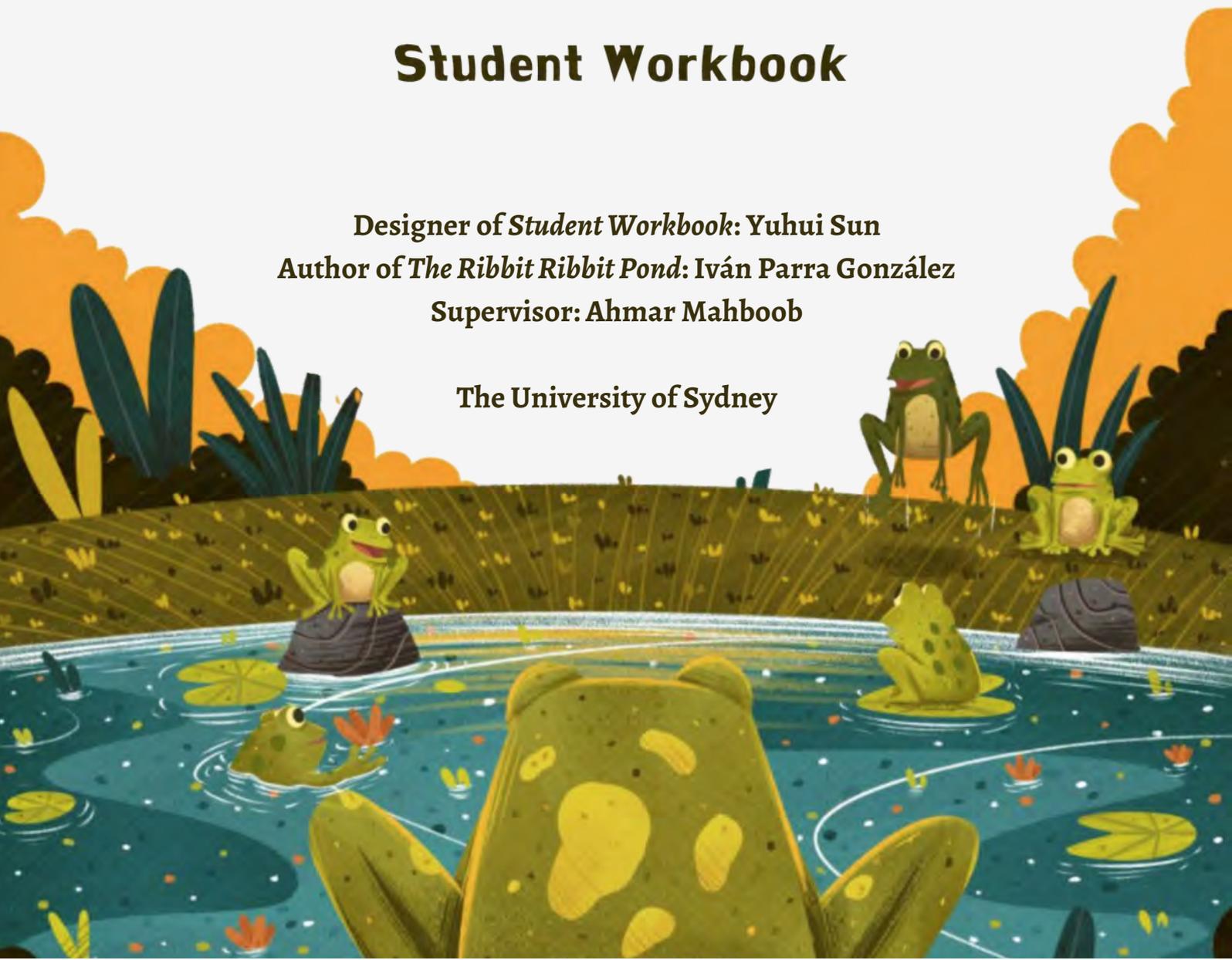


LEARNING CHINESE WITH THE RIBBIT RIBBIT POND

Student Workbook

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INTRODUCTION

This workbook aims to provide more resources for Chinese learners. It can be used by students, teachers, children and parents.

The student workbook will revolve around a moving storybook called "*The Ribbit Ribbit Pond*".

It will combine the pictures and texts in the original book with the matching Chinese audio resources to provide rich Chinese learning activities so that learners can independently acquire simple but useful Chinese with fun and relaxation.

QR CODES



The recording of reading *The Ribbit Ribbit Pond* in Chinese



The Ribbit Ribbit Pond original book



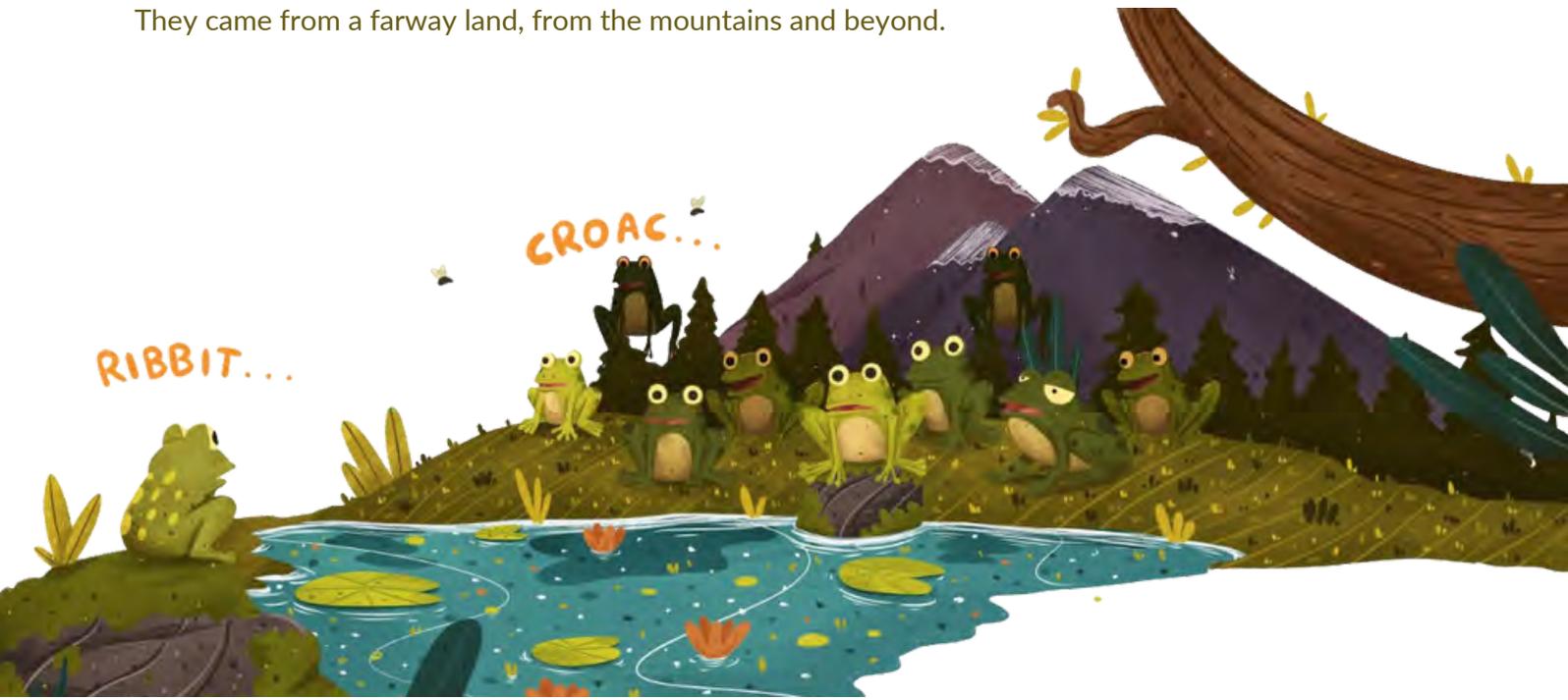
The following screenshot of the first page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 00: 05 to 00: 25, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, tones of Chinese characters and the use of light tones, such as "了 le" (modal particle) and "们 men" (affixes for plural). They should be read lightly and short without tones. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these two sentences yourself.

Screen 1

去年春天，一群“嘎嘎嘎嘎”青蛙来到了“呱呱呱呱”池塘。
qù nián chūn tiān , yì qún “gā gā gā gā” qīng wā lái dào le “guā guā guā guā” chí táng 。
Last year spring one group "Croac-Croac" frogs come arrive in (have done) "Ribbit-Ribbit" pond
Last spring, a group of Croac-Croac frogs arrived at The Ribbit-Ribbit Pond.

他们来自千山万水外的遥远国度。
tā men lái zì qiān shān wàn shuǐ wài de yáo yuǎn guó dù 。
They come from thousand mountains ten thousand rivers outside 's distant country
They came from a farway land, from the mountains and beyond.



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

青蛙	chí táng	pond
池塘	qīng wā	country
了	qù nián	frog
他们	guó	one group
去年	yì qún	they
春天	tā men	last year
一群	le	spring
国	chūn tiān	modal particle



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.

2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.

3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.

4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
一	1	一	
了	2	フ 丿	
天	4	一 一 丩 一	
去	5	一 丨 一 厶 丶	





年	6	ノ一一一	
国	8	丨フ一一一	
春	9	一一一八丨フ一一	



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the first sentence of screen 1 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right as the example shows, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-4, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as time, place, things and actions, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 5, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

去年**春天**，一群“嘎嘎嘎嘎”**青蛙**来到了“呱呱呱呱”**池塘**。

Last **spring**, a group of Croac-Croac **frogs** arrived at The Ribbit-Ribbit **Pond**.

春天 **青蛙** **来到了** **池塘**

Example: Frogs arrived at the pond in the spring.

- 1) I arrived in China this year.
- 2) They arrived at the pond in the spring.
- 3) Frogs arrived at the pond in the summer.
- 4) Frogs arrived at the pond last year.
- 5) Last spring, a group of frogs arrived at the pond.

