



现在上课 Xiànzài Shàng Kè

Class Begins Now!

LESSON
07

对话: Duìhuà: 1. 7.1

王老师 : 学生们好! 现在上课。
wáng lǎoshī : xuéshengmen hǎo!
xiànzài shàng kè.

学生们 : 老师好。
xuéshengmen : lǎoshī hǎo.

王老师 : 请坐。大家打开书。
wáng lǎoshī : qǐng zuò. dàjiā dǎkāi shū.

Translation

Wang Teacher : Hello students. The class begins.

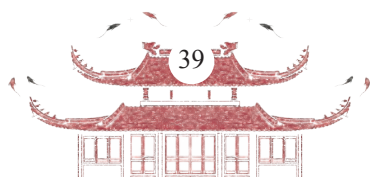
Students : Hello teacher.

Wang Teacher : Please sit down. Everybody open your books.



生词 Shēngcí 7.2

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
现在	xiànzài	noun	now, right now
课	kè	noun	class
上课	shàng kè	verb	to attend the class
下课	xià kè	verb	finish the class
请	qǐng	verb	to request, please
坐	zuò	verb	to sit
打开	dǎkāi	verb	to open
开	kāi	verb	to start, to open
书	shū	noun	book



对话: Duihuà: 2. 7.3



马克 : 你叫什么名字 ?
mǎkè : nǐ jiào shénme míngzì?
 丽娜 : 我叫丽娜。你姓什么 ?
lǐnà : wǒ jiào lǐnà. nǐ xìng shénme?
 马克 : 我姓Waugh叫Waugh马克。
mǎkè : wǒ xìng Waugh jiào Waugh mǎkè.

Translation 

Mike : What is your name?
Leena : My name is Leena. What is your surname?
Mike : My surname is Waugh, called Mike Waugh.

生词 Shēngcí 7.4

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
叫	jiào	verb	call, to be called
什么	shénme	pronoun	what
姓	xìng	noun	surname
贵	guì	adjective	costly, precious

*贵姓 (guìxìng) – polite way of asking surname.

对话: Duihuà: 3. 7.5

王老师 : 请跟我说。
wáng lǎoshī : qǐng gēn wǒ shuō.
 学生们 : 行。
xuéshengmen : xíng.
 王老师 : 这是我们的教室。
 这是我的书。
 那是她的本子。
wáng lǎoshī : zhè shì wǒmen de
 jiàoshì. zhè shì wǒ
 de shū. nà shì tā de
 běnzi.
 (students repeat after teacher Wáng)
 王老师 : 你们有问题吗?
wáng lǎoshī : nǐmen yǒu wèntí ma?
 大为 : 老师, 我有问题。
dàwéi : lǎoshī, wǒ yǒu wèntí.

Translation 

Wang teacher : Please repeat after me.
Students : Okay.
Wang teacher : This is our classroom.
 This is my book.
 That is her book.
 (Students repeat after teacher Wáng)
Wang teacher : Do you have any
 question?
David : Teacher, I have a question.



汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
跟	gēn	preposition	with
说	shuō	verb	to speak
行	xíng	verb	okay, all right, will do.
这	zhè / zhèi	pronoun	this
那	nà / nèi	pronoun	that
是	shì	verb	am / is / are
的	de	modal particle	used to indicate possession
教室	jiàoshì	noun	classroom
学校	xuéxiào	noun	school
有	yǒu	verb	to have
问题	wèntí	noun	question/problem
本子	běnzǐ	noun	notebook

语法 Yǔfǎ:

1. The 是 sentence :

是 shì is used to connect two nouns (or pronouns) in a sentence. 是 shì is used to explain the subject. The affirmative form of a 是 shì sentence is **subject + 是 shì + object**.

In a 是 sentence, the sentence contains a predicate which is composed of 是 plus a word or phrase. The word or phrase used after 是 is the main element in the predicate.

2. Particle “的”de

Particle word 的 (de) is used to show possession. It is also an attributive modifier as it gives us more information about the noun. It can be omitted for close relations.

Pronoun / Noun+ 的 de

Pronoun/noun+的 de + noun

Example:

你的 nǐ de = your

他们的 tāmen de = their

学生的 xuéshēng de = student's

我的老师。wǒ de lǎoshī = My teacher.

他的书包。tā de shūbāo = His schoolbag

3. In Chinese, the name can be asked in different ways :

你叫什么名字？

nǐ jiào shénme míngzì?

OR

你叫什么？ nǐ jiào shénme?

OR

你的名字是什么？

nǐ de míngzì shì shénme?

OR

你姓什么？ nǐ xìng shénme?

OR

您贵姓？ nín guìxìng?

4. The 有 sentence :

The verb 有 (yǒu), which means “to have,” is used to express existence or presence or possession of something. This is similar to saying “there is” or “there are” in English.

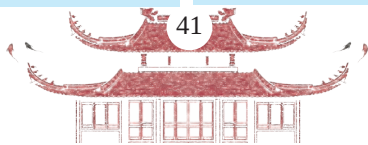
Subject + 有 + Object.

Example :

我有本子。wǒ yǒu běnzǐ.

I have a notebook.

他有书。tā yǒu shū. He has a book.



练习 Liànxí : ✎ -

Use the following additional vocabulary and make sentences.



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Additional vocabulary 🎧 7.7

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
来	lái	verb	to come
进	jìn	verb	to enter
听	tīng	verb	to listen
看	kàn	verb	to look / see
读	dú	verb	to read
写	xiě	verb	to write

Activity

With the help of the following new words and 这 zhè / 那 nà describe your classroom.



For example - zhè shì zhuōzi. / nà shì bái bǎn.

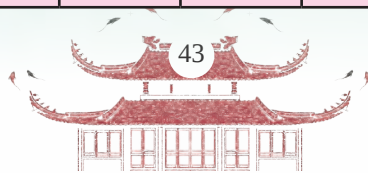
汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
黑板	hēibǎn	noun	blackboard
白板	báibǎn	noun	whiteboard
桌子	zhuōzi	noun	table
椅子	yǐzi	noun	chair
铅笔	qiānbǐ	noun	pencil
钢笔	gāngbǐ	noun	ink pen
门	mén	noun	door
书架	shūjià	noun	bookshelf
课	kè	noun	class/ lesson/ lecture

Spoken Activity – Read aloud these classroom expressions.

下课	xiàkè.	Class is over.
再说一遍	zài shuō yíbiàn.	Speak once again.
看黑板	kàn hēibǎn	Look at the black board.
一起读	yìqǐ dú.	Read together.
现在休息	xiànzài xiūxi.	Now, take a break.

Recognize the characters.

坐	有	请	是	这	的	那	在	现在	书
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Martial Arts

Chinese Martial Arts popularly known as Gōngfú or Wǔshù. Gōngfú or Wǔshù is a series of fighting styles and developed over a long time. Nowadays, it is regarded as a traditional sport gaining more and more popularity. Chinese martial art has different styles including Shàolín, Tàijíquán (Tai Chi) and Qìgōng. Wǔshù means martial arts. It is formed from two words Wǔ and shù. Wǔ means martial or military, shù means art of skill.

