

Lin Na and Ding Libo are going to Song Hua's place for a treat—a hotpot dinner. In the evening, they will go to a concert of traditional Chinese music. This is the way in which they will celebrate the New Year in China. In this review lesson, we will summarize the grammar points covered in the five previous lessons.

第二十课 Lesson 20(复习 Review)

过新年

一. 课文 Text

王小云：中午咱们都去宋华家吃

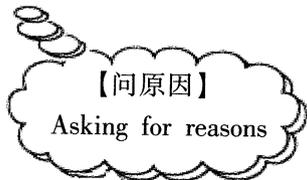
火锅,他爸爸、妈妈要

我们跟他们一起过新年。

林娜：在北京过新年一定很有

意思。小云,为什么北京很多饭馆都有火锅? 是不是因为现

在天气冷,所以北京人常吃火锅?^①



王小云：不是。北京人就爱吃火锅,主要是涮羊肉,天气热的时候也

吃。^② 北京的涮羊肉跟北京烤鸭一样有名。

林娜：过新年的时候北京人都吃涮羊肉吗？

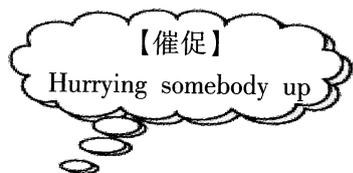
王小云：不一定。

林娜：你说说北京人怎么过新年。

王小云：跟西方人一样，很多人去旅行。也可能开车去郊区玩儿，

或者去锻炼身体。^③

林娜：晚上常常做些什么？



王小云：晚上看京剧、听音乐会或者跟朋友聚会。我说林娜，快点儿

吧！^④你化妆化了半个小时了。咱们得早点儿走。

林娜：一会儿就好。今天晚上咱们还要去听音乐会，所以得正式一

点儿。

王小云：你知道吗？今天晚上听中国民乐，它跟西方音乐很不一样。

林娜：我知道，中国民乐主要是用民族乐器演奏的中国音乐。刚来

的时候我不太习惯听民乐,可是现在我很爱听。

王小云: 你喜欢《春江花月夜》吗?



林娜: 啊,《春江花月夜》美极了。^⑤

我已经买了这个乐曲的光盘,今天还要再买一些,给我朋

友寄去。咱们怎么去宋华家? 坐出租车还是坐公共汽车?

王小云: 今天路上的车一定很多。出租车比公共汽车快多了,坐

出租车吧。

林娜: 咱们还没有买礼物呢。送花儿是西方人的习惯,我们参加聚会

的时候也可以带吃的、喝的。中国人去朋友家的时候送什么?

