每天看到很多人练习练习。

Línyuè : Zhōngguó tàijíquán hěn yǒumíng. Nǐ měitiān kàndào hěn duō rén liànxí liànxí.

王老师 : 我们大学有书法班和太极拳班。你们去看一看。

Wáng lǎoshī : Wǒmen dàxué yǒu shūfǎ bān hé tàijíquán bān. Nǐmen kěyǐ qù kàn yī kàn.

Translation

Leena : Teacher, I want to learn Chinese calligraphy. I find it very interesting.

Wang teacher : Why do you want to learn calligraphy?

Leena : My father is an artist, I also like painting. So I want to learn Chinese calligraphy.

Rubin : I want to learn Taiji.

Linyue : Chinese Taiji is very popular. You will see a lot of people practicing it every day.

Wang teacher : Our university has calligraphy class and Taiji class. You can go and check.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (6.2)

- 一下 (副词) : yīxià: a short while
- 京剧 (名) : Jīngjù: Beijing opera
- 以后 (名) : yǐ hòu: after, later
- 那些 (代词) : nàxiē: those

课文 Kèwén Text (6.2)

王老师 : 下个星期书法课开始。你们去看一下。

Wáng lǎoshī : Xià gè xīngqī shūfǎ kè kāishǐ. Nǐmen qù kàn yī xià.

鲁宾 : 我要学习太极拳，不想学习书法。

Lǚbīn : Wǒ yào xuéxí tàijíquán, bù xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ.

丽娜 : 我想学习书法。下课以后我去看看。

Lìnà : Wǒ xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ. Xià kè yǐhòu wǒ qù kàn kàn.

林月 : 我正在学习京剧。下个星期那些课也开始。

Línyuè : Wǒ zhèng zài xuéxí Jīngjù. Xià gè xīngqī nàxiē kè yě kāishǐ.

鲁宾 : 我还没看京剧,听说京剧很有意思。

Lǔbīn : Wǒ hái méi kàn jīngjù, tīngshuō jīngjù hěn yǒuyìsi

王老师 : 星期日那我们 都一起去看吧。

Wáng lǎoshī : Xīngqī rì wǒmen dōu yìqǐ qù kàn ba.

Translation

Teacher Wang : Calligraphy classes are getting started next week. You all please go and have a look.

Rubin : I don't wish to learn calligraphy. I want to learn Taiji.

Leena : I wish to learn calligraphy. After the class I will go and check.

Linyue : I am learning Beijing opera right now. Those classes are also starting from next week.

Rubin : I have not seen the Beijing opera yet. I heard it's very interesting.

Teacher Wang : Let's all go to watch on Sunday.



生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (6.3)

- 得 : de- structural particle
- 还可以 : hái kěyǐ- average, not very good
- 教(动) : jiào- to teach

课文 Kèwén Text (6.3)



大卫 : 你踢足球踢得怎么样?

Dàwèi : Nǐ tī zúqiú tī de zěnmeyàng?

马克 : 我踢足球踢得不太好. 你呢?

Mǎkè : Wǒ tī zúqiú tī de bu tài hǎo. Nǐ ne?

大卫 : 还可以。

Dàwèi : Hái kěyǐ.

马克 : 你教我, 好不好?

Mǎkè : Nǐ jiào wǒ, hǎo bù hǎo?

大卫 : 好, 每个晚上我们一起踢足球吧。

Dàwèi : Hǎo, měi ge wǎnshang wǒmen yīqǐ tī zúqiú ba.



Translation



David : How are you in playing football?

Mike : I don't play so good. What about you?

David : Not bad.

Mike : Will you teach me?

David : Okay, every evening let's play football together.



语法 Yǔfǎ Grammar

Reduplication of verbs to express brisk action

- ▶ **Usage** - Reduplication of verbs indicates a brief duration, small quantity or an attempt. Most of the times this is used to show the casual tone or for brisk action. Using phrases like 一下 yī xià, 一会儿 (yī huì'r) also indicates the brisk action.
- ▶ **Structure** - For monosyllabic verbs - Subject + Verb + (一yī) + Verb
Verb + 一下 yī xià / 一会儿 yī huì'r
For disyllabic verbs - AB + AB

► **Examples -**

- 听听 tīng tīng
Listen
- 看一看 kàn yī kàn
See
- 等一下 děng yī xià
Wait for a moment.
- 学习学习 xuéxí xuéxí
Study

• **Read the following English sentence and match with Chinese.**

1. His hobbies are strolling, singing and dancing.
2. This coffee is really good, would you like to try?
3. I wish to clean my room.

A. Zhè kāfēi hěn hǎo hē, yào bù yào cháng cháng.

这咖啡很好喝, 要不要尝尝

B. Tā de ài hào shì sǎn sǎn bù, chàng chàng gē, tiào tiào wǔ.

他的爱好是散散步, 唱唱歌, 跳跳舞.

C. Wǒ xiǎng dǎ sǎo dǎ sǎo fáng jiān.

我想打扫打扫房间.

1....., 2....., 3.....

• **Translate the following Chinese sentence in English.**

1. Nǐ kànkàn. 你 看看。

.....

2. Nǐ xiǎng cháng yī cháng wǒ zuò de cài ma?

你想尝一尝我做的菜吗?

.....

3. Nǐ qù wèn yī wèn tāmen cèsuǒ zài nǎlǐ.

你去问一问他们厕所在哪里。

.....

