

UNIT 4 他真高! He's so tall!

Unit overview

Theme	People's appearances, favourites
Vocabulary	Adjectives to describe people's appearance, numbers 10-99
Grammar	Interrogative pronoun 谁, asking age with 多大, 真/很 + adj
Listening	Understanding information about people's appearances
Reading	An online profile with favourite people and animals
Speaking	Describing someone's appearance
Writing	Writing a personal profile

Pronunciation: 谁

The interrogative pronoun 谁 has two correct pronunciations. It can be pronounced as shéi or shuí. In *Discover China*, 谁 is pronounced as shéi.

Sentences with an adjective predicate

When expressing appearance or feelings, an adjective phrase can be used as the predicate. The adverbs 很 or 真 are often used before the adjective in a positive statement or exclamation sentence. For example: 我很高兴。他真高!

In a negative sentence about appearance or feelings, these adverbs are often not used. For example: 我不高兴。安娜不漂亮。他不高! However, if the speaker wants to emphasize the degree of the negative feeling or characteristic, 很 is used between the subject and 不. For example: 我很不高兴 (I'm very unhappy)。她很不漂亮 (She is very unattractive)。When 很 is used between 不 and the adjective, it means "not so/that +adj.". For example, 安娜不很漂亮 (Anna is not so pretty)。他不很高 (He is not very tall)!

Extra language points

Modifying phrases

A modifying phrase can be used in front of a noun to provide more details about the noun. A modifying phrase in Chinese is similar to a relative clause in English, but can not be put after the noun it modifies. It often consists of a subject, a verb and the particle 的. For example: 他是我最喜欢的篮球运动员。熊猫是我最喜欢的动物。

Adjectives before nouns

Adjectives are often used before nouns as their modifiers. When a two-character adjective is used before a noun, there is always a particle 的 between the adjective and the noun. For example: 可爱的熊猫, 漂亮的护士, 年轻的明星. When the adjective only consists of one character, it can be used right before the noun without 的. For example: 好朋友, 大姐姐, 帅哥.

Sentences without verbs

When expressing age in a positive statement, it is not necessary to use a verb. For example: 他十九岁. When expressing age in a negative statement, a verb must be used after the negative adverb 不. For example: 他不是十九岁.

Expressing superlatives using 最

最 is used before adjectives or verbs to show the superlative degree. For example: 最喜欢, 最漂亮.

Warm-up activities

LESSON 1

- 1 Find some pictures in magazines of people with different appearances and bring them in to the class.
- 2 Write the following words in pairs on the board: 高/矮, 年轻/老, 漂亮/可爱, 酷/帅.
- 3 Say the words aloud one by one, using body language to show their meanings. Or illustrate the meaning of these words by pointing to specific students in the classroom.
- 4 Have students work in groups. Distribute the pictures of people to them.
- 5 Ask students to find appropriate words to describe the people in the pictures.

LESSON 2

- 1 Ask students what kind of basic information is provided in the personal online profile.
- 2 Elicit these words from students: 姓名, 年龄, 出生地, 国籍 and write them on the board.
- 3 Ask students to write a simple personal profile using the words on the board.
- 4 Ask students to work in pairs and ask and answer questions about their personal profiles.

Teaching tips

认识 vs. 知道

Students often mix up the two words 认识 and 知道, which both mean "know". Explain that 认识 is to know something by recognition, while 知道 is to know something by understanding information.