王小云: 过去常送一些吃的、喝的或者用的,现在的年轻人跟西方人

一样,也常送花儿。

林娜: 咱们买些花儿,再带些吃的吧。

王小云：好。别忘了把照相机带去。

林娜：我的照相机呢？^⑥

王小云：在电话旁边。

林娜：大为和力波怎么不给咱们打个电话？

王小云：我不知道大为能不能去，因为他要跟女朋友一起去旅行。

力波一定去，他说要从这儿出发。

林娜：再等一等他吧。

王小云：好。咱们把陆雨平也叫去，让他写一篇文章，介绍留学生在

中国怎么过新年。

丁力波：小云，林娜，新年好！恭喜恭喜！^⑦

林娜：恭喜你！大为呢？

丁力波：大为昨天晚上就坐火车去南方了。



王小云：你又来晚了。⑧

丁力波：真不好意思。二位小姐别着急，出租车已经来了。

王小云：你把出租车叫来了，太好了。⑨ 咱们快走。

林娜：你给宋华带什么礼物去？

丁力波：今年是马年，我又画了一匹马。你们看，画得怎么样？

生词 New Words

- | | | | |
|--------|------|---------------|--|
| 1. 新年 | N | xīnnián | new year 新年好,过新年,祝贺新年 |
| 2. 火锅 | N | huǒguō | hotpot 吃火锅,在饭馆吃火锅 |
| 火 | N | huǒ | fire; heat |
| 锅 | N | guō | pot; pan |
| 3. 饭馆 | N | fànguǎn | restaurant 有名的饭馆,去饭馆吃饭 |
| 4. 因为 | Conj | yīnwèi | because |
| 5. 所以 | Conj | suǒyǐ | so |
| 6. 爱 | V | ài | to love 爱妈妈,爱音乐,爱唱,爱画,爱开玩笑,爱吃火锅 |
| 7. 涮羊肉 | N | shuànyáng ròu | thin slices of mutton boiled in water
吃涮羊肉,爱吃涮羊肉,主要是涮羊肉 |
| 涮 | V | shuàn | to cook thin slices of meat in boiling water |
| 羊 | N | yáng | sheep |
| 肉 | N | ròu | meat |
| 8. 热 | A | rè | hot 天气很热,天热,热天 |

9. 开车	VO	kāichē	to drive a car	开车去饭馆,开车到王府井,开车回学院
开	V	kāi	to drive; to operate	开汽车,开公共汽车,开电梯
10. 郊区	N	jiāoqū	suburb; outskirts	上海郊区,在郊区,去郊区玩儿,开车去郊区
11. 或者	Conj	huòzhě	or	你或者他,今天或者明天,寄航空或者海运,去郊区玩儿或者锻炼身体
12. 音乐会	N	yīnyuèhuì	concert	听音乐会,参加音乐会,买音乐会的票
13. 化妆	VO	huàzhuāng	to put on makeup	爱化妆,得化妆,不用化妆,化妆化了半个小时
化	V	huà	to change	
妆	N	zhuāng	makeup	
14. 正式	A	zhèngshì	formal	正式学习,正式上课,正式参加,穿得正式一点儿
15. 民乐	N	mínyuè	folk music played with traditional instruments	中国民乐,民乐光盘,听民乐,爱民乐
16. 西方	N	xīfāng	western; the West	西方人,西方音乐,西方美术,西方文学,西方电影
西	N	xī	west	
17. 民族	N	mínzú	nation; nationality	中国的民族,每个民族,民族音乐,民族音乐会
18. 乐器	N	yuèqì	musical instrument	民族乐器,西方乐器,主要乐器
器	N	qì	utensil	
19. 演奏	V	yǎnzòu	to give an instrumental performance	演奏了一个半小时,正式演奏,用民族乐器演奏
演	V	yǎn	to perform; to play	
奏	V	zòu	to play a musical instrument	
20. 习惯	V/N	xíguàn	to be accustomed to/habit	很习惯,不太习惯,习惯这儿的生活,习惯听民乐,西方人的习惯

21. 乐曲	N	yuèqǔ	musical composition	民族乐曲, 西方乐曲, 有名的乐曲
曲	N	qǔ	tune; melody	
22. 出租车	N	chūzūchē	taxi; cab	叫出租车, 坐出租车, 开出租车, 出租车站, 出租车司机
出租	V	chūzū	to hire; to rent	
23. 路上	N	lùshang	on the road; on the way	路上的车, 路上的人, 路上要多长时间
24. 花儿	N	huār	flower	买花儿, 卖花儿, 送花儿, 画花儿
25. 过去	N	guòqù	in or of the past	过去的事情, 过去的习惯, 过去的的生活
26. 照相机	N	zhàoxiàngjī	camera	用一下照相机, 带照相机
照相	VO	zhàoxiàng	to take a picture; to photograph	
机	N	jī	machine	
27. 旁边	N	pángbiān	side	旁边的画儿, 旁边的厕所, 商店旁边, 邮局旁边, 在电话旁边
28. 出发	V	chūfā	to set out; to start off	从学院出发, 从这儿出发, 九点出发
29. 篇	M	piān	(a measure word for essays and articles)	一篇课文, 两篇翻译
30. 文章	N	wénzhāng	essay; article	写一篇文章, 看文章, 长文章
31. 恭喜	IE	gōngxǐ	congratulations	恭喜你, 恭喜恭喜
32. 火车	N	huǒchē	train	坐火车去南方, 开火车, 火车票, 火车站
33. 又	Adv	yòu	again	又来晚了, 又去上海, 又买光盘, 又画了一匹马
34. 着急	VO/A	zháojí	to feel anxious/anxious	不用着急, 别着急, 很着急, 非常着急
35. 《春江 花月夜》	PN	《Chūn Jiāng Huā Yuè Yè》		(a famous, traditional Chinese music composition)
春	N	chūn	spring	
江	N	jiāng	river	
月	N	yuè	moon	
夜	N	yè	night	