————— Verbs 想 xiǎng 要 yào —————

- ▶ **Usage -** Both these verbs想 xiǎng and要yào express a wish or a desire. They are used as auxiliary verbs as well. In negation, usually不想 bù xiǎng is used. 想 xiǎng is also used to express "would like to."
- ▶ **Structure -** Subject + 想 xiǎng + Verb + Object
Subject + 要yào + Verb + Object
- ▶ **Examples -**
 - 你想喝水吗？
Nǐ xiǎng hē shuǐ ma?
Would you like to drink water?
 - 她要咖啡
Tā yào kāfēi.
She wants coffee
 - 哥哥不想做饭
Gēge bú xiǎng zuò fàn.
Elder brother doesn't want to cook.

- **Fill in the blanks:**

想，要，

Xiǎng (wish to do /to miss someone), yào (to want),

1. Qǐngwèn wǒ shuǐ.
请问我 水。
2. Dìdì qù zhōngguó xuéxí hànyǔ.
弟弟 去中国学习汉语。
3. Bābā shēntǐ bù hǎo. Yīshēng shuō, tā xiūxi.
爸爸身体不好。医生说，他 休息。
4. Jiějie shì mìshū. Tā tā de gōngzuò.
姐姐是秘书。她 她的工作。
5. Jīntiān hěn lèi, wǒ xiūxi.
今天很累，我 休息。

————— Complementary 得 de —————

- ▶ **Usage** - The particle 得 de is used to describe the manner of the action.
- ▶ **Structure** -
 Subject + Verb + (Object) + Verb (repetition) + 得 de + Adverb + Adjective

Or you can omit 1st verb so the object will be preposed before the verb.

Subject + (Object) + Verb + 得 de + Adverb + Adjective

► **Examples -**

- 他说得很快 Tā shuō de hěn kuài.
He speaks very fast.
- 他说汉语,说得很快 Tā shuō hànyǔ shuō de hěn kuài.
He speaks Chinese very fast.
- 他汉语说得很快 Tā hànyǔ shuō de hěn kuài.
He speaks Chinese very fast.

• **Read the following English sentences and convert the sentences using 得**

1. Your health is not well, take rest.

.....

2. This week I am busy, doing overtime.

.....

3. After work, I am going to watch a movie.

.....

• **Read the following Chinese sentence and translate in English.**

1. Nǐ zuò de hěn hǎo. 你做得很好!

.....

2. Lǎoshī shuō de tài kuài. 老师说得太快.

.....

3. Māmā kāi de hěn kuài. 妈妈开得很快.

.....

————— **Liánxì 练习 Exercise** —————

• **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Lì nà wèishénnme xiǎng xuéxí shūfǎ?

丽娜为什么想学习书法?

.....

2. Lǔ bīn wèishénnme yào xuéxí tàijíquán?

鲁宾为什么要学习太极拳?

.....

3. Zhōngguó de tàijíquán zěnmeyàng?

中国的太极拳怎么样?

.....

4. Shūfǎ kè shénme shíhou kāishǐ?

书法课什么时候开始?

.....

5. Lǚbīn yào xuéxí shénme?

鲁宾要学习什么?

.....

6. Lìna yào xuéxí shénme?

丽娜要学习什么?

.....

7. Shéi xuéxí jīngjù? Jīngjù kè shénme shíhou kāishǐ?

谁学习京剧? 京剧课什么时候开始?

.....

8. Dàwèi tī zúqiú tī de zěnmeyàng?

大卫踢足球踢得怎么样?

.....

9. Shéi yìqǐ tī zúqiú?

谁一起踢足球?

.....

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

有意思	书法	画儿	有名	看到	练习	京剧	时候
时间	事情	手表	手机	睡觉	还可以	问题	教

Group Activity

Please discuss and make a dialogue in a group of 3 -4 students about the topic "What do you like to do most as a activity?"





Pingyao Ancient town/ Píngyáo gǔchéng /平遥古城

Pingyao town (Píngyáo gǔchéng平遥古城) is one of the ancient towns in Shanxi province (Shān xī 陕西). It is the best preserved ancient city in China with a history of 2700 years existing since Ming and Qing dynasties. In 1997 Pingyao town (Píngyáo gǔchéng平遥古城) was mentioned as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Pingyao (Píngyáo gǔchéng平遥古城) was the main financial centre of China during 19th and 20th century. Ancient town of Ping Yao(Píngyáo gǔchéng平遥古城) is a complete building complex including ancient walls, streets, shops, dwellings and temples. Layout of town reflects the developments in architectural style and urban planning of the Han cities over more than five centuries. Around 4,000 existing shops and traditional dwellings in the town show Ping Yao's economic prosperity over a century. Town has more than 2,000 existing painted sculptures made in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Shuang lin Temple in the city has been reputed as an oriental art gallery of painted sculptures.

Confucianism

Confucianism is actually not a religion but a way of thinking and behaving. It was developed from the thoughts of Confucius who pondered the best way to establish societal order and harmony. This ethical and philosophical system centres kinship, loyalty, and knowing everyone's proper place in society. These Confucian principles and doctrines played an important part in shaping today's Chinese society.

Daoism

Daoism developed in China dates back to Eastern Han Dynasty. In Daoism (Dào jiào 道教), emphasis is placed on living in harmony with 'Dao', which means the "way". Its legacy is mostly in the areas of literature and traditional medicine. Several well-known concepts, such as the importance of preserving the balance between yin and yang, are central teachings of Daoism. There are around 300 Dao temples scattered around China.

Philosophy

Poetry gave rise to philosophical thinking and writing in China. The authors of this philosophical work include Confucius, Mo Ti, Mencius, Lao-Tzu and others. A few compositions of these great philosophers are The Analects of Confucius, The Classics of Rites, The Classics of History, The Works of Mencius, The Spring and Autumn Annals, The I-Ching, The Doctrine of the Mean, The Classics of Poetry, and The Great Book of Learning.