Decoding the words

shàngǎi 上海	上 go to; go up; upper; up; board; the first part of; 海 sea
duōdà 多大	多 many; much; more; how much; 大 big, large
xiànzài 现在	现 present; current; appear; 在 exist
zhīdào 知道	知 know; be aware of; inform; 道 road, way, path; channel
xǐhuan 喜欢	喜 happy; delighted; pleased; 欢 joyous; merry; jubilant
yùndòngyuán 运动员	运 motion; movement; 动 move; stir; get moving; 员 a person engaged in some field of activity; member of a society/club/organization, etc.
yǎnyuán 演员	演 perform; play; act
dòngwù 动物	物 substance; content; goods
niánlíng 年龄	年 year; annual; 龄 (age; years) length of time
chūshēngdì 出生地	出 go or come out; 地 the earth; land; soil; ground; place
guójí 国籍	籍 records; native place
diànzǐyóujiàn 电子邮件	电 electricity; 子 something small and hard (son; child; seed; copper); 邮 post; mail; 件 a piece of; document; correspondence
kěài 可爱	可 approve; may; be worth (doing); 爱 love; affection
xióngmāo 熊猫	熊 bear; 猫 cat

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 N/A
 3 1 上海人, 2 美国, 3 篮球运动员
 4 a 4, b 3, c 2, d 1

[Track 1-35]

- 1 Sandy 很年轻, 也很漂亮。
 2 David 很高, 也很帅。Lucy 很矮, 但是很酷。
 3 她不年轻, 也不漂亮。
 4 Tom 不高, 但是很可爱。

Pronunciation and speaking

- 1 ao 2, ui 3, en 1

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 1 1 c, 2 d, 3 a, 4 b
 2 3
 3 1 二十岁, 2 wangyu0521@DC.com, 3 姚明, 4 李小龙
 4 1 b, 2 a, 3 e, 4 e, 5 e, 6 d, 7 c

Language in use

Interrogative pronoun 谁

- 1 1, 2
 2 1 她是谁? 2 谁是你妹妹? 3 这是谁?

Numbers in Chinese

- 1 2, 3
 2 1 五十, 2 七十, 3 十二, 4 三十三

Asking about age using 多大

- 1 how old, 2 end of sentence
 2 1 你多大? 2 你妈妈多大? 3 永民多大?

真/很 + adjective

- 1 1 be (am, is, are), 2 no
 2 1 Yao Ming is very handsome.
 2 Dad is very tall!
 3 My teacher is really young.

LESSON 3

Character writing

- 2 1 c, 2 d, 3 b, 4 a

Review and practice

- 1 1 这是我妹妹。
 2 她很高也很漂亮! / 她很漂亮也很高!
 3 她是篮球运动员。
 4 她十八岁。
 2 1, 4, 3, 2

Workbook

LESSON 1

- 1 年轻, 漂亮, 知道, 可爱, 姓名, 喜欢, 明星, 多大
 3 1 √, 3 √, 5 √
 4 1 lǎo, 2 zǎoshang, 3 duìbuqǐ, 4 zuì gāo, 5 zhēn,
 6 hěn hǎo, 7 xióngmāo, 8 guójí, 9 Yáo Míng, 10 Àodàliyànrén

LESSON 2

- 1 2 √, 4 √
 3 1 你多大? 2 他是谁? 3 你姐姐多大?
 4 你的同学多大? 5 谁在大学工作?

4

No.	Chinese	No.	Chinese
11	十一	24	二十四
12	十二	38	三十八
13	十三	45	四十五
14	十四	47	四十七
15	十五	52	五十二
16	十六	56	五十六
17	十七	63	六十三
18	十八	67	六十七
19	十九	71	七十一
21	二十一	90	九十
22	二十二	99	九十九

[Track 18]

34, 27, 95, 18, 19, 24, 71, 80

- 5 1 你妈妈真年轻!
 2 他真酷!
 3 王老师真帅!
 4 马克很喜欢北京。
 5 熊猫很可爱。
 6 她真高!
 7 √, 9 √, 10 √,

LESSON 3

1 1 篮球, 2 很, 3 运动员, 4 酷, 5 吗, 6 现在

2 1 a, 2 b, 3 e, 4 c, 5 f, 6 d

4 1 c, 2 b, 3 a

Unit Quiz

1 √ 3 c, 4 b, 5 b, 6 b, 7 c, 8 c,

9 b, 10 c, 11 c, 12 b, 13 c, 14 c, 15 b,

16 a, 17 c, 18 c, 19 b

20 美国, 纽约; 21 多大; 22 漂亮, 酷/可爱;

23 的电子邮箱

24 他很高, 也很帅!

