

UNIT 7 八点见!

See you at eight!

Unit overview

Theme	Times and appointments
Vocabulary	Words for time, daily activities
Grammar	Adverbial expression of time, telling the time, future tense with 要
Listening	Identifying time expressions
Reading	Schedules, daily activities, entries in a weekend planner
Speaking	Asking for and telling the time, making appointments
Writing	Creating a weekend planner

Serial verb constructions

In serial verb constructions, more than one verbal phrase can be used together to express certain relationships between the actions mentioned. For example: the second phrase 做运动 in 到大学做运动 expresses the purpose of the action in the first phrase. Since the relationship of the actions are expressed and fixed, the sequence of these phrasal verbs can not be altered.

Extra language points

Pronunciation: tone sandhi: 一

When used before characters with a first, second or third tone, 一 should be pronounced with the fourth tone. For example: 一起 is pronounced as yìqǐ. When used before a character with a fourth tone, 一 should be pronounced with the second tone. For example: 一岁 is pronounced as yísuì.

Adverbial expressions of time

In Chinese, adverbial expressions of time can be put both before and after the subject, but not after the main action verb. For example: we can say 我们八点在电影院门口见 or 八点我们在电影院门口见, but we can not say 我们在电影院门口见八点.

Warm-up activities

LESSON 1

Part I

- 1 Bring a clock with hour and minute hands to the class.
- 2 Write the words on the board: 点, 分, 刻, 半.
- 3 Move the hands of the clock to show different times, and demonstrate the time expressions by saying the times with 点, 分, 刻 and 半.
- 4 Move the hands of the clock to show different times, and elicit appropriate time expressions from the students.
- 5 Repeat this practice until students can express different times correctly.

Part II

Game: Chinese Whispers

- 1 Ask students to form two teams. This could be in a line if the class is small, or in seated rows for larger classes.
- 2 Whisper to the first person of each team a time in Chinese. Ask them to whisper the time to the person next to them. The last person in each team needs to write the time on a piece of paper or the board. Each correct time scores one point for the team.
- 3 Repeat the process. The team that scores the most points wins.

LESSON 2

- 1 Before the class, prepare a short passage about the activities you usually do on the weekend.
- 2 Ask students about their weekend activities: "What do you usually do over the weekend?" Elicit responses and write them on the board: 看电影, 做运动, 听音乐, 吃……菜, 跑步, 学唱歌, 看爷爷。
- 3 Read your passage to the class, clearly but not too slowly. Ask students to write in pinyin, word for word, what you say. Do not repeat the dictation.
- 4 Students work in groups of three, and try to piece together the passage.
- 5 As a class, try to reconstruct the passage word for word.

Teaching tips

Ask: 请 / 问 / 叫

The English word "ask" can have three different meanings in Chinese: 请 to invite, 问 to ask a question, 叫 to tell.

Position of 跟……一起

Ask students to compare the position of the phrase "跟……一起" in a Chinese sentence and the position of "together with" in an English sentence, to understand the position of adverbial phrases in Chinese.

For example: 我跟他一起学中文。

I study Chinese together with him.

Decoding the words

zhōumò 周末	周 move in a circular course; whole; all over; all around; 末 end; last stage
shíjiān 时间	时 fixed time; times; 间 between; among; within a definite time or space
jìhuà 计划	计 count; calculate; 划 assign; stroke (of a Chinese character)
yīqǐ 一起	一 one; single; whole; 起 rise; get up; stand up; set up
diànyǐngyuàn 电影院	电 electricity; 影 shadow; 院 courtyard
jǐdiǎn 几点	几 how many; a few; several; 点 dot; spot; point; drop
kāishǐ 开始	开 open; start; operate; 始 beginning
shàngkè 上课	上 go to; go up; upper; up; board, the first part of; 课 subject; course
shàngwǔ 上午	上 go to; go up; upper; up; board, the first part of; 午 noon; midday
xiàwǔ 下午	下 below; down; under; lower; next; latter; second; 午 noon; midday

wǎnshàng 晚上	晚 late; 上 go to; go up; upper; up; board, the first part of
wǎnfàn 晚饭	晚 late; 饭 cooked rice; meal
péngyou 朋友	朋 friend; 友 friendly
Yīngyǔ 英语	英 hero; 语 language
kànbìng 看病	看 look at, see; 病 ill, sick; disease
yīnyuèhuì 音乐会	音 sound; tone; 乐 music; 会 get together; meeting; party