补充生词 Supplementary Words

1. 小学	N	xiǎoxué	primary school
2. 辆	M	liàng	(a measure word for vehicle)
3. 音乐厅	N	yīnyuètīng	concert hall
4. 幸福	A	xìngfú	happy
5. 万事如意	IE	wàn shì rú yì	May all your wishes come true.
6. 条	M	tiáo	(a measure word for long, narrow objects, such as trousers, skirt, snake, etc.)
7. 蛇	N	shé	snake
8. 最	Adv	zuì	the most
9. 添	V	tiān	to add
10. 脚	N	jiǎo	foot
11. 完	V	wán	to finish
12. 多余	A	duōyú	superfluous; uncalled for; surplus
13. 足	N	zú	foot

二. 注释 Notes

① 是不是因为现在天气冷,所以北京人常吃火锅?

“Is it because the weather has now become colder that people in Beijing are having hotpot more frequently?”

The paired conjunctions “因为…所以…” are used to connect two clauses in a complex cause-effect sentence. The “因为” clause, which states the cause, usually comes first, and is followed by the “所以” clause, which states the effect. One may also use only one of the two conjunctions in a sentence. For example:

因为大为感冒了,所以他没有来上课。

(因为)他们要去听音乐会,所以得穿得正式一点儿。

因为银行排队的人多,(所以)他想明天再去换钱。

② 北京人就爱吃火锅,主要是涮羊肉,天气热的时候也吃。

“The people in Beijing just love hotpot, mostly boiled mutton slices, and they eat it even when the weather is hot.”

The construction “…的时候” is often used in the sentence as an adverbial of time (similar to “when” and “while” in English), indicating the period of time when an

action or event takes place. “的时候” can be preceded by a verb, a verbal phrase, or a subject-predicate phrase. For example:

上课的时候,老师让我们多说汉语。

去图书馆的时候,别忘了带你的借书证。

天气热的时候,要多喝水。

中国人去朋友家的时候,常送吃的、喝的或者用的。

③ 也可能开车去郊区玩儿,或者去锻炼身体。

“(They) might also drive to the suburbs for fun, or they might go out to exercise.”

The conjunctions “或者” and “还是” can both be used to connect two alternatives: “还是” is used in the interrogative sentence, and “或者” is normally used in the declarative sentence. For example:

明天你去找我还是我来找你?

明天我去找你,或者你到我那儿去。

④ 我说林娜,快点儿吧!

“Hey, Lin Na. You’d better hurry.”

The expression “我说” is used to attract attention, to break in on a conversation, or to introduce a new topic for discussion.

⑤ 啊,《春江花月夜》美极了。

“Oh, *Moonlit Night on the Flowery Spring Riverside* is extremely beautiful.”

“*Moonlit Night on the Flowery Spring Riverside*” is a famous, ancient Chinese musical composition which depicts the beautiful scenery by the riverside on a moonlit night in spring, when all the flowers are in full bloom.

⑥ 我的照相机呢?

“Where is my camera?”

In Lesson Seven, we learned how to form an elliptical interrogative sentence with “呢”, and we know that what is asked in this type of question is made clear by the context. However, “呢” can also be used to ask the location of a person or an object, without any dependence on the context, as shown in the question above. In this case, “NP+呢?” is equivalent to “NP在哪儿?” For example:

你的文章呢? (= 你的文章在哪儿?)