25 我最喜欢的动物是熊猫。

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book : Review 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1 c, 2 b, 3 a, 4 f, 5 d, 6 e
 2 什么, 学生, 但是, 工作, 住在, 哪里, 认识, 可爱, 照片, 医院
 3 1 人; 2 你好, 叫; 3 姐姐, 漂亮; 4 明星, 帅; 5 多大

Grammar

- 1 1 c, 2 e, 3 b, 4 d, 5 f, 6 a
 2 1 哪里, 2 很/真, 3 很/真, 4 也, 5 都, 6 哪
 3 1 我住在伦敦, 你呢? 2 她是谁?
 3 他住在哪里? 4 你住在哪里? 你是澳大利亚人吗?
 4 王玉姓王, 不姓玉。她是中国人, 她的年龄是二十岁。她住在北京。她爸爸在医院工作, 她妈妈也在医院工作, 他们都是医生。王玉最喜欢的运动员是姚明, 他很高, 也很帅。她最喜欢的演员是李小龙。

Integrated skills

- 1 哥哥, 三十岁, 澳大利亚, 医生
 2 1 a, 2 a, 3 a
 5 他是我最喜欢的篮球运动员, 他很高。他是中国人, 但是他现在住在美国。他爸爸和妈妈都住在中国, 他姐姐和弟弟也住在中国。他姐姐是护士, 在医院工作, 他弟弟是学生, 也是篮球运动员, 他们都喜欢篮球。他是姚明!

Assessment task 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1 爸爸, 2 妈妈, 3 哥哥, 4 弟弟, 5 姐姐, 6 妹妹
 2 1 d, 2 f, 3 g, 4 c, 5 h, 6 a, 7 e, 8 b
 9 医生和护士都在医院工作。
 10 我最喜欢的篮球运动员是姚明。

Pronunciation

- 1 1 姐, 2 九, 3 你, 4 学
 2 1 nǐ hé tā, 2 Jiānádà, 3 Fǎguórén, 4 Shànghǎi zài Zhōngguó
 3 1 tāmen, 2 nǎli, 3 lǎoshī, 4 jìzhě, 5 zhēn hǎo, 6 zuì gāo

Grammar

- 1 1 呢, 2 什么, 3 哪里, 4 什么, 5 哪, 6 吗
 2 1 我们都姓史。
 2 你们认识马克的妹妹吗?
 3 你好! 我叫李中华。
 3 1 b, 2 b, 3 b, 4 a, 5 b, 6 a
 4 1 b, 2 d, 3 e, 4 c, 5 a

Integrated skills

- 1 5 英国人, 6 医院

[Track 3]

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 你叫什么名字? | 4 你妈妈做什么工作? |
| 2 你住在哪里? | 5 史蒂夫是哪国人? |
| 3 你爸爸是医生吗? | 6 护士在哪里工作? |
- 2 1 √, 4 √
 3 1 不, 2 和, 3 都, 4 也
 4 1 Anna's family name is not An.
 2 I know Steve.
 3 Everybody is very happy.
 4 What is your nationality?
 5 I'm a teacher, what about you?
 6 What is his family name?
 7 Hi, everybody! I'm Liu Li.
 6 1 英国, 伦敦; 2 厨师; 3 张艺谋, 章子怡;
 4 漂亮的演员

Character writing

1 1 ㄣ, 2 女, 3 讠, 4 讠, 5 日, 6 女, 7 土, 8 女, 9 ㄣ, 10 讠,
11 口, 12 卩

2 1 e, 2 f, 3 g, 4 h, 5 d, 6 c, 7 b, 8 a

3 1 h, 2 e, 3 a, 4 k, 5 b, 6 c, 7 g, 8 d, 9 i, 10 f, 11 l, 12 j

4 1 你叫什么名字? 2 你住在哪里?

3 王小姐很漂亮! 4 医生在医院工作。