春天，青蛙来到了池塘。

- 1) 今年，我 _____ 中国。
- 2) _____，他们来到了池塘。
- 3) 夏天，_____ 来到了池塘。
- 4) 去年，青蛙来到了_____。
- 5) 去年 _____，一群 _____。



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the sentence structure of the first sentence. In Chinese, time nouns are usually placed at the beginning of sentences as adverbials of time, and place nouns are usually used as adverbials of place at the end of sentences. Please review the following sentence simplified from the first sentence. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After being familiar with this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

去年春天，一群青蛙来到了池塘。
qù nián chūn tiān, yì qún qīng wā lái dào le chí táng。
Last spring, a group of frogs arrived at the pond.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about time and season, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

去年 → 今年 → 明年
qù nián jīn nián míng nián
last year this year next year
Time nouns - 年 nián year

昨天 → 今天 → 明天
zuó tiān jīn tiān míng tiān
yesterday today tomorrow
Time nouns - 天 tiān day

上月 → 本月 → 下月
shàng yuè běn yuè xià yuè
last month this month next month
Time nouns - 月 yuè month

上周 → 本周 → 下周
shàng zhōu běn zhōu xià zhōu
last week this week next week
Time nouns - 周 zhōu week

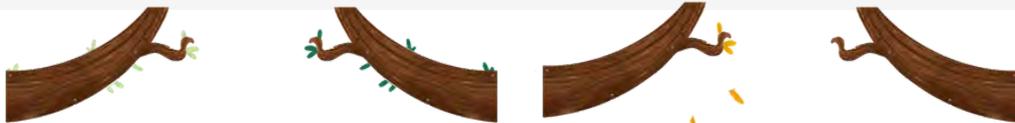
春天
chūn tiān
spring

夏天
xià tiān
summer

秋天
qiū tiān
autumn

冬天
dōng tiān
winter

中国的四季 Four seasons in China



Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

Note: When the tense of the sentence is the future tense, such as using the words "明年", "明天" and "下周", you should add "会 huì" or "将 jiāng" before the verbs in the sentence to indicate the state that the action has not happened but will happen, which is equivalent to the English word - "will" and represents the future tense.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

Last year, a group of frogs arrived at the pond.

去年，一群青蛙来到了池塘。

This year, frogs arrived at the pond.

_____，青蛙们来到了池塘。

Next year, a group of frogs will arrive at the pond.

_____，一群 _____ 将来到池塘。

Last month, frogs arrived at the pond.

_____ 青蛙们 _____

Next week, a group of frogs will arrive at the pond.

_____ 来到池塘。

This week, a group of frogs arrived at the pond.

Today, a group of frogs arrived at the pond.

_____，一群青蛙来到了池塘。

Yesterday, a group of frogs arrived at the pond.

Tomorrow, a group of frogs will arrive at the pond.

In spring, they arrived at the pond.

春天，他们来到了池塘。

In summer, they arrived at the pond.

_____，他们来到了池塘。

In autumn, they arrived at the pond.

_____ 来到了池塘。

In winter, they arrived at the pond.

This summer, a group of frogs will arrive at the pond.

今年夏天，一群青蛙将来到池塘。

Next autumn, frogs will arrive at the pond.

_____，青蛙们会来到池塘。

Last winter, a group of frogs arrived at the pond.



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the second sentence of screen 1 and observe the usage of "来自" with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 你, 我, 中国, 巴基斯坦, 欢迎, 谢谢, etc.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

REVIEW:

他们来自千山万水外的遥远国度。They **came from** a farway land, **from** the mountains and beyond.

EXAMPLE:

A: 你来自哪里?

nǐ lái zì nǎ lǐ?

Where do you come from?

B: 我来自巴基斯坦。

wǒ lái zì bā jī sī tǎn 。

I come from Pakistan.

A: 欢迎来到中国。

huān yíng lái dào zhōng guó 。

Welcome to China.

B: 谢谢。

xiè xiè 。

Thank you.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



你来自哪里?
nǐ lái zì nǎ lǐ?
Where do you come from?

欢迎来到.....
huān yíng lái dào
Welcome to

我来自.....
wǒ lái zì
I come from

谢谢。
xiè xiè 。
Thank you.



ACTIVITY 6

Write a complete sentence with what you have learned and talk about where you are from. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1

青蛙	chí táng	pond
池塘	qīng wā	country
了	qù nián	frog
他们	guó	one group
去年	yì qún	they
春天	tā men	last year
一群	le	spring
国	chūn tiān	modal particle

ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 今年，我来到了中国。
- 2) 春天，它们来到了池塘。
- 3) 夏天，青蛙来到了池塘。
- 4) 去年，青蛙来到了池塘。
- 5) 去年春天，一群青蛙来到了池塘。

ACTIVITY 4

今年
 明年 青蛙
 上月， 来到了池塘。
 下周， 一群青蛙将/会
 这周， 一群青蛙来到了池塘。
 今天
 昨天， 一群青蛙来到了池塘。
 明天， 一群青蛙将/会来到池塘。

夏天
 秋天， 他们
 冬天， 他们来到了池塘。
 明年秋天
 去年冬天， 一群青蛙来到了池塘。

The following screenshot of the second and third page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 00: 25 to 00: 43, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, and tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these four sentences yourself.

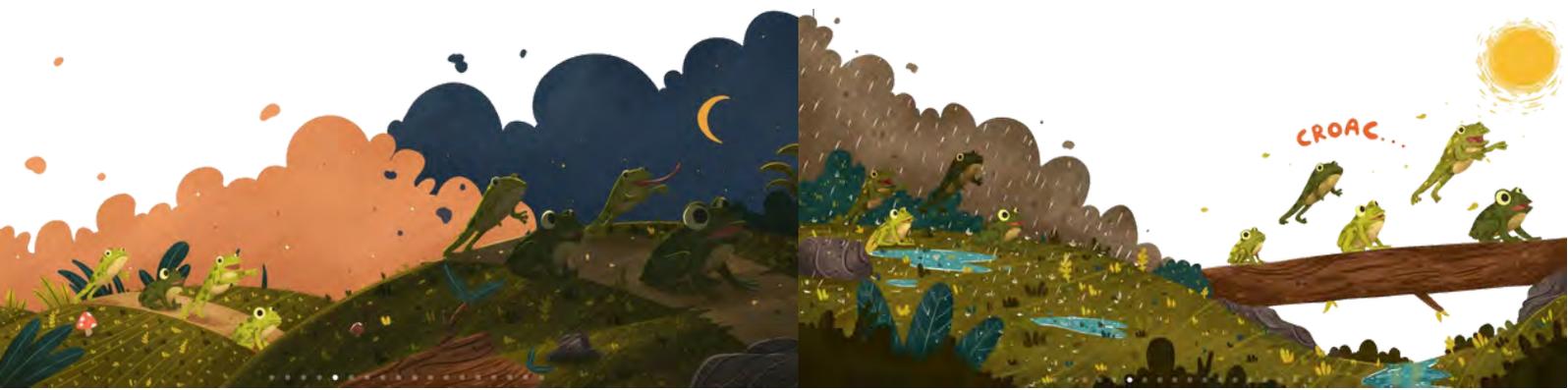
Screen 2-3

他们日夜兼程。
tā men rì yè jiān chéng。
They day night both travel
They travelled day.

他们跋山涉水。
tā men bá shān shè shuǐ。
They climb mountains wade water
They travelled night.

他们不顾暴雨。
tā men bú gù bào yǔ。
They don't care hard rain
In the rain.

他们风吹日晒。
tā men fēng chuī rì shài。
They wind blow sun burn
In the sun.



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

水	shān	day
山	shuǐ	night
日	yǔ	mountain
风	yè	water
夜	fēng	rain
雨	rì	wind



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
山	3	丨 ㇇ 丨	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">1 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">2 ㇇</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">3 山</div> </div>
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<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; gap: 10px;"> </div>			<hr style="border: 1px solid green; width: 100%;"/>
日	4	丨 冂 一 一	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">1 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">2 冂</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">3 日</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">4 日</div> </div>
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<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; gap: 10px;"> </div>			<hr style="border: 1px solid green; width: 100%;"/>
水	4	丨 ㇇ ㇇ ㇇	<div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">1 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">2 ㇇</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">3 ㇇</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">4 水</div> </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; gap: 10px;"> 水 丨 ㇇ 水 水 </div>			<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; gap: 10px;"> 水 水 </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; gap: 10px;"> </div>			<hr style="border: 1px solid green; width: 100%;"/>





风	4	ノ 乚 ノ 丶	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ノ</td><td>乚</td><td>ノ</td><td>风</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	ノ	乚	ノ	风								
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ノ	乚	ノ	风																
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ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the first sentence of screen 1 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right as the example shows, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. Note: '被 bèi' is a preposition used in passive sentences to be followed by the agent of action and behaviour. The subject in front of '被' is the object of the action (the nouns that express the agent after the word are sometimes omitted).

After completing questions 1-4, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as subject, predicate, and object, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 5, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

他们不顾暴雨。

They **don't** care about the hard rain.

(In the rain.)

他们 不 吹 风

Example: They don't care about the wind and rain.

- 1) They were blown by the wind.
- 2) They were not blown by the wind.
- 3) They don't care about the wind.
- 4) They don't care about the rain.
- 5) They were not blown by the wind.

他们不顾风雨。

- 1) 他们被风__。
- 2) 他们__被风吹。
- 3) 他们不顾__吹。
- 4) __不顾雨。
- 5) __被__。



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the structure of Chinese declarative sentences is similar to that of English. Please review the following sentence. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After reviewing this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

他们 跋 山 涉 水 。
tā men bá shān shè shuǐ 。
They climb mountains wade water
(They travelled night.)

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about action and some types of mountains and water, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION



爬	喝	看
pá	hē	kàn
climb	drink	see

Verbs

山谷	高山
shān gǔ	gāo shān
valley	alpine

Types of mountains - 山 shān

池塘 (水)	溪 (水)	河 (水)	海 (水)
chí táng (shuǐ)	xī (shuǐ)	hé (shuǐ)	hǎi (shuǐ)
pond	creek	river	sea

Types of water - 水 shuǐ



Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

Note: “和 hé” is equivalent to the English word - "and". It is a conjunction that indicates a parallel relationship.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

They climb mountains.

他们爬山。

They drink water.

他们__水。

They climb alpine.

他们_____。

They look at the valley.

_____看_____。

I drink pond water.

我喝_____。

They drink water from creeks and rivers.

他们喝__水和__水。

They look at the mountains and the sea.

_____。



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the sentence from activity 4 and observe the usage of interrogative and declarative sentences with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 睡觉, 做作业, 经常, 做, 什么, etc.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

REVIEW:

他们爬山。 They **climb mountains**.
他们看海。 They **look at the see**.

EXAMPLE:

A: 他们经常做什么?
tā men jīng cháng zuò shí me ?
What do **they** often **do**?

A: 你呢?
nǐ ne?
How about **you**?

B: 他们经常睡觉。
tā men jīng cháng shuì jiào 。
They often **sleep**.

B: 我经常做作业。
wǒ jīng cháng zuò zuò yè 。
I often **do homework**.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



他们/你经常做什么?
tā men/nǐ jīng cháng zuò shí me ?
What do they/you often do?

你呢?
nǐ ne?
How about you?

他们/我经常.....
tā men/wǒ jīng cháng.....
They/I often.....

我经常.....
wǒ jīng cháng.....
I often.....