大为呢? (= 大为在哪儿?)

⑦ 恭喜恭喜!

“Best wishes (for a happy New Year)!” This literally means, “Congratulations!”

This is an idiomatic expression used frequently for congratulating people on happy occasions; for example, “恭喜你!” or “恭喜你买了新房子!” Here, the “恭喜” is the same as “祝贺” in usage, except that “祝贺” is more formal. In the Spring Festival or on New Year’s Day, we often say, “恭喜恭喜!” to extend our New Year’s greetings (the word “祝贺” is not used this way).

⑧ 你又来晚了。

“You are late again.”

The adverbs “又”(1) and “再”(1) both express the recurrence of an action or a state. “再”(1) is used in a situation where the action or state has yet to recur, whereas “又”(1) is normally used in a situation where the action or state has already occurred again. For example:

他上午来了,他说下午再来。

(The action has yet to happen, so we cannot say ⊗ “他说下午又来。”)

他上午来了,下午又来了。

(The action has already happened, so we cannot say ⊗ “下午再来了。”)

⑨ 你把出租车叫来了,太好了。

“You have hired a taxi. That’s great.”

“叫出租车” means “to hail or to hire a taxi”.

三. 练习与运用

Drills and Practice

KEY SENTENCES

1. 刚来的时候我不太习惯听民乐。
2. 是不是因为现在天气冷,所以北京人常吃火锅?
3. 过去常送一些吃的、喝的或者用的。
4. 他说要从这儿出发。
5. 你又来晚了。
6. 我的照相机呢?
7. 新年好! 恭喜恭喜!

1. 熟读下列短语 Master the following phrases

- (1) 开学的时候 锻炼的时候 休息的时候 感冒的时候 旅行的时候
演奏的时候 打扫的时候 上课的时候 排队的时候 打工的时候
考试的时候 挂号的时候 发烧的时候 睡觉的时候
过新年的时候 在北京的时候 取包裹的时候 画画儿的时候
坐公共汽车的时候 买衣服的时候
邮局开门的时候 银行休息的时候 天气热的时候 他住院的时候
我们去朋友家的时候
- (2) 演奏中国乐曲 演奏民乐 演奏了《梁祝》 演奏了《春江花月夜》
用民族乐器演奏 演奏了两个小时 演奏得好极了 演奏得马马虎虎
- (3) 开车去郊区玩儿 (开)车开得不快 (开)车开了一个上午
开了四个小时的车 把车开来
- (4) 又来晚了 又去早了 又感冒了 又过期了
又学了一百个汉字 又买了一件旗袍

2. 句型替换 Pattern drills

- (1) 这个星期天你想去哪儿?

我想去美术馆或者去图书馆。

上午去还是下午去?

上午去。

商场	商店
银行	邮局
公司	朋友家
王府井	前门
美术学院	音乐学院

- (2) 过新年的时候,你做什么了?

过新年的时候,我跟朋友去饭馆吃饭了。

过圣诞节	给爸爸妈妈打电话
过生日	跟朋友一起吃蛋糕
参观美术馆	买画儿
上语法课	问老师问题
办借书证	填表

(3) 天气热的时候,他也吃火锅吗?

天气热的时候,他也吃火锅。

天气非常冷

散步

学习忙

去公园玩儿

路上的车多

自己开车

嗓子发炎

上课

(4) 昨天你是不是去 办公室了?

是啊,今天上午我又去了。

你什么时候再去?

明天下午再去。

听

中国民乐

用

这个电脑

送

她花儿

练习

那个乐曲

(5) 你习惯吃 涮羊肉吗?

我已经习惯了。

他还有点儿不习惯。

吃

中国饭

喝

咖啡

听

中国民乐

用

这儿的电脑

坐

公共汽车

(6) 他为什么没有来参加聚会?