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 d, 2 c, 3 a, 4 b
- a 3, b 4, c 1, d 2
- a 9:25, b 7:59, c 一点一刻, d 十一点半
- 1 和史蒂夫一起去看电影, 2 星期天, 3 中国电影《家》, 4 电影院门口

Pronunciation and speaking

- 1 b, 2 b, 3 a, 4 a, 5 b, 6 a
- e, b, f, d, h, a, g, i, c

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 1 b, 2 d, 3 a, 4 c
- 1 学英语, 2 电影院, 3 做运动, 4 大学, 5 星期日

Language in use

Adverbial expressions of time

- 1, 3
- 1 明天王玉(明天)去吃中餐。
2 (星期六晚上) 安娜和我星期六晚上一起去看电影。
3 明天下午四点我(明天下午四点)去听音乐会。

Different ways of telling the time

- 1 五点十五分/五点一刻
2 十二点三十分/十二点半
3 七点四十五分/七点三刻

Expressing future tense using the auxiliary verb 要

- 1, 2
- 1 明天姐姐(明天)要看电影。
2 (星期六) 我星期六要去上海。
3 今天晚上马克(今天晚上)要学中文。

LESSON 3

Character writing

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

Review and practice

- 1 计划, 2 吃饭, 3 饭, 4 开始
- 1 我跟王玉一起吃中餐。
2 明天几点你(明天几点)要学唱歌?
3 (八点) 我八点去跑步。
4 晚上我(晚上)去听音乐会。
- 1 三点三十分/三点半; 2 七点五十五分/差五分八点; 3 十五点四十五分/下午三点三刻; 4 十九点四十八分/晚上七点四十八分; 5 二十三点五十分/晚上十一点五十分; 6 十三点/下午一点
- 4 跟, 看电影, 几点, 八点半

Workbook

LESSON 1

- 1 a 6, b 1, c 8, d 4, e 3, f 7, g 2, h 5
- 2 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 e, 5 c
- 3 1 看电影, 2 有时间, 3 太好了, 4 几点, 5 晚上,
6 门口; 8 √, 9 √, 11 √
- 4 1 a, 2 b, 3 a, 4 a, 5 b, 6 a, 7 a, 8 b, 9 a, 10 a
- 5 1 他要去伦敦。
2 他们晚上要学英语。
3 周末我要看爷爷奶奶。
4 我下午要跟朋友打篮球。
5 明天我要给她写电子邮件。
6 我要学中文。
7 我要去医院。
8 我要跟妹妹吃中餐。
9 我要听音乐会。

LESSON 2

- 1 1 b, 2 a, 3 b, 4 c, 5 b, 6 a, 7 a, 8 c;
- 2 1 星期二晚上, 2 明天, 3 下午四点;
4 我们明天早上十点半在大学门口见面。
5 我星期三下午做运动。
6 我星期日要跟朋友去听音乐会。

- 3 七点半, 七点三十分; 十点十五分, 十点一刻; 九点四十五分, 九点三刻; 十二点三十分, 十二点半; 六点十五分, 六点一刻; 二点四十五分, 两点三刻

- 4 2 √, 3 √, 6 √, 7 √

LESSON 3

- 1 星期五
- 2 1 b, 2 a, 3 f, 4 e, 5 d, 6 c

Unit Quiz

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 c, d; 4 c, d; 5 b, c; 6 a, 7 b,
8 a, 9 a, 10 b, 11 b, 12 b, 13 b, 14 b,
15 b, 16 a, 17 b, 18 c, 19 b
- 20 时间, 21 几点, 22 要,
- 23 九点一刻/九点十五分
- 24 音乐会晚上八点开始。
- 25 周末她喜欢在公园看书。