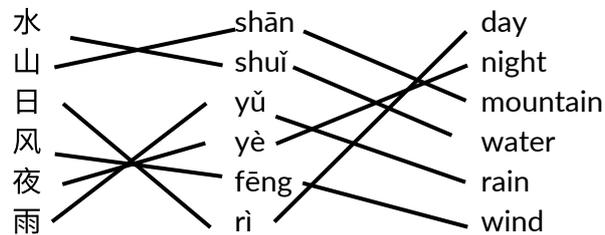


ACTIVITY 6

Write a complete sentence with what you have learned and talk about what do you often do. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1



ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 他们被风吹。
- 2) 他们不被风吹。
- 3) 他们不顾风吹。
- 4) 他们不顾雨。
- 5) 他们不被风吹。

ACTIVITY 4

喝
爬高山
他们 山谷
池塘水
溪 河
他们看山和海。

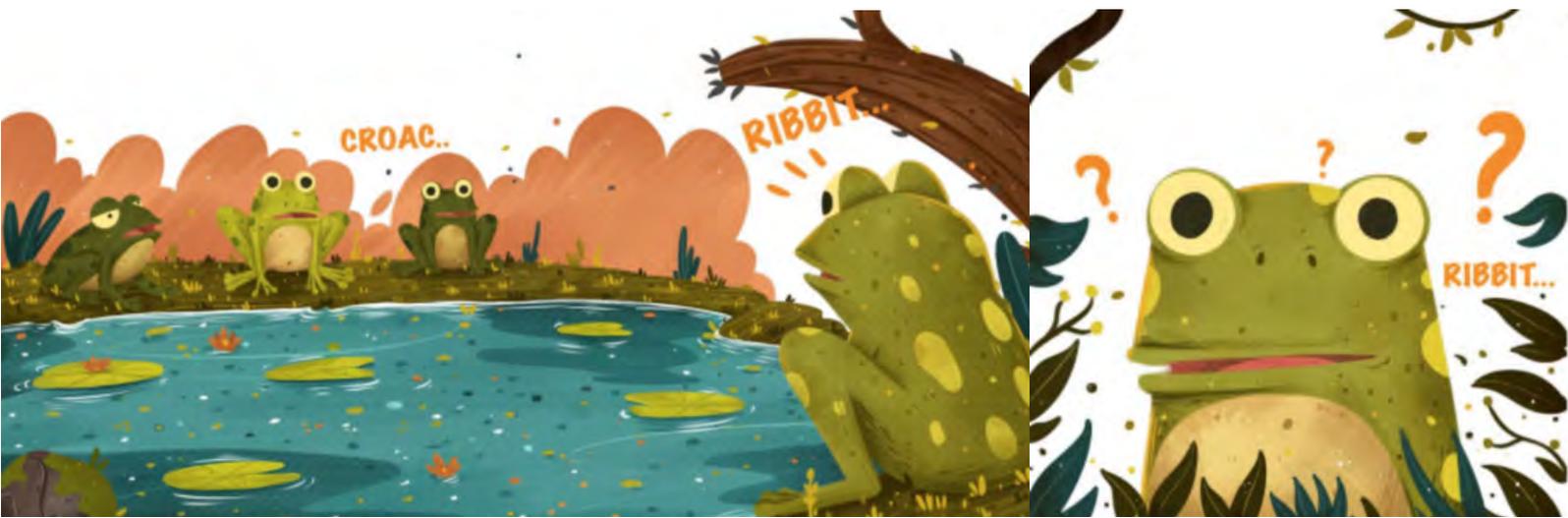
The following screenshot of the fourth and fifth pages of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 00: 44 to 01: 05, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, and tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these two sentences yourself.

Screen 4-5

历经 艰难险阻， 他们找到“呱呱呱呱”池塘这个栖身之地。
lì jīng jiān nán xiǎn zǔ , tā men zhǎo dào “guā guā guā guā” chí táng zhè gè qī shēn zhī dì 。
Go through hardships and dangers they found Ribbit-Ribbit" pond this dwell 's place
Until they finally found a new home at the Ribbit-Ribbit Pond.

我不禁 注意到新来乍到的他们似乎有些不同。
wǒ bù jīn zhù yì dào xīn lái zhà dào de tā men sì hū yǒu xiē bù tóng 。
I can't help doing notice new come just arrive in 's they seem some different
I could not help but notice that the newcomers were different.



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

艰难	lì jīng	find
历经	yǒu xiē	go through
这个	jiān nán	this
我	zhǎo dào	seem
注意	wǒ	notice
不同	xīn	new
新	sì hū	I
似乎	zhè gè	different
有些	bú tóng	some
找到	zhù yì	hardship



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
个	3	八丨	
			<hr/>
不	4	一ノ丨丶	
			<hr/>
同	6	丨冂冂冂冂冂	
			<hr/>
这	7	丶一ノ丶文文文	
			<hr/>





我	7	ノ 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 一</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2 一</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5 我</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6 我</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7 我</div> </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 我 一 一 丨 丨 我 我 我 </div>			<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> 我 我 </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <hr style="border: 1px solid green;"/>			
找	7	一 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 一</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5 找</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6 找</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7 找</div> </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 找 一 丨 丨 丨 找 找 找 </div>			<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> 找 找 </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <hr style="border: 1px solid green;"/>			
新	13	丶 一 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1 丶</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2 一</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4 丨</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5 立</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6 立</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7 辛</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8 辛</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9 亲</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10 亲</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">11 新</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">12 新</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">13 新</div> </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 新 丶 一 一 丨 丨 立 立 辛 亲 亲 亲 亲 新 </div>			<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> 新 新 </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid green; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <hr style="border: 1px solid green;"/>			



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the first sentence of screen 5 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-3, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as subjects, objects, actions and descriptions, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 4, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

我不禁注意到新来乍到的他们似乎有些不同。

I could not help but notice that the newcomers **seem** a little different.

我 似乎 有些 不同

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1) I find differences. | 1) ___ 找到不同。 |
| 2) They arrived at the pond in the spring. | 2) 他们 ___ 来到了池塘。 |
| 3) Frogs arrived at the pond in the summer. | 3) 他们 ___ 有些不同。 |
| 4) Frogs arrived at the pond last year. | 4) 我注意到青蛙们的_____。 |
| 5) Last spring, a group of frogs arrived at the pond. | 5) ___ 注意到青蛙们 _____。 |



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the sentence structure of the second sentence. In Chinese, adverbial clauses are usually used at the beginning of sentences. Please review the following sentence simplified from the first sentence. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After being familiar with this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

历经艰难,他们找到这个池塘。
lì jīng jiān nán, tā men zhǎo dào zhè gè chí táng。
After going through difficulties, they found this pond.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about synonyms and antonyms, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

这(个) 那(个)
zhè (gè) nà (gè)
this that

vs

新 旧
xīn jiù
new old

vs

不同 相同
bú tóng xiàng tóng
different similar

vs



似乎 好像
sì hū hǎo xiàng
seem seem

=

有些 有点
yǒu xiē yǒu diǎn
some some

=

Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

After going through difficulties, a group of frogs find this new pond.
历经艰难，一群青蛙找到了这个新池塘。

Last year, frogs arrived at this pond.
去年,青蛙们来到了_____。

Last winter, this group of frogs found that pond.
_____, 这群青蛙找到了 _____ 池塘。

Last month, frogs found this new pond.
上月, _____

Tomorrow, a group of frogs will find that old pond.

This group of frogs and that group of frogs seem to have some differences.
这群青蛙和那群青蛙好像有点不同。

They seem to have some similarities.
_____ 有些相同。

That group of frogs seem to have some differences.
_____ 青蛙 _____

This group of frogs and that group of frogs seem to have some similarities.



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. Observe how to ask about differences. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 2) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 衣服, 颜色, 大小, etc.
- 3) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

EXAMPLE:

A: 衣服们有什么不同?
yī fú men yǒu shí me bù tóng?
What differences do clothes have?

B: 颜色和大小不同。
yán sè hé dà xiǎo bù tóng。
Colours and size are different.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



.....有什么不同?
.....yǒu shí me bù tóng?
What differences do have?

.....不同。
.....bù tóng。
..... is/are different.



ACTIVITY 6

Write a complete sentence with what you have learned. You can talk about the differences between the two things. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1



ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 我找到不同。
- 2) 他们似乎来到了池塘。
- 3) 他们有些不同。
- 4) 我注意到青蛙们的不同。
- 5) 我注意到青蛙们似乎有些不同。

ACTIVITY 4

去年,青蛙们来到了这个池塘。
 去年冬天,这群青蛙找到了那个池塘。
 上月,青蛙们找到了这个新池塘。
 明天,一群青蛙将找到那个旧池塘。
 他们似乎/好像有些相同。
 那群青蛙似乎/好像有些/有点不同。
 这群青蛙和那群青蛙似乎/好像有点/有些相同。

The following screenshot of the fifth and sixth pages of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 01: 05 to 01: 25, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, and tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these three sentences yourself.

Screen 5-6

有的青蛙肤色更深。
 yǒu de qīng wā fū sè gèng shēn 。
 some of frogs skin colour more dark
 Some of them were darker.



有的青蛙肤色更浅。
 yǒu de qīng wā fū sè gèng qiǎn 。
 some of frogs skin colour more light
 Some of them were lighter.

他们之中的大多数青蛙都更高大。
 tā men zhī zhōng de dà duō shù qīng wā dōu gèng gāo dà
 They in 's most frogs all more high big
 Many of them were bigger.



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

有的	gèng	dark
深	yǒu de	some of
更	shēn	light
色	dà	more
浅	fū sè	big
大	gāo	high
高	qiǎn	colour



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word Number of strokes Corresponding strokes Position and writing order of each stroke

大 3 一 八 一 𠃉 大

大 一 𠃉 大

大 大



有 6 一 𠃉 𠃉 有 有 有

有 一 𠃉 𠃉 有 有 有

有 有



更 7 一 一 𠃉 𠃉 𠃉 更 更

更 一 一 𠃉 𠃉 𠃉 更 更

更 更



的 8 丿 丨 白 白 白 白 的 的

的 丿 丨 白 白 白 白 的 的 的

的 的



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the first sentence of screen 6 and the three words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-3, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 4, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

有的青蛙肤色更浅。
Some of them were lighter.

肤色 更 浅

- 1) Their skin colour is dark.
- 2) The water in the pond is lighter.
- 3) They are bigger.
- 4) The skin colour of frogs in the pond are lighter.