因为他不爱吃火锅。

(所以没有来参加聚会。)

上课

病了

回家

公司有事儿

去公园玩儿

要写一篇文章

听音乐会

没有票

开车来

身体不太舒服

3. 课堂活动 Classroom activity

This game is to be played by two groups of students. The students in "Group A" ask ten questions regarding the five previous lessons, using "为什么", and the students in "Group B" answer these questions, using "因为...所以...". The scoring method is as follows: each time that Group B gives a correct answer, they will get one point; if they give an incorrect answer and Group A can then give the correct answer, Group A will get the point, instead. When all ten questions have been asked, the two groups reverse roles, so that Group B asks a new set of ten questions. The group with the higher score wins.

4. 会话练习 Conversation exercises

[问原因 Asking for reasons]

(1) A: 老师,咱们为什么八点上课?

B: 这是我们这儿的习惯,中学、小学(xiǎoxué)也都是八点上课。

A: 这儿的商店或商场每天几点开门?

B: _____。银行、邮局、海关或者公司也是九点开始办公。

(2) A: 今天你怎么没有把照相机带来?

B: 因为我起(床)晚了,出来的时候我把照相机忘了。

C: 没关系,我带照相机来了,你们_____。

[催促 Hurrying somebody up]

(1) A: 大为,你的电话。

B: 等一下。

A: 快,是你女朋友!

B: 是吗?我就来。

(2) A: 快点儿,该出发了。

B: 咱们说好几点出发?

A: _____。

B: 现在五点二十五,还有五分钟呢,别着急。

A: 别忘了,咱们得先到图书馆,从那儿出发!

(3) A: 咱们坐几路车?

B: 应该坐_____。

A: 看,“307”来了,快跑!

B: (To the bus driver)师傅,请等一下。

(4) A: 喂,是出租汽车公司吗?

B: 是啊。您哪里?

A: 我是语言学院留学生宿舍楼,我要一辆(liàng)出租车。

B: _____?

A: 我去北京音乐厅(yīnyuètīng)。能不能快点儿?

B: 没问题,车一会儿就到。

[新年祝愿 New Year's greetings]

(1) A: 新年好!

B: _____!

(2) A: 祝你新年快乐!

B: 祝你全家幸福(xìngfú)!

(3) A: 恭喜恭喜!

B: 恭喜你新的一年万事如意(wàn shì rú yì)!

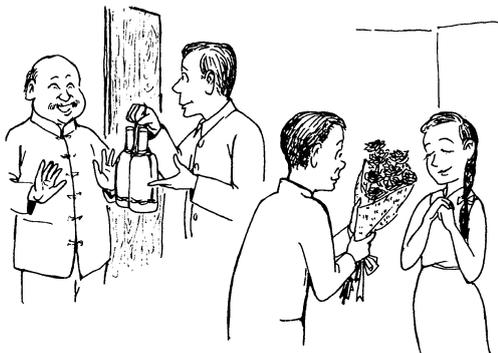
5. 看图说话 Describe the following pictures



(不一样)



(习惯)



(送礼物,或者)



(坐出租车)

6. 交际练习 Communication practice

- (1) Tell your friend about what people eat and do to celebrate the New Year in your hometown.
- (2) You are waiting for your friend to get ready to go to the park. What would you say to hurry him/her up?
- (3) You are in a hurry to get to the concert hall; how do you tell this to the taxi driver?

四. 阅读和复述 Reading Comprehension and Paraphrasing

画蛇添足

一天,几个朋友在一起喝酒。他们人很多,可是酒太少,只有一瓶。应该把这瓶酒给谁呢?一个年轻人说:“我们每人都画一条(tiáo)蛇(shé),画得最(zuì)快的人喝这瓶酒,好吗?”大家都说:“好。”

他们开始画蛇。那个年轻人比别的人画得快,他非常高兴,说:“你们画得太慢了!我比你们画得快多了!看,现在我还有时间,我再给蛇添(tiān)上脚(jiǎo)吧。”他就开始画蛇的脚了。

