

# UNIT 11 我会跳舞。 *I can dance.*

## Unit overview

<b>Theme</b>	Sports, likes and dislikes
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Types of sports, abilities
<b>Grammar</b>	Modal verbs 可以 and 会, pivotal sentences, past actions with 过
<b>Listening</b>	Identifying different types of sport
<b>Reading</b>	A lifestyle questionnaire
<b>Speaking</b>	Questions about sports, talking about likes and dislikes
<b>Writing</b>	Answering a questionnaire, describing leisure activities

### Expressing regular events using 每

每 is used before time expressions to express events that regularly happen at the time stated. For example: 我每星期做五个小时运动。我每天下午五点做运动。

## Warm-up activities

### LESSON 1

- 1 Start the class by telling the students about sporting activities that you like.
- 2 Ask students what sports they like to play or watch.
- 3 Elicit from students the key words for sports and write them on the board.
- 4 As a class, vote for the most popular sport.

### LESSON 2

- 1 Hold up pictures of different sports one by one, and ask students to call out the names of the sports.
- 2 Demonstrate the pronunciation of the sports words.
- 3 Ask students to work in groups and make a list of the sports played by the members of the group and record the number of people who can play each sport.

## Extra language points

### Pronunciation: "s" vs. "sh"

"s" and "sh" are often confused by students. Note that "s" sounds like "s" in English (as in student), while "sh" sounds like "j" (as in ship). For example: 比赛 (bǐsài) vs. 小时 (xiǎoshí), 四 (sì) vs. 十 (shí).

### Expressing time using 这个/下个

这个 is used before time expressions such as 星期, 周末 and 月, meaning this week, this weekend and this month. 下个 is used before time expressions such as 星期, 周末 and 月, meaning next week, next weekend and next month.

## Teaching tips

### 了 vs. 过 for past actions or events

Both 了 and 过 can be used to express actions or events which happened in the past. However, 了 is closer to present perfect tense, indicating that something has happened with effects lasting to the present. 过 is more like simple past tense, showing that something happened in the past without any effects on the present. For example:

他去了上海。He has gone to Shanghai. (He is still in Shanghai)

他去过上海。He has been to Shanghai (before). (He went there before, but is not there now.)

### Decoding the words

zúqiú 足球	足 foot; 球 ball; globe
qiúduì 球队	球 ball; globe; 队 team; line; a row of people
wǎngqiú 网球	网 net; network; 球 ball; globe;
bǐsài 比赛	比 compare; contrast; emulate; compete; 赛 match; game; competition; contest
tǐyùchǎng 体育场	体 body; 育 bring up; educate; 场 a place where people gather; farm; a level open space
xīwàng 希望	希 hope; 望 gaze into the distance; look over; expect; reputation; prestige
tiàowǔ 跳舞	跳 skip; jump; leap; spring; bounce; move up and down; 舞 dance
yóuyóǒng 游泳	游 floating, rove around; wander; tour; roving; 泳 swim
xiūxián 休闲	休 rest; 闲 not busy; idle; unoccupied; not in use; lying idle

wènjuàn 问卷	问 ask; inquire; 卷 volume; file; dossier
xìngbié 性别	性 nature; character; gender; 别 difference; distinction; differentiate from
chéngshì 城市	城 town; city wall 市 city; market; the Chinese system of weights and measures
chōnglàng 冲浪	冲 flush; charge; rush; dash; clash; 浪 wave
huáxuě 滑雪	滑 slide; slip; slippery; smooth; 雪 snow
qiánshuǐ 潜水	潜 hidden; 水 water
qítā 其他	其 (lit.) he; she; it; 他 he, him; other
xiǎoshí 小时	小 small, little; 时 fixed time; times
shíhòu 时候	时 fixed time; time; 候 condition; state, duration, await; inquire after

## Answer key & audio scripts

### Student's Book

### LESSON 1

#### Vocabulary and listening

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

3 1, 3, 4, 6

5 N/A

**[Track 2-40]**

我是马克。我喜欢跑步, 打篮球和踢足球。我不喜欢打乒乓球。

我是永民。我喜欢跑步和踢足球, 我不喜欢打网球。

我是安娜。我喜欢游泳, 我不喜欢踢足球。

**Pronunciation and speaking**

2 1 b, 2 a, 3 a

4 1 我哥哥也是医生。

2 附近有洗手间。

3 郝老师是好老师。

4 我买了一条裤子。

**LESSON 2****Reading and writing**

2 1 踢足球, 游泳, 打篮球, 冲浪; 2 五到十小时;  
3 朋友; 4 体育场

**Language in use**

Using modal verbs 可以/会

1 1, 2

2 1, 3

3 1 可以, 2 会, 3 会, 4 会, 5 可以

**Pivotal sentences**

1 1, 3

Talking about past actions with 过

1 1, 2

2 1, 3

3 1 他去过桂林。

2 她看过这个电影。

3 她没做过护士。

4 他没吃过意大利菜。

**LESSON 3****Character writing**

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

**Review and practice**

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

2 1 c, 2 b, 3 a

3 跑步, 对不起, 怎么样, 比赛, 一起

**Workbook****LESSON 1**

1 1 网球, 2 乒乓球, 3 足球, 4 游泳, 5 篮球, 6 跳舞

2 1 网球比赛, 2 喜欢, 3 会不会, 4 有时间, 5 怎么样, 6 门口; 7 √, 8 √, 10 √

3 1 √, 2 √

4 1 b, 2 b, 3 b, 4 a, 5 a, 6 a, 7 b, 8 a; 9 chī Zhōngcān;  
10 chāoshì; 11 chōnglàng; 12 chéngshì; 13 zhīdào;  
14 fēnzhōng; 15 fúzhuāng shìchǎng; 16 pāizhào

**LESSON 2**

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

4 1 我暑假可以去桂林旅行吗?

2 我可以给老师写电子邮件吗?

3 我可以去你的生日派对吗?

5 1 你会游泳吗?

2 我们不会打篮球。

3 他们会跳舞。

6 1 史蒂夫请安娜听音乐会。/ 安娜请史蒂夫听音乐会。

2 我希望英格兰队赢。

3 王老师请我们吃日本菜。/ 我们请王老师吃日本菜。

4 永民请王玉跳舞。/ 王玉请永民跳舞。

5 他希望朋友给他打电话。

- 7 1 我妹妹去过加拿大。  
 2 马克没学过打网球。  
 3 马医生的弟弟做过记者。  
 4 他们去过北京三里屯。  
 5 我们参观过很多景点。

### LESSON 3

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

### Unit Quiz

- 1 a, 2 b, 3 b, 4 b, 5 d, 6 c, 7 b,  
 8 a, 9 b, 10 a, 11 a, 12 b, 13 b, 14 a,  
 15 a, 16 b, 17 c, 18 c, 19 a  
 20 打, 21 看, 22 希望, 23 踢  
 24 他会踢足球。  
 25 他们最喜欢的运动是跑步。