- 1) 他们的____深。
- 2) 池塘的水更__。
- 3) 他们__高大。
- 4) 池塘的青蛙们_____



ACTIVITY 4

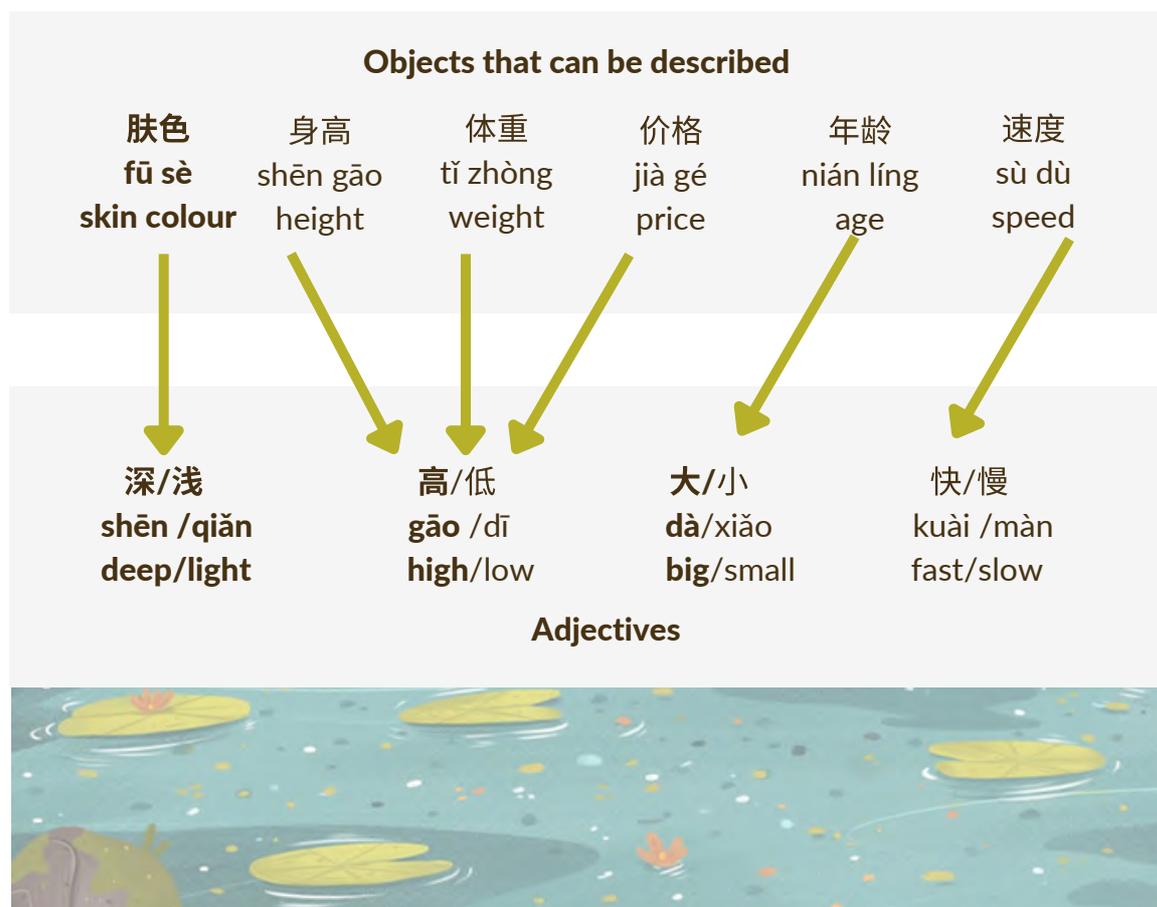
1) In Activity 3, you have observed the sentence structure with the usage of "更 more" in sentences. Please review the following two sentences. In Chinese, "有的 some of" are usually used at the beginning of sentences and "有的....., 有的....." is the common format. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After reviewing, you will complete the following activities more easily.

有的青蛙肤色更深。
yǒu de qīng wā fū sè gèng shēn 。
Some of them were darker.

有的青蛙肤色更浅。
yǒu de qīng wā fū sè gèng qiǎn 。
Some of them were lighter.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about adjectives and objects that can be described, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION



Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

Some of the frogs climb mountains, and some of them drink water.

有的青蛙爬山，有的青蛙喝水。

Some of the frogs were faster.

有的青蛙_____。

The speed of this group of frogs is slower.

这群青蛙_____。

They are younger. (Their ages are smaller.)

他们年龄更小。

The weight is lower this week.

这周_____

Some of the frogs' height is higher.

_____ 青蛙 _____

Some of the prices are higher, and some of the prices are lower.



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the sentence from activity 4 and observe the usage of “更” and comparative sentences with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new sentence templates, such as "sth 1+ 比 + sth 2+ (更) adj". The adjective is to describe "sth 1" relatively.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

REVIEW:

有的青蛙肤色更深，有的青蛙肤色更浅。Some of them were darker. Some of them were lighter.

EXAMPLE:

A: 哪一双鞋子更好?
nǎ yī jiàn yī fú gèng hǎo ?
Which pair of shoes is better?

A: 为什么?
wéi shí me ?
Why?

B: 这一双。
zhè yī shuāng。
This pair.

B: 因为这一双比那一双大。
yīn wéi zhè yī shuāng bǐ nà yī shuāng dà 。
Because this pair is bigger than that pair.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



哪更好?
nǎ].....gèng hǎo ?
Which is better?

为什么?
wéi shí me ?
Why?

(这)
(zhè).....
(This).....

因为(这)...比(那).....
yīn wéi (zhè)...bǐ (nà)
Because (this)... is ...than (that)...



ACTIVITY 6

Write a complete sentence with what you have learned. You can talk about the comparison between two things. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1

有的	gèng	dark
深	yǒu de	some of
更	shēn	light
色	dà	more
浅	sè	big
大	gāo	high
高	qiǎn	colour

ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 他们的肤色深。
- 2) 池塘的水更浅。
- 3) 他们更高大。
- 4) 池塘的青蛙们肤色更浅。

ACTIVITY 4

有的青蛙**更快**。
这群青蛙**速度更慢**。
他们**年龄**更小。
这周**体重**更低。
有的青蛙**身高**更高。
有的**价格**更高，有的**价格**更低。

The following screenshot of the seventh page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 01: 25 to 01: 45, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, tones of Chinese characters and the use of light tones, such as "子 zi". It should be read lightly and short without tones. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these two sentences yourself.

Screen 7

而且他们说话的样子也很滑稽。
ér qiě tā men shuō huà de yàng zi yě hěn huá jī 。
And they speak 's appearance also very funny
And the way they spoke was funnier.

所以我有点害怕在水里遇到“嘎嘎嘎嘎”青蛙。
suǒ yǐ wǒ yǒu diǎn hài pà zài shuǐ lǐ yù dào "gā gā gā gā" qīng wā 。
So I a little be scared in water meet "Croac-Croac" frogs
So I was a little scared to meet the Croac-Croac frogs in the water.



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

遇到	hài pà	and
而且	ér qiě	meet
所以	shuō huà	be scared
害怕	yě	also
也	yù dào	very
有点	yǒu diǎn	speak
很	hěn	so
说话	suǒ yǐ	a little



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
------	-------------------	-----------------------	---

也	3	㇇ ㇏ 也	
---	---	-------	--

也	也	也	也
---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--

里	7	丨 冂 冂 日 甲 里	
---	---	-------------	--

里	里	里	里
---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--

怕	8	丩 小 小 忄 忄 怕 怕 怕	
---	---	-----------------	--

怕	怕	怕	怕
---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--

话	8	讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 话 话	
---	---	-----------------	--

话	话	话	话
---	---	---	---

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1	一	2	㇇	3	㇇	4	㇇	5	㇇	6	㇇	7	到	8	到				
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很	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	很	很	很	很	很	很	很									



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the second sentence of screen 7 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-3, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as the conjunction and the attribute and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 4, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

所以我有点害怕在水里遇到“嘎嘎嘎嘎”青蛙。

So I was a little scared to meet the Croac-Croac frogs in the water.

所以 遇到 害怕 有点

- 1) So they are afraid of frogs.
- 2) I met you in China.
- 3) Frogs are a little afraid of me.
- 4) Because the frogs met me, they were a little afraid.

- 1) _____他们害怕青蛙。
- 2) 我在中国_____你。
- 3) 青蛙们_____我。
- 4) 因为青蛙们_____了我，_____他们_____



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the sentence structure of the second sentence. In Chinese, "所以 So" is a conjunction that expresses the result of something. "而且 and" is a conjunction, which means to complement each other or progress side by side. They are often used at the beginning of complex sentences. Please review the following sentence simplified. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After being familiar with this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

而且他们说话的样子也很滑稽。
 ér qiě tā men shuō huà de yàng zi yě hěn huá jī 。
 And the way they spoke was funnier.

所以我有点害怕遇到青蛙。
 suǒ yǐ wǒ yǒu diǎn hài pà yù dào qīng wā 。
 So I was a little scared to meet frogs.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about conjunctions and expressing feelings, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

和	与
hé	yǔ
and	and

Coordinating Conjunctions

(虽然)	但是
(suī rán)	dàn shì
(Although)	but

Turning Relative Conjunctions

(因为)	所以
(yīn wèi)	suǒ yǐ
(Because)	so

Causal Conjunctions

(不但)	而且
(bú dàn)	ér qiě
(Not only)	and/but also

Progressive Relative Conjunctions

害怕	vs	喜欢	难过	vs	高兴
hài pà		xǐ huān	nán guò		gāo xìng
afraid		like	sad		happy

Feelings



Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

Note: " (虽然) ...但是", " (因为) ...所以" and " (不但) ...而且" are common formats in sentences using conjunctions but sometimes the preceding word can be omitted.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

Although I was blown by the wind, I found this pond.

虽然我被风吹，但是我找到了这个池塘。

They were a little sad because the frogs didn't speak.

因为青蛙们不说话，所以他们有点 _____

I am very happy because the frogs find the pond.

_____ 青蛙们找到了池塘，_____ 我很 _____。

Many of them were bigger, so I like them.

他们之中的大多数都更高大，_____

I am very high, but my speed is a little slow.

我 _____，_____ 我的速度 _____

They are not only high but also big.

I am very afraid and sad.

我很 _____

Frogs are happy and I am also very happy.



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the second sentence of screen 7 and observe how to express feelings with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 开心, 感觉, 心情, etc.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

REVIEW:

所以我有点害怕在水里遇到青蛙。 So I was a little **scared** to meet the frogs in the water.

EXAMPLE:

A: 你心情怎么样?
nǐ xīn qíng zěn me yàng?
How are you feeling?

A: 为什么?
wéi shí me?
Why?

B: 我感觉很开心。
wǒ gǎn jué hěn kāi xīn。
I feel very happy.

B: 因为我今天遇到了你。
yīn wèi wǒ jīn tiān yù dào le nǐ。
Because I met you today.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



你心情怎么样?
nǐ xīn qíng zěn me yàng?
How are you feeling?

为什么?
wéi shí me?
Why?

我感觉.....
wǒ gǎn jué
I feel

因为.....
yīn wèi.....
Because.....