一会儿,他旁边的一个人说:“我画完(wán)了,这瓶酒应该给我。”年轻人听了很着急,说:“不对!你画得比我慢,我早就画完了。你看,我还给蛇添了脚呢。这瓶酒是我的。”旁边的那个人说:“大家都知道蛇没有脚,你画了脚,所以你画的不是蛇。最早画完蛇的是我,不是你。”

大家说:“他说得对。我们应该把这瓶酒给他。”

一个人做了多余(duōyú)的事儿,就叫“画蛇添足(zú)”。

五. 语法复习

Grammar Review

1. 汉语句子的六种基本成分 The six basic functional components of a Chinese sentence

The basic functional components of a Chinese sentence are the subject, the predicate, the object, the attributive, the adverbial, and the complement.

We have already learned that a noun, a pronoun, or a noun phrase can all function as the subject. In addition, a verbal phrase, an adjectival phrase, or a subject-predicate phrase may also serve as the subject. The predicate is usually composed of

a verb, an adjective, a verbal phrase, or an adjectival phrase. A subject-predicate phrase or a nominal phrase can also serve as the predicate. The subject usually precedes the predicate. For example:

这些书都是新的。

他来北京了。

马大为头疼。

白的漂亮。

现在七点四十。

寄航空比海运贵。

贵一点儿没关系。

我们去打球,好吗?

When the context is clear and unambiguous, the subject is often omitted. Sometimes the predicate can also be omitted. For example:

你带照片来了吗?

——(我)带来了。

谁有词典?

——我(有词典)。

The object is usually placed after the verb. We have learned that the object is usually composed of a noun, a pronoun, a nominal phrase, a verbal phrase, or a subject-predicate phrase. For example:

他有哥哥。

我不认识他。

买两张到前门的。

他喜欢吃烤鸭。

我觉得这件太长了。

Some verbs may have two objects. For example:

谁教你汉语?

我问老师一个问题。

The attributive is mainly used to modify a noun and must be placed before the element that it modifies. We have learned that an adjective, an adjectival phrase, a noun, or a pronoun often functions as the attributive. In addition, a verb, a verbal phrase,

or a subject-predicate phrase can also serve as the attributive (refer to Lesson 14 in the Workbook for Volume I).

The adverbial is used to modify a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or a whole sentence. The adverbials that we have already learned are mainly composed of adverbs. In addition, time nouns, prepositional phrases, and adjectives can also be used as adverbials. For example:

他们也都看了这个京剧。

力波一定去。

你今天穿得很漂亮啊!

你从那儿拿一张表来。

咱们快走。

The complement is a sentence component placed after a verb or an adjective to give additional information about that verb or adjective. For example:

他来得很早。 (the complement of state)

年轻人(说)英语说得也很流利。

我们进去吧! (the directional complement)

你带照片来了吗?

这儿的书可以借一个月。 (the time-measure complement)

他(画)中国画已经画了11年了。

这件红的比那件绿的短两公分。 (the complement of quantity)

我觉得这件小一点儿。

这件漂亮极了。 (the complement of degree)

这件比那件贵多了。

我听懂了,可是记错了。 (the resultative complement)

2. 动词谓语句(1) Sentences with a verbal predicate (1)

The following is a summary of the kinds of sentences in which the verb is a major element of the predicate:

(1) Sentences with “是”

她是英国留学生。

这四本书是中文的。

(2) Sentences with “有”

我们系有三十五位老师。

他没有女朋友。

(3) Sentences without an object

我在北京生活。

(4) Sentences with a single object

他每天锻炼身体。

(5) Sentences with double objects

她送他一瓶酒。

我告诉你一件事儿。

(6) Sentences with a verb or a verbal phrase as the object

现在开始工作。

北京人爱吃火锅。

我会说一点儿汉语。

(7) Sentences with a subject-predicate phrase as the object

我不知道他是经理。

听说这两年上海发展得非常快。

(8) Sentences with serial verb phrases

他去商场买东西。

现在是不是坐电梯上楼去？

(9) Pivotal sentences

他请我吃饭。

妈妈不让她喝咖啡。

10) The “把” sentence

我把这事儿忘了。

请把通知单给我。

他把护照拿来了。

六. 汉字

Chinese Characters

1. 汉字的构字法(6) Methods of constructing Chinese characters (6)

The pictophonetic method (2): In this method, a character is formed by placing the component indicating the sound on the left side and the component indicating the meaning on the right side. For example: 放, 翻, 刚, 故, 和, 剧, 鸭, 瓶, 颜, 邮.

