

Lesson 19 His Eyes Are Very Big.

第十九课 他眼睛很大

dì shí jiǔ kè

tā yǎn jīng hěn dà



Text

1) 他眼睛很大。

tā yǎn jīng hěn dà

2) 他耳朵很大。

tā ěr duo hěn dà

3) 他鼻子很小。

tā bí zi hěn xiǎo

4) 他嘴巴很小。

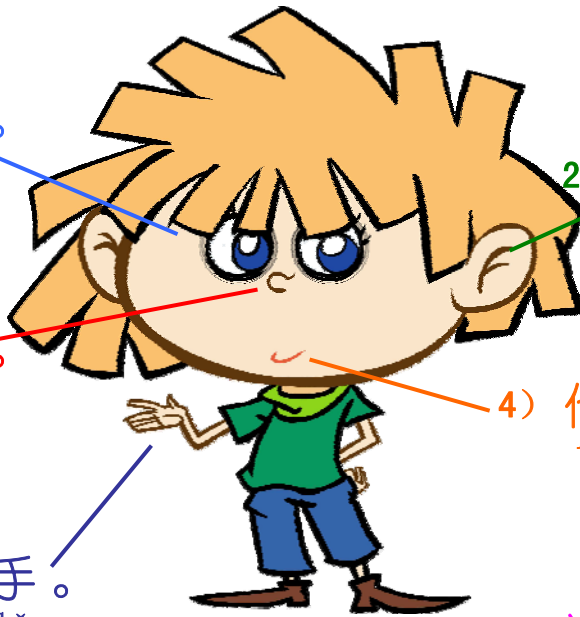
tā zuǐ ba hěn xiǎo

5) 这是他的手。

zhè shì tā de shǒu

6) 这是他的脚。

zhè shì tā de jiǎo



English Text

1 His eyes are very big.

2 His ears are very big.

3 His nose is very small.

4 His mouth is very small.

5 These are his hands.

6 These are his feet.



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Key Points

1. Body parts in Chinese

眼睛
yǎn jīng耳朵
ěr duo嘴巴
zuǐ ba鼻子
bí zi手
shǒu脚
jiǎo头
tóu头发
tóu fa

2. noun + adjective

In Chinese an adjective can be added after a noun to make a sentence.

For example:

1) 他眼睛 (n.) + 很大 (adj.) → 他眼睛很大。
tā yǎn jīng hěn dà

his eyes

very big

His eyes are very big.

2) 他鼻子 (n.) + 很小 (adj.) → 他鼻子很小。
tā bí zi hěn xiǎo

his nose

very small

His nose is very small.

Lesson 19 His Eyes Are Very Big.

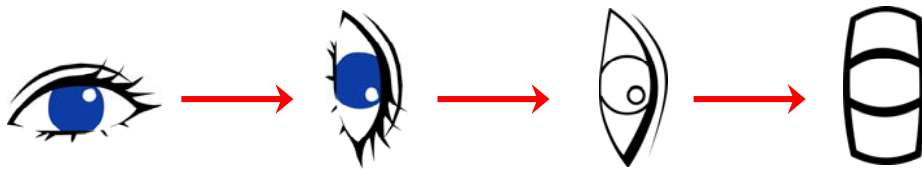
第十九课 他眼睛很大

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3. The radical “目”

“目” radical means "eyes". See below where it came from. Most characters with “目” are somehow related to eyes.



For example:



眼睛
yǎn jīng
eyes



看
kàn
to look
(to look with your eyes)



睡觉
shuì jiào
to sleep
(to close your eyes)



Vocabulary

1	眼睛	yǎn jīng	eye
2	耳朵	ěr duo	ear
3	鼻子	bí zi	nose
4	嘴巴	zuǐ ba	mouth
5	手	shǒu	hand
6	脚	jiǎo	foot
7	头发	tóu fa	hair
8	头	tóu	head

Lesson 20 My School

第二十课 我的学校

dì èr shí kè

wǒ de xué xiào



Text



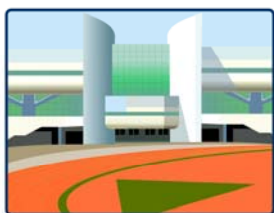
1) 这是学校的教室。

zhè shì xué xiào de jiào shì



2) 那是学校的图书馆。

nà shì xué xiào de tú shū guǎn



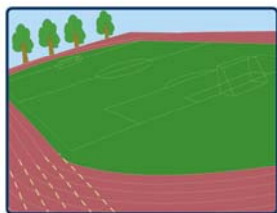
3) 这是学校的体育馆。

zhè shì xué xiào de tǐ yù guǎn



4) 那是学校的餐厅。

nà shì xué xiào de cān tīng



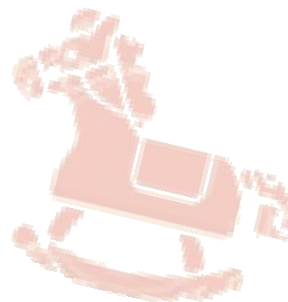
5) 这是学校的操场。

zhè shì xué xiào de cāo chǎng



English Text

1. This is the school classroom.
2. That is the school library.
3. This is the school gym.
4. That is the school cafeteria.
5. This is the school playground.