ACTIVITY 6

Write a complete sentence with what you have learned and talk about your feelings now. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1

遇到	hài pà	and
而且	ér qiě	meet
所以	shuō huà	be scared
害怕	yě	also
也	yù dào	very
有点	yǒu diǎn	speak
很	hěn	so
说话	suǒ yǐ	a little

ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 所以他们害怕青蛙。
- 2) 我在中国遇到你。
- 3) 青蛙们有点害怕我。
- 4) 因为青蛙们遇到了我，所以他们有点害怕。

ACTIVITY 4

因为青蛙们不说话，所以他们有点**难过**。
因为高兴青蛙们找到了池塘，**所以**我很高兴。
他们之中的大多数都更高大，**所以**我喜欢他们。
我很高，**但是**我的速度有点慢。
他们**（不但）**高**而且**大。
我很害怕**与/和**难过。
青蛙们很**高兴**，我也很**高兴**。

The following screenshot of the eighth page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

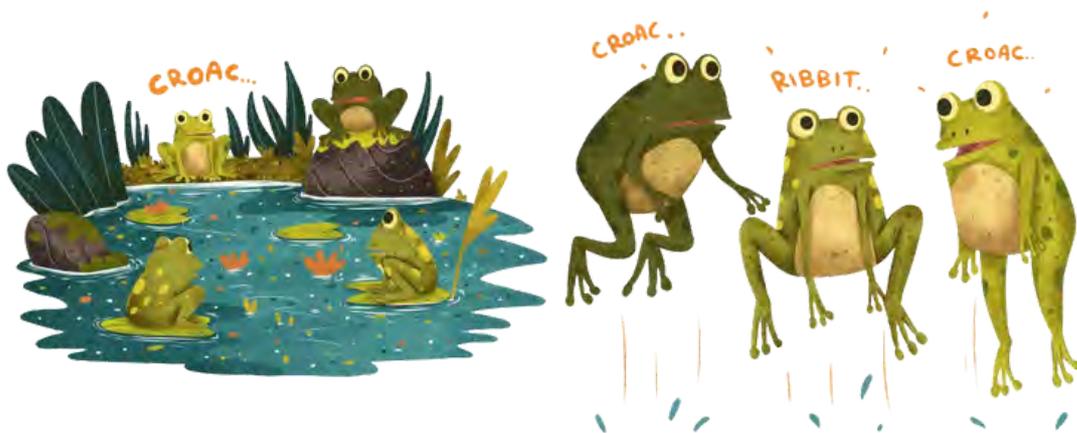
- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 01: 46 to 02: 12, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, and tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these three sentences yourself.

Screen 8

但是有一天，我看见三两只“嘎嘎嘎嘎”青蛙来到池塘一同玩耍。
dàn shì yǒu yì tiān , wǒ kàn jiàn sān liǎng zhī “gā gā gā gā” qīng wā lái dào chí táng yì tóng wán shuǎ 。
But one day I see three two (classifier) "Croac-Croac" frogs arrive in pond together play
But one day, a few Croac-Croac frogs came and played with us in the pond.

在这之后我才发现，也许我们有很多相似之处。
zài zhè zhī hòu wǒ cái fā xiàn , yě xǔ wǒ men yǒu hěn duō xiàng sì zhī chù 。
After this I just find maybe we have many similar 's place
And then I realised that we are quite alike after all.

我们一同活蹦乱跳。
wǒ men yì tóng huó bèng luàn tiào 。
We together lively jump
We can all jump very high.



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

玩耍	dàn shì	play
但是	liǎng zhī	two
两只	tiào	many
跳	wán shuǎ	jump
看见	kàn jiàn	similar
我们	yī tóng	we
相似	hěn duō	but
很多	wǒ men	see
一同	xiàng sì	together



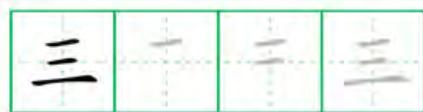
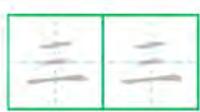
ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

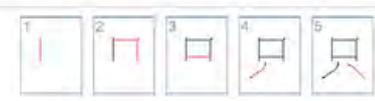
- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.

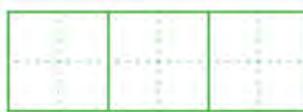


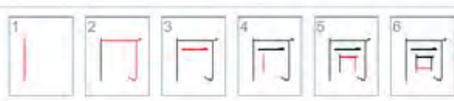
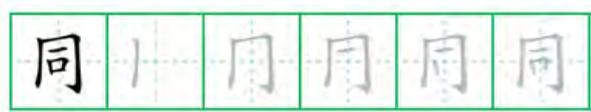
Word Number of strokes Corresponding strokes Position and writing order of each stroke

三	3	一一一	
			

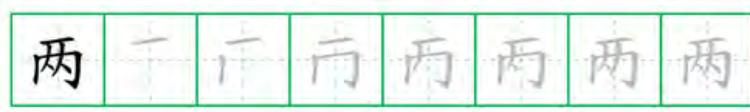
			
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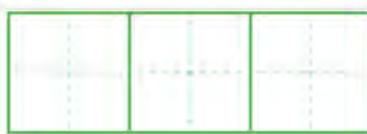
只	5	丨 冂 口 只 只	
			

			
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同	6	丨 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂	
			

			
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两	7	一 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂	
			

			
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ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the first sentence of screen 8 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-4, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as subject, predicate, and object, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 5, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

但是有一天，我看见三两只“嘎嘎嘎嘎”青蛙来到池塘一同玩耍。

But one day, a few Croac-Croac frogs came and played with us in the pond.

但是 三两只 一同 玩耍

- 1) We talked together yesterday.
- 2) There are three or two frogs in the pond.
- 3) Frogs are playing together in the pond.
- 4) But frogs don't play together.
- 5) Today, three or two frogs came to the pond, but they didn't play together.

- 1) 昨天我们____说话。
- 2) 池塘里有 ____ 青蛙。
- 3) 青蛙们在池塘一同 ____。
- 4) ____ 青蛙们不一同玩耍。
- 5) 今天有 ____ 青蛙来到池塘， ____不_____。



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the structure of the first sentence and the usage of "一同" and quantifiers such as "只". In Chinese, "一同 together" is placed before the verb, which is different from English. "Numerals + Quantifiers + things" is the common format. Please review the following sentence. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. The bolded words have appeared before. After reviewing this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

但是有一天，我看见三两只青蛙来到池塘一同玩耍。
dàn shì yǒu yì tiān , wǒ kàn jiàn sān liǎng zhī qīng wā lái dào chí táng yì tóng wán shuǎ 。
But one day, a few frogs came and played with us in the pond.

我发现也许我们有很多相似。
wǒ fā xiàn yě xǔ wǒ men yǒu hěn duō xiàng sì 。
I realised that we are quite alike.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about numerals, quantifiers, personal pronouns, and antonyms, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十
yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí
one two **three** four five six seven eight nine ten

numerals

只 个 群
zhī gè qún
individual individual group
-animal -people
quantifiers

你 我 他 她 它 你们 我们 他/她/它们
nǐ wǒ tā tā tā nǐ men wǒ men tā /tā /tā men
you I he she it you we they

personal pronouns

多 少 相似 不同
duō shǎo xiàng sì bú tóng
many less/little/few similarities differences

antonyms

Let's practice these words!

3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and complete the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

My pond has six frogs in the pond.

我的池塘有六只青蛙。

There are seven frogs in the mountain.

山里有 _____。

Two groups of frogs play together in the pond.

_____ 在池塘 _____。

Their ponds have many different frogs.

他们的池塘有很多不同的青蛙。

There are few similar frogs in the water.

水里很 _____ 有 _____ 的青蛙。

There are eight similar frogs in the water.

水里 _____ 的青蛙。

ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the sentences from activity 4 and observe how to invite with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 乘车, 一起, etc.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

REVIEW:

但是有一天，我看见三两只“嘎嘎嘎嘎”青蛙来到池塘一同玩耍。

But one day, **a few** Croac-Croac frogs came and played **with us** in the pond.

.

EXAMPLE:

A: 明天我们可以一起乘车吗?
míng tiān wǒ men kě yǐ yì qǐ chéng chē ma?
Can we **take the bus together** tomorrow?

A: 下午五点。
xià wǔ wǔ diǎn。
At **five o'clock** in the afternoon.

B: 好。几点钟?
hǎo。jǐ diǎn zhōng?
OK. **what time?**

B: 不行。我那时有事。
bú xíng。wǒ nà shí yǒu shì。
No. I have affairs **at that time**.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



...我们可以一起.....吗?
...wǒ men kě yǐ yì qǐma?
Can we together ...?

.....点。
.....diǎn。
At.... o'clock ...

好。几点钟?
hǎo。jǐ diǎn zhōng?
OK. what time?

不行。我那时有事。
bú xíng。wǒ nà shí yǒu shì。
No. I have affairs at that time.

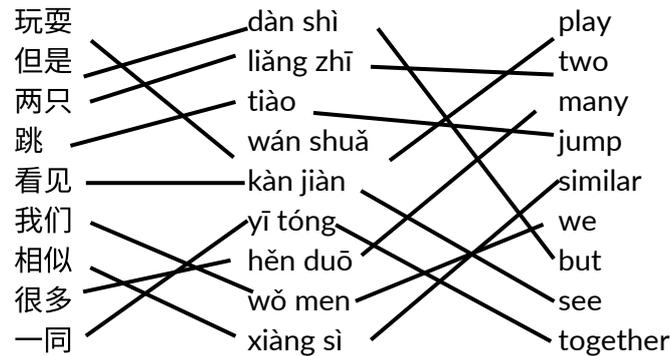


ACTIVITY 6

Write complete sentences with what you have learned and try to invite someone to play with you. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1



ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 昨天我们一同说话。
- 2) 池塘里有三两只青蛙。
- 3) 青蛙们在池塘一同玩耍。
- 4) 但是青蛙们不一同玩耍。
- 5) 今天有三两只青蛙来到池塘，但是不一同玩耍。

ACTIVITY 4

山里有**七**只青蛙。
两群青蛙在池塘一同玩耍。
 水里**很少**有相似的青蛙。
 水里有**八只相似**的青蛙。

The following screenshot of the ninth and eleventh page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 02: 13 to 02: 24 and from 02:39 to 02:51, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these four sentences yourself.

Screen 9&11



我 们 一 同 奔 腾 嬉 戏。
wǒ men yì tóng bēn téng xī xì 。
We **together** gallop play
We all can swim very fast.

我 们 一 同 高 声 吟 唱。
wǒ men yì tóng gāo shēng yín chàng 。
We **together** high voice sing
We all can sing very loud.

我 们 一 同 看 日 升 月 落。
wǒ men yì tóng kàn rì shēng yuè luò 。
We **together** see sun rise moon set
We all love the sunrise.

我 们 一 同 看 夕 阳 西 下。
wǒ men yì tóng kàn xī yáng xī xià 。
We **together** see setting sun west down
We all love the sunset.

ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

高声	gāo shēng	west
西	yuè	aloud
月	xī	down
夕阳	xià	moon
下	xī yáng	together
唱	chàng	see
看	yī tóng	sing
一同	kàn	setting sun



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
下	3	一 丨 丶	
月	4	丿 冂 一 一	
西	6	一 丨 冂 冂 冂 一	





看	9	ノ一一ノ丨フ一一	
唱	11	丨フ一一丨フ一一 一一	



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the first sentence of screen 11 and the three words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-3, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as subjects, objects and actions, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 4, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

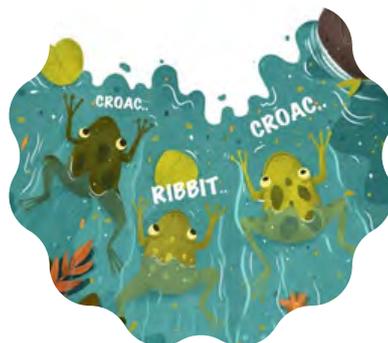
REVIEW:

我们一同看日升月落。
We **see** the sunrise and **moonset** **together**.

一同 月 看

- 1) We arrived in China this year together.
- 2) Frogs see the sun and moon together.
- 3) They like to see the sea.
- 4) Frogs like to see the moon in the water together.

- 1) 今年，我们 _____ 来到了中国。
- 2) 青蛙们一同看日和 _____
- 3) 他们喜欢 _____ 看海。
- 4) 青蛙们喜欢 _____ 在水里 _____ 。



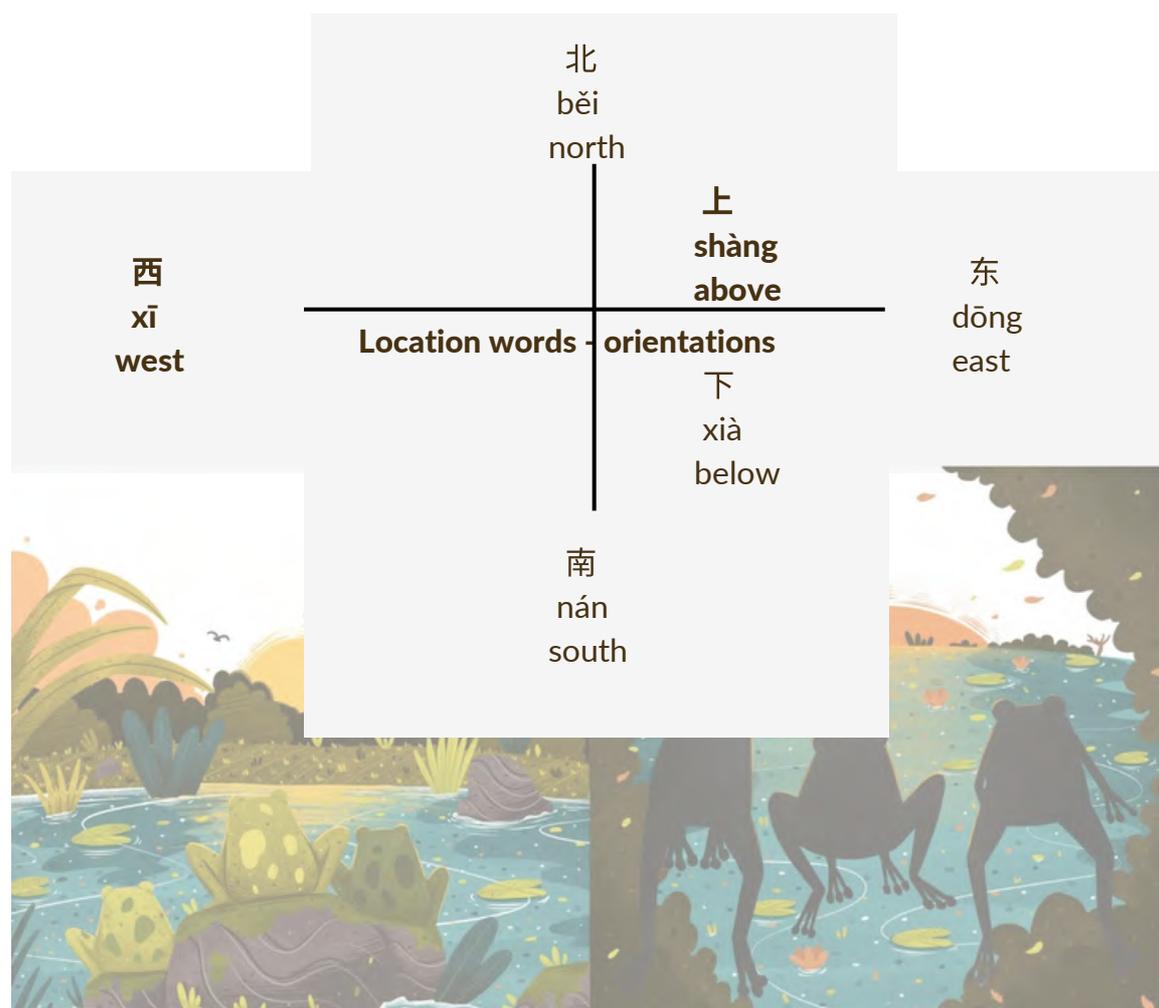
ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the sentence structure of the third sentence and reviewed the usage of "一同". Please review the fourth sentence. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After being familiar with this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

我 们 一 同 看 夕 阳 西 下。
wǒ men yì tóng kàn xī yáng xī xià 。
We see the sunset together.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary such as location words, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION



Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

Note: Location words are often used with "边 biān - side", "面 miàn - side" and "方 fāng - direction" and can link to "在 zài - in/at/on". The common format is "在+(...的- sth's)+东/南/西/北/上/下+边/方/面"

The answer will be provided on the final page.

The sea is to the east and south of China.

海在中国的东边和南边。

Frogs like spring in the south.

_____ 的春天。

This pond is to the west of the frog.

这个池塘 _____

The mountains in the north are very high.

_____ 的山很 _____

There are many frogs below.

_____ 有 _____

This pond is above the mountain.



ACTIVITY 5

1) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. Observe how to ask for position or orientation with dialogue examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.

3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 左, 右, 餐厅, 教室, 医院, etc.

4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

EXAMPLE:

A: 您好, 请问餐厅在哪里?
nín hǎo , qǐng wèn cān tīng zài nǎ lǐ ?
Hello, where is the restaurant, please?

B: 餐厅在教室的左边, 医院的右边。
cān tīng zài jiāo shì de zuǒ biān , yī yuàn de yòu miàn 。
The restaurant is on the left of the classroom
and on the right of the hospital.

A: 谢谢。
xiè xiè 。
Thank you.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



您好, 请问...在哪里?
nín hǎo , qǐng wèn ...zài nǎ lǐ?
Hello, where is..., please?

谢谢。
xiè xiè 。
Thank you.

.....在.....的.....边/面/方。
...zài ...debiān /miàn /fāng。



ACTIVITY 6

Write complete sentences with what you have learned and answer the question - "where is a place you are interested in?" You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1

高声	gāo shēng	west
西	yuè	aloud
月	xī	down
夕阳	xià	moon
下	xī yáng	together
唱	chàng	see
看	yī tóng	sing
一同	kàn	setting sun

ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 今年，我们一同来到了中国。
- 2) 青蛙们一同看日和月。
- 3) 他们喜欢看海。
- 4) 青蛙们喜欢一同在水里看月。

ACTIVITY 4

青蛙们喜欢南面的春天。
这个池塘在青蛙的西方。
北方的山很高。
下面有很多青蛙。
池塘在山上面。

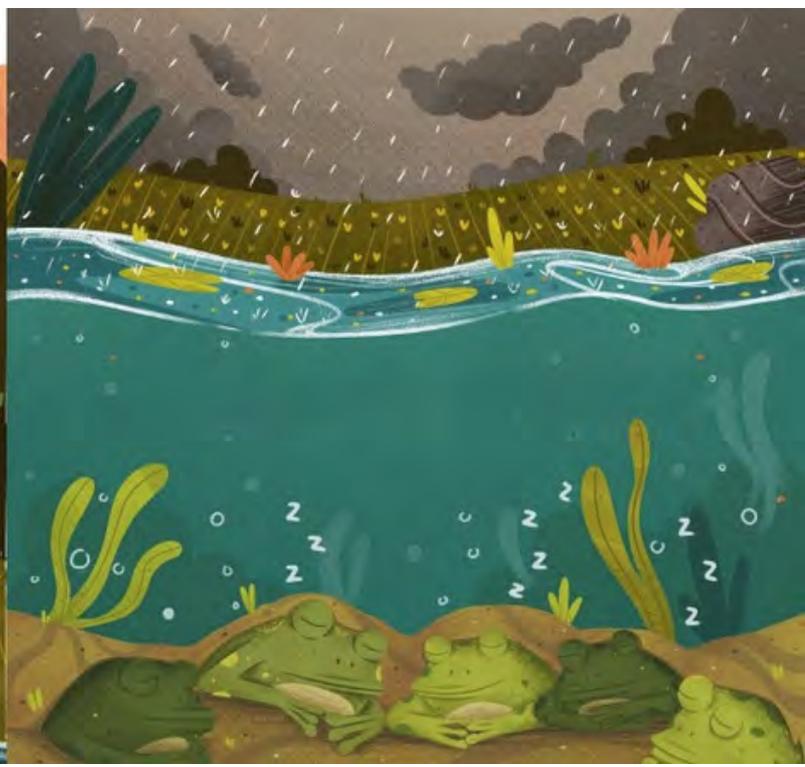
The following screenshot of the tenth page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 02: 25 to 02: 39, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, and tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these two sentences yourself.

Screen 10&12

我们 都爱 鸟语花 香。
wǒ men dōu ài niǎo yǔ huā xiāng 。
We all love bird call flower fragrant
We all love the smell of flowers.

我们也都爱在寒冬里抱团取暖。
wǒ men yě dōu ài zài hán dōng lǐ bào tuán qǔ nuǎn 。
We also all love in cold winter huddle together get warm
And we all like to keep our bodies warm in the cold winters.



