

5. 天气(Weather)

一. Vocabulary list (Writing help: Page 62 to Page 64)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
风	fēng	wind
有/刮 风	yǒu/guā fēng	windy
雨	yǔ	rain
下 雨	xià yǔ	to rain
雪	xuě	snow
下 雪	xià xuě	to snow
云	yún	cloud
多 云	duō yún	cloudy
晴 天	qíng tiān	clear day
雾	wù	fog
有 雾	yǒu wù	foggy
天 气	tiān qì	weather
冷	lěng	cold
热	rè	hot
很	hěn	very, rather
多	duō	many
非 常	fēi cháng	extremely
太...了	tài...le	too (adjective)

6. 国家 (Country)

一. Vocabulary list (Writing help: Page 64 to Page 66)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
国家	guó jiā	country
中国	zhōng guó	China
英国	yīng guó	UK
法国	fǎ guó	France
德国	dé guó	Germany
美国	měiguó	USA
日本	rì běn	Japan
印度	yìn dù	India
西班牙	xī bān yá	Spain
巴基斯坦	bā jī sī tǎn	Pakistan
澳大利亚	ào dà lì yà	Australia
语/语言	yǔ/yǔ yán	language
汉语	hàn yǔ	Chinese (language)
外语	wài yǔ	foreign language
说	shuō	to speak/ to say
写	xiě	to write
哪	nǎ	which

7. 地方 (Place)

一. Vocabulary list (Writing help: Page 66 to Page 68)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
地方	dì fāng	place
海边	hǎi biān	seaside
山区	shān qū	mountains
农村	nóng cūn	countryside
城市	chéng shì	city
博物馆	bó wù guǎn	museum
朋友	péng yǒu	friend
男朋友	nán péng yǒu	boyfriend
女朋友	nǚ péng yǒu	girlfriend
在	zài	to be located
去	qù	to go
散步	sàn bù	to go for a walk
和/...一起...	hé...yìqǐ...	together with...to do...
滑雪	huá xuě	to ski/skiing
哪儿	nǎr	where

二. Grammar

- The use of ‘和...一起...’

To say you do something with somebody in Chinese you use:

Person A 和 (and) person B + 一起 (together) + verb

For example:

James 和 Darren 一起 滑雪 = James goes skiing with Darren.

我 和 朋友 一起 去山区 滑雪 = I go to the mountains with my friend to ski.

You may have noticed that the verb goes at the **END** of the sentence.

Words that say ‘when’, ‘how’, ‘with whom’, etc. go **BEFORE** the verb.

EXAMPLE:

我哥哥 星期六 下午 踢足球.

My elder brother played football at Saturday afternoon.

David 和 我 打乒乓球。

David plays table tennis with me.

弟弟 和 我 一起 玩电脑游戏。

Younger brother plays computer games with me.

8. 交通工具 (Transportation)

一. Vocabulary list (Writing help: Page 68 to Page 69)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
火车	huǒ chē	train
汽车	qì chē	car
公共汽车	gōng gòng qì chē	bus
出租车	chū zū chē	taxi
自行车	zì xíng chē	bicycle

飞机	fēi jī	aeroplane
船	chuán	ship/boat
坐	zuò	to sit/go by
骑	qí	to ride on
怎么	zěn me	how

二. Grammar

- **Means of transport**

When talking about means of transport, how you get somewhere must always come before the main verb, such as:

我 坐 飞机 去 中国 = I go to China by plane.

If there is a time phrase in the sentence, then that comes before the means of transport, such as:

我 明天 坐 飞机 去 中国 = I will go to China by plane.

It is easiest to think of 坐 and 骑 (for bikes and horses) as meaning ‘by’ in this type of sentence; word order is very important here.

- **Chinglish—To ask where is someone going**

你 去 哪儿? (Where are you going?)

You go where? –Someone + 去 + 哪儿?

- **Chinglish—To ask how will someone go there**

你 怎么 去? (How will you get there?)

You how go? –Sb + 怎么 + 去?