Lesson 20 My School

第二十课 我的学校

dì èr shí kè

wǒ de xué xiào



Key Points

1. 的

de

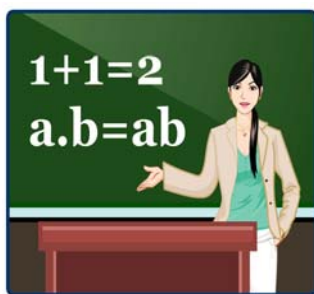
的 (de) means that something belongs to something else.

For example:

他的书

tā de shū

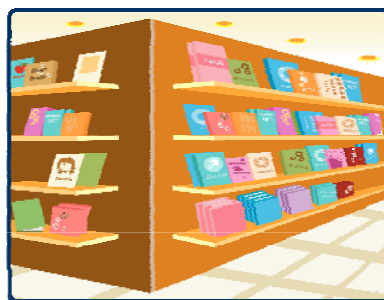
his books



她的老师

tā de lǎo shī

her teacher



学校的图书馆

xué xiào de tú shū guǎn

school library



我的爸爸和妈妈

wǒ de bà ba hé mā ma

my dad and mom

Lesson 20 My School

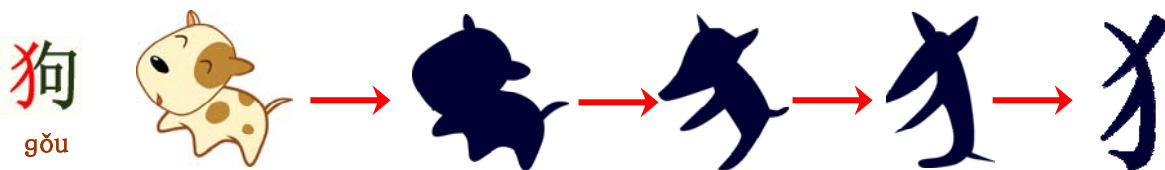
第二十课 我的学校

dì èr shí kè

wǒ de xué xiào

2. The radical “犛”

“犛” radical means "dog". See below where it came from.



The characters with “犛” refer to a kind of animal.

For example:

狗

gǒu



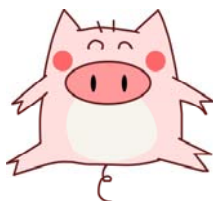
猫

māo



猪

zhū



猴

hóu



狮

shī



Vocabulary

1	教室	jiào shì	classroom
2	图书馆	tú shū guǎn	library
3	体育馆	tǐ yù guǎn	gym
4	餐厅	cān tīng	cafeteria
5	操场	cāo chǎng	playground
6	老师	lǎo shī	teacher
7	的	de	of
8	猪	zhū	pig
9	猴	hóu	monkey
10	狮	shī	lion

Lesson 21 I'm Having a Chinese Lesson.

第二十一课 我在上中文课

dì èr shí yī kè wǒ zài shàng zhōng wén kè



Text

1) 我在上数学课。

wǒ zài shàng shù xué kè

我在上体育课。

wǒ zài shàng tǐ yù kè

2) 十点到十一点，我有中文课。

shí diǎn dào shí yī diǎn wǒ yǒu zhōng wén kè

十二点到十三点，我有音乐课。

shí èr diǎn dào shí sān diǎn wǒ yǒu yīn yuè kè



English Text

1. I am having a math lesson.

I am having a P.E. lesson.

2. From 10:00 to 11:00, I have a Chinese lesson.

From 12:00 to 13:00, I have a music lesson.



Key Points

1. Subjects in Chinese

数 学 shù xué	math	音 乐 yīn yuè	music
英 文 yīng wén	English	科 学 kē xué	science
中 文 zhōng wén	Chinese	体 育 tǐ yù	P.E.

Lesson 21 I'm Having a Chinese Lesson.

第二十一课 我在上中文课

dì èr shí yī kè wǒ zài shàng zhōng wén kè

2. 上课

shàng kè

It means "have lessons" in Chinese. You could put the subject between 上(shàng) and 课(kè).

For example:

上中文课

shàng zhōng wén kè

have a Chinese lesson

上数学课

shàng shù xué kè

have a math lesson

3. Word order

In Chinese, we usually put time at the beginning of the sentence but not in the end.

For example:

十点到十一点，我有中文课。(√)

shí diǎn dào shí yī diǎn wǒ yǒu zhōng wén kè

I have a Chinese lesson from ten to eleven.

我有中文课十点到十一点。(×)

wǒ yǒu zhōng wén kè shí diǎn dào shí yī diǎn

Lesson 21 I'm Having a Chinese Lesson.

第二十一课 我在上中文课

dì èr shí yī kè

wǒ zài shàng zhōng wén kè

4. The radical “口 (kǒu)”

“口 (kǒu)” radical means "mouth". It usually shows up at the left side of the characters, and has a meaning related to "mouth".



For example:



吃

chī

to eat



喝

hē

to drink



叫

jiào

to call



吹

chuī

to blow



Vocabulary

1	数学	shù xué	math
2	英文	yīng wén	English
3	午饭	wǔ fàn	lunch
4	音乐	yīn yuè	music
5	科学	kē xué	science
6	体育	tǐ yù	P.E.
7	上课	shàng kè	to have lessons
8	到	dào	(from)...to...
9	吹	chuī	to blow