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

取暖	——	qǔ nuǎn	love
鸟		huā	bird
花		niǎo	cold winter
爱		ài	also
也		hán dōng	flower
寒冬		yě	get warm



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

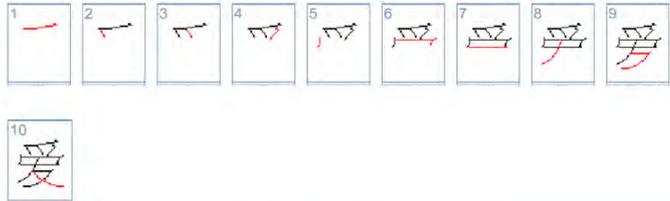
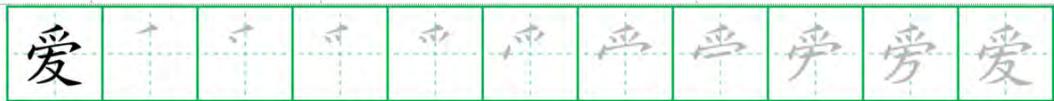
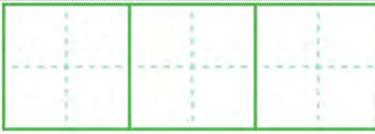
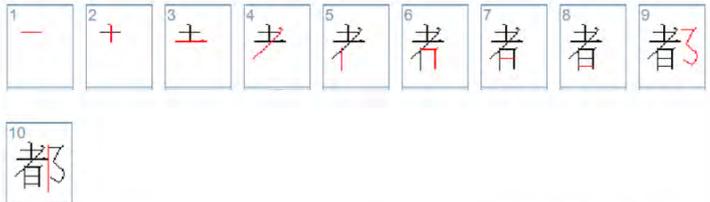
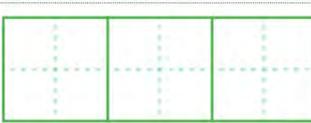
- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
冬	5	ノフ丶丶丶	
鸟	5	ノフ丶丶一	
花	7	一丨丨丨丨丨	





爱	10	丶 丶 丶 丶 丶 丶 丶 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	
			
			<hr data-bbox="917 940 1500 963"/>
都	10	一 一 一 一 一 一 一 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨 丨	
			
			<hr data-bbox="917 1534 1500 1556"/>



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the second sentence of screen 10 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-4, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as subject, predicate, and object, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 5, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

我们也都爱在寒冬里抱团取暖。

And we **all like** to keep our bodies **warm** in the cold **winters**.

爱 都 暖 冬

- 1) They don't like to be blown by the wind.
- 2) They were not blown by the wind.
- 3) They don't care about the wind.
- 4) They don't care about the rain.
- 5) They were not blown by the wind.

- 1) 他们不__被风吹。
- 2) 春天比冬天__。
- 3) 青蛙在__天取暖。
- 4) 我们__爱夏天。
- 5) 在寒__, 青蛙们__取__。



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the structure of the second sentence and the usage of "都". Please review the following sentence. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. The bolded words have appeared before. After reviewing this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

我 们 都 爱 鸟 语 花 香。

wǒ men dōu ài niǎo yǔ huā xiāng 。

We all love the bird songs and the smell of flowers.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about animals and plants, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

鸟 (儿)

niǎo (ér)

bird (suffix for nouns)

鱼

yú

fish

虫

chóng

insect

人

rén

people

Animals - 动物 dòng wù

花

huā

flower

草

cǎo

grass

树

shù

tree

木

mù

wood

Plants - 植物 zhí wù

Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

Birds love to sing together.

鸟儿们爱一同唱。

I am afraid of insects.

我害怕_____

There are two people on the mountain.

山上边有 _____

Fish like rivers and seas.

There are trees on the mountain.

山上有树木。

There is a lot of grass on the mountain.

_____ 很多 _____

They love the smell of flowers.

.



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the sentence from screen 10 and observe the usage of "都", "爱" and how to express hobbies with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 游泳, etc.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

REVIEW:

我们都爱鸟语花香。We **all love** the smell of flowers.

EXAMPLE:

A: 你喜欢做什么?
nǐ xǐ huān zuò shí me?
What do **you** like to **do**?

A: 我也是。
wǒ yě shì。
Me **too**.

B: 我爱游泳。你呢?
wǒ ài yóu yǒng。 nǐ ne?
I love **swimming**. How about **you**?

B: 我们都爱游泳。
wǒ men dōu ài yóu yǒng。
We **all** love **swimming**.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



你喜欢做什么?
nǐ xǐ huān zuò shí me?
What do you like to do?

我也是。
wǒ yě shì。
Me too.

我爱.....。你呢?
wǒ ài.....。 nǐ ne?
I love..... How about you?

我们都爱/喜欢.....
wǒ men dōu ài /xǐ huān.....
We all love/like.....



ACTIVITY 6

Write a complete sentence with what you have learned. You can talk about the common hobbies that you have with your friends. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.

Answers

ACTIVITY 1

取暖	_____	qǔ nuǎn	_____	love
鸟	_____	huā	_____	bird
花	_____	niǎo	_____	cold winter
爱	_____	ài	_____	also
也	_____	hán dōng	_____	flower
寒冬	_____	yě	_____	get warm

ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 他们不爱被风吹。
- 2) 春天比冬天暖。
- 3) 青蛙在冬天取暖。
- 4) 我们都爱夏天。
- 5) 在寒冬，青蛙们都爱取暖。

ACTIVITY 4

我害怕虫。
山上边有两个人。
鱼喜欢河与海。

山上有很多草。
他们爱花香。

The following screenshot of the twelfth page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 02: 53 to 03: 14, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these two sentences yourself.

Screen 12

而且我们都爱吃同一种昆虫。

ér qiě wǒ men dōu ài chī tóng yì zhǒng kūn chóng 。

And we all love eat same one kind of insect

We all enjoy the same insects.

我的新朋友现在会说“呱呱”，而“呱呱呱呱”青蛙们现在也会说“嘎嘎”。

wǒ de xīn péng yǒu xiàn zài huì shuō “guā guā”，ér “guā guā guā guā” qīng wā men xiàn zài yě huì shuō “gā gā”。

My new friends now can say “ribbit” and “ribbit-ribbit” frogs now also can say “croac”

My new friends can now say “ribbit,” and the Ribbit-Ribbit frogs can now say “croac.”



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

一种	ér qiě	and
会	chī	one kind of
而且	xīn	can
新	shuō	speak
说	huì	friend
朋友	yī zhǒng	new
昆虫	xiàn zài	insect
现在	péng yǒu	eat
吃	kūn chóng	now



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
------	-------------------	-----------------------	---

友

4

一ノフハ

1	2	3	4
一	ナ	方	友

友 一 ナ 方 友

友 友



在

6

一ノナナナナ

1	2	3	4	5	6
一	ナ	ナ	ナ	在	在

在 一 ナ ナ ナ 在 在 在

在 在



会

6

ハ一一ム、

1	2	3	4	5	6
ノ	人	人	人	会	会

会 人 人 人 会 会 会

会 会



而

6

一ノ丨丨丨丨

1	2	3	4	5	6
一	一	丨	而	而	而

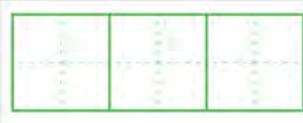
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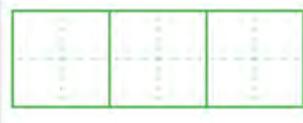




虫	6	1 7 - 1 一 一	1 丨	2 冂	3 口	4 中	5 虫	6 虫
虫	丨	冂	口	中	虫	虫	虫	虫



吃	6	1 7 - 1 一 乙	1 丨	2 冂	3 口	4 𠂆	5 𠂆	6 吃
吃	丨	冂	口	𠂆	𠂆	吃	吃	吃



现	8	一 一 1 - 1 7 儿	1 一	2 二	3 干	4 王	5 王	6 玨	7 玨	8 现
现	一	二	干	王	王	玨	玨	现	现	现



朋	8	1 7 - 一 1 7 - 一	1 丩	2 月	3 月	4 月	5 朋	6 朋	7 朋	8 朋
朋	丩	月	月	月	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the second sentence of Screen 12 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right as the example shows, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-3, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as time, things and actions, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 4, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

我的新朋友现在会说“呱呱”，而“呱呱呱呱”青蛙们现在也会说“嘎嘎”。

My **new friends** can now say “ribbit,” **and** the Ribbit-Ribbit frogs can now say “croac.”

现在 会 朋友 而

Example: Friends love singing now.

- 1) Friends can now play together.
- 2) Frogs can also eat insects.
- 3) I can say this, and my friends can also say this.
- 4) Friends can now sing songs, and I can now sing songs too.

朋友现在爱唱歌。

- 1) 朋友们 ___会一同玩耍。
- 2) 青蛙们也___吃昆虫。
- 3) 我会说这个，___我的___也会说这个。
- 4) _____唱歌，___我现在也会唱歌。



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the sentence structure of the second sentence. In Chinese, “都 all” are usually placed after the subjects, and “现在 now” is usually placed at the beginning of sentences or after subjects. “也 also” and “会 can” is often placed before the verbs. Please review the following sentence simplified from sentences. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After being familiar with this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

我们 都 爱吃 昆虫。
wǒ men dōu ài chī kūn chóng 。
We all love to eat insects.

我的 新朋友 现在 也会 说 “呱呱”。
wǒ de xīn péng yǒu xiàn zài yě huì shuō “guā guā”。
My new friends can now say “ribbit” too.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about actions, common verbs and time, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION



过去 → 现在 → 将来
guò qù xiàn zài jiāng lái
past now future
Time

说 看 爬 飞 闻 吃 (饭) 喝 (饮料) 唱 (歌) 走 (路) 跑 (步) 听 (音乐)
shuō kàn pá fēi wén chī (fàn) hē (yǐn liào) chàng (gē) zǒu (lù) pǎo (bù) tīng (yīn yuè)
Talk Watch Climb Fly Smell Eat Drink (beverages) Sing (songs) Walk Run Listen (to Music)

Actions



Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

Review: often- 常常cháng cháng & 经常jīng cháng; will - 将jiāng、会 huì

Note: "不 bù" means "not", and is usually placed before verbs.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

We will smell the flowers together in the future.

我们将来会一同闻花香。

Birds will fly to the south in the future.

_____ 会 _____ 到南方。

In the past, we often ate together.

_____ 常常一同_____ 。

I often walk now.

I don't love singing and running.

我不爱唱歌和跑步。

He can't eat.

_____ 不会_____

We all love listening to music.

我们都_____

They also love to drink.

_____ 也 _____

He can also sing.



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the second sentence of screen 12 and observe the usage of "在" and "会" with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 学习, 工作, etc.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

REVIEW:

我的新朋友**现在**会说“呱呱”，而“呱呱呱呱”青蛙们**现在**也会说“嘎嘎”。

My new friends **can now** say “ribbit,” **and** the Ribbit-Ribbit frogs **can now** say “croac.”

EXAMPLE:

A: 你**过 去** (在) **做** 什么?
nǐ guò qù (zài) zuò shí me?
What did **you do in the past**?

B: 我 **过 去** 在 **学 习**。
wǒ guò qù zài xué xí。
I used to study.

A: 你 **现 在** (在) **做** 什么?
nǐ xiàn zài (zài) zuò shí me?
What **are you doing now**?

B: 我 **现 在** 在 **跑 步**。
wǒ xiàn zài zài pǎo bù。
I am running now.

A: 你 **将 来** (会) **做** 什么?
nǐ jiāng lái (huì) zuò shí me?
What **will you do in the future**?

B: 我 **将 来** 会 **工 作**。
wǒ jiāng lái huì gōng zuò。
I will work in the future.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



你+过去/现在/将来/Time
+ (在/会) +做什么?
nǐ zuò shí me?
What did you do/are you
doing/will you do + (time)?

我+(Time)+在/会.....
wǒ...zài/huì.....
I + (time) +

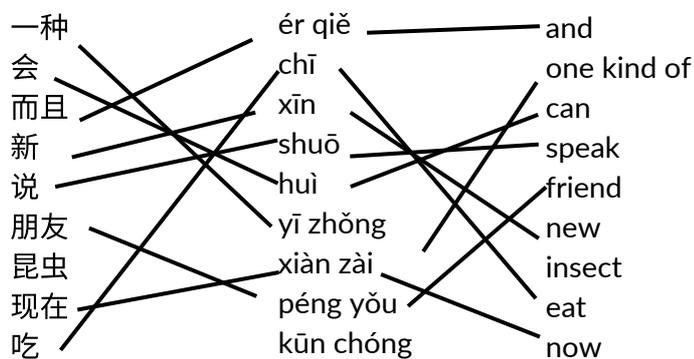


ACTIVITY 6

Write some sentences or a paragraph with what you have learned and talk about what did you do in the last week. You can refer to the sentence in Activity 5.



ACTIVITY 1



ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 朋友们现在会一同玩耍。
- 2) 青蛙们也会吃昆虫。
- 3) 我会说这个，而我的朋友也会说这个。
- 4) 朋友现在会唱歌，而我现在也会唱歌。

ACTIVITY 4

鸟儿将来会飞到南方。（将来，鸟儿会飞到南方。）
 我们过去常常一同吃饭。（过去，我们常常一同吃饭。）
 我现在经常走路。（现在，我经常走路。）
 他不会吃饭。
 我们都爱听音乐。
 他们也爱喝（饮料）。
 他也会唱歌。



The following screenshot of the second and third page of the original book is equipped with Chinese in the first line, Pinyin in the second line, word-for-word translation in English in the third line, and free translation of the whole sentence in English in the fourth line. Chinese and Pinyin correspond to each other, and the corresponding Chinese and English translations (the third line) are marked with the same colour. Next, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following contents, and pay attention to the corresponding Pinyin and English meanings of Chinese words.
- 2) Listen to the recording from 03: 14 to 03: 44, and repeat the whole sentence according to the pinyin.
- 3) Listen again. In the process of listening, pay attention to the pronunciation and meaning of bold words and try to remember them. Then repeat the words.
- 4) Listen for the third time. In the process of listening, pay attention to sentence breaks, intonation changes, and tones of Chinese characters. Then repeat the whole sentence after that.
- 5) Listen twice and repeat.
- 6) Try to say these four sentences yourself.

Screen 13-14

我 现 在 有 了 更 多 朋 友。
wǒ xiàn zài yǒu le gèng duō péng yǒu 。
I now have (have done) more friends
I now have many more friends.

就 像 “嘎嘎嘎嘎” 青 蛙 们 一 样。
jiù xiàng “gā gā gā gā” qīng wā men yí yàng 。
(Just) be similar to "croac-croac" frogs same
And the other frogs too.

看 到 池 塘 成 为 “嘎嘎嘎嘎” 青 蛙 的 新 家 ， 我 很 喜 欢 。
kàn dào chí táng chéng wéi “gā gā gā gā” qīng wā de xīn jiā , wǒ hěn xǐ huān 。
See (have done) pond become "croac-croac" frogs 's new home I very like
I am happy to see the Croac-Croac frogs making this pond their new home.

欢 迎 所 有 的 青 蛙 们 来 到 “呱呱呱呱” 池 塘 ！
huān yíng suǒ yǒu de qīng wā men lái dào “guā guā guā guā” chí táng ！
Welcome all frogs arrive in "ribbit-ribbit" pond
All frogs are welcome at the Ribbit-Ribbit Pond!



ACTIVITY 1

Match the following words with the corresponding Pinyin and meaning like the given example. The answer will be provided on the final page.

一样	gèng duō	more
更多	xiàng	have
像	yī yàng	new home
有	huān yíng	same
新家	xīn jiā	become
欢迎	yǒu	all
喜欢	suǒ yǒu	like
成为	xǐ huān	welcome
所有	chéng wéi	be similar to



ACTIVITY 2

Below are the keywords that need to be learned about how to write. Next to each word, the number of strokes, the corresponding strokes, the position, and the writing order of each stroke are marked. Then, please complete the following steps.

- 1) Browse the following words, find them in the original text, and review their Pinyin and meaning.
- 2) Observe the strokes and stroke order of the characters. Stroke refers to the uninterrupted dots and lines of various shapes that make up Chinese characters. Stroke order is the order in which the strokes of Chinese characters are written.
- 3) Matts is a template used to standardize the writing format of Chinese characters. Please copy the grey strokes in the Matts one by one according to the stroke order. The writing in the next box will always be one more stroke than the previous one, and it will be added in order until the whole word is written.
- 4) Write the complete characters by yourself in the remaining blank Matts, or write repeatedly on the horizontal line until you are proficient in memorizing the Chinese characters and their writing methods.



Word	Number of strokes	Corresponding strokes	Position and writing order of each stroke
们	5	ノ、丨、丨、丨、丨	
们			
			<hr/>
多	6	ノ、フ、フ、フ、フ、フ	
多			
			<hr/>
欢	6	フ、フ、フ、フ、フ、フ	
欢			
			<hr/>
更	7	一、一、一、一、一、一、一	
更			
			<hr/>



ACTIVITY 3

To complete the following activities, please review the meanings of the first sentence of screen 14 and the four words below. Then, according to the complete meaning of the English sentence on the left, choose the appropriate one from the given four words and fill in the blanks in the incomplete Chinese sentence on the right as the example shows, so that the Chinese and English sentences on the left and right sides have the same meaning. After completing questions 1-4, observe the parts of speech of different words and the sentence components they represent, such as actions and objects, and pay attention to their positions in the sentences. In question 5, you need to use all the given words and complete Chinese in proper order and correspond to English. The answer will be provided on the final page.

REVIEW:

我很喜欢看到池塘成为“嘎嘎嘎嘎”青蛙的新家。

I am happy to see the Croac-Croac frogs making this pond their new home.

看到 成为 新家 喜欢

Example: They don't like this new home.

他们不喜欢这个新家。

1) They see the new home

1) 他们看到_____。

2) They are happy to see the new home.

2) 他们_____看到新家。

3) The pond becomes the new home.

3) 池塘_____新家。

4) I am happy to see mountains and the sea.

4) 我喜欢_____山和海。

5) We are happy to see that mountains become the new home.

5) 我们_____山_____。



ACTIVITY 4

1) In Activity 3, you have observed the structure of the third sentence. Please review the following sentences simplified. The same colour marks the corresponding Chinese and English. After reviewing this sentence, you will complete the following activities more easily.

我 现 在 有 更 多 朋 友, (就) 像 “嘎嘎嘎嘎” 青 蛙 们 一 样。
wǒ xiàn zài yǒu gèng duō péng yǒu 。 jiù xiàng “gā gā gā gā” qīng wā men yí yàng 。
I now have many more friends. (Just) like the "croac-corac" frogs.

2) Look at the following and master more vocabulary about relationships, for completing the next activities.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

爸爸	妈妈	姐妹	兄弟	(外) 祖父母
bà bà	mā mā	jiě mèi	xiōng dì	(wài) zǔ fù mǔ
dad	mom	sister	brother	grandparents

Family members

朋友	家人	同学	老师	同事
péng yǒu	jiā rén	tóng xué	lǎo shī	tóng shì
friend	family member	classmate	teacher	colleague

Relationships



Let's practice these words!



3) As shown in the first sentence, translate the following English sentences into Chinese. You should replace the underlined words with the words in the vocabulary extension and write the whole sentence. Parts of some sentences have been written for you, while some sentences haven't, and you need to write the complete Chinese translation on a blank horizontal line. Finally, try to speak it.

The answer will be provided on the final page.

Father enjoys running, just like my friends.

爸爸喜欢跑步，（就）像我的朋友一样。

I like singing songs, just like colleagues.

_____ 们一样。

I love my family members.

我爱 _____

Teachers and classmates play together.

I have more brothers and sisters this year.

我今年有了更多兄弟和姐妹。

Grandparents come to the new home.

_____ 来到 _____

Father and mother love climbing mountains.



ACTIVITY 5

- 1) Review the sentence from activity 4 and observe how to talk about hobbies or activities with dialogue examples.
- 2) The sentence templates provided below often appear in daily conversations. Please learn the following sentences with examples. The same colour in the example identifies the corresponding Chinese and English.
- 3) Be familiar with new words in dialogue examples and sentence templates, such as 做家务, 打篮球, 旅行, 画画 etc.
- 4) Use the sentence template in the dialogue box, combine the learned words, and try to role-play with your partner or parents. You can also decorate the two corners by yourself to complete the dialogue.

EXAMPLE:

A: 你的兄弟喜欢干嘛?
nǐ de xiōng dì xǐ huān gàn ma ?
What do your brother like to do?

B: 你的爱好是什么?
nǐ de ài hǎo shì shí me ?
What's your hobby?

B: 他的爱好是做家务和打篮球。
tā de ài hǎo shì zuò jiā wù hé dǎ lán qiú 。
His hobby is doing housework and playing basketball.

A: 我喜欢旅行和画画。
wǒ xǐ huān lǚ háng hé huà huà 。
I like travelling and drawing.

ACT OUT YOUR DIALOGUE

Useful language



你喜欢干嘛?
nǐ xǐ huān gàn ma ?
What do you like to do?

你的爱好是什么?
nǐ de ài hǎo shì shí me ?
What's your hobby?

我的爱好是.....
wǒ de ài hǎo shì
My hobby is.....

我喜欢/爱.....
wǒ xǐ huān/ài
I like/love.....



ACTIVITY 6

Write some sentences or a paragraph with what you have learned. You can introduce yourself or other people such as the features, characteristics, and what they often do or what their hobbies are. You can refer to the sentences in Activity 5 for all screens.



ACTIVITY 1



ACTIVITY 3

- 1) 他们看到新家。
- 2) 他们喜欢看到新家。
- 3) 池塘成为新家。
- 4) 我喜欢看到山和海。
- 5) 我们喜欢看到山成为新家。

ACTIVITY 4

我喜欢唱歌，像同事们一样。
 我爱我的家人。
 老师和同学一同玩耍。
 祖父母来到新家。
 爸爸和妈妈爱爬山。



Good!
You have succeeded in learning Chinese with the story.
Thanks for your diligent study.

Yuhui Sun
The University of Sydney