2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 丸 丿 九 丸

wán pill

3 strokes

(2) 曲 丨 冂 冂 冂 曲 曲

qǔ melody

6 strokes

3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the text

(1) 火锅 huǒguō (火鍋)

锅 → 钅 + 口 + 内

12 strokes

(2) 因为 yīnwèi (因為)

因 → 口 + 大

6 strokes

(3) 涮羊肉 shuànyáng ròu

涮 → 氵 + 尸 + 巾 + 丨

11 strokes

肉 → 冂 + 人 + 人

6 strokes

(4) 热 rè (熱)

热 → 扌 + 丸 + 灬

10 strokes

(5) 郊区 jiāoqū (郊區)

郊 → 交 + 阝

8 strokes

区 → 匚 + 乂

4 strokes

(6) 或者 huòzhě

或 → 戈 + 口 + 一

8 strokes

(一 亅 亅 或)

(7) 化妆 huàzhuāng (化妝)

化 → 亻 + 匕

4 strokes

妆 → 冫 + 女

6 strokes

8) 民族 mínzú

族 → 方 + 儿 + 矢 11 strokes

9) 乐器 yuèqì (樂器)

器 → 口 + 口 + 犬 + 口 + 口 16 strokes

夫 (chūnzitóu) 一 = 三 夫 夫 5 strokes

10) 演奏 yǎnzòu

演 → 辶 + 宀 + 一 + 由 + 八 14 strokes

奏 → 夫 + 天 9 strokes

毋 guàn 乚 口 毋 毋 4 strokes

(Note: pay attention to the difference between “毋” and “母”.)

11) 习惯 xíguàn (習慣)

惯 → 忄 + 毋 + 贝 11 strokes

12) 花儿 huār

花 → 艹 + 化 7 strokes

13) 照相机 zhàoxiàngjī (照相機)

相 → 木 + 目 9 strokes

14) 旁边 pángbiān (旁邊)

旁 → 立 + 方 10 strokes

卍 (biǎnzǐlǐ) 丨 冂 日 卍 卍 5 strokes

15) 篇 piān

篇 → 竹 + 户 + 卍 15 strokes

(16) 文章 wénzhāng

章 → 立 + 早

11 strokes

小 (shǎoxiǎo) 丩 小 小 小

4 strokes

(17) 恭喜 gōngxǐ

恭 → 共 + 小

10 strokes

(18) 着急 zháojí (著急)

着 → 艹 + 目

11 strokes

急 → ㇇ + ㇇ + 心

9 strokes

夕 (yèzǐ) 丩 夕 夕 夕

4 strokes

(19) 《春江花月夜》《Chūn Jiāng Huā Yuè Yè》

春 → 夫 + 日

9 strokes

江 → 氵 + 工

6 strokes

夜 → 亠 + 夕 + 夕

8 strokes

文化知识

Cultural Notes

Holidays and Festivals in China

Besides National Day (October 1st) and International Labour Day (May 1st), which are the two major official holidays celebrated all over the country, there are many other traditional holidays and festivals in China.

The Spring Festival (Chinese New Year's Day) falls on the first day of the first month on the Chinese lunar calendar (usually in January or February of the solar calendar), and the day before it is Chinese New Year's Eve. The Han people and other ethnic minorities in China all celebrate the Spring Festival, with such activities as setting off firecrackers (now prohibited in some cities), pasting *chunlian* (couplets matching each other in sound and meaning, written on red paper) on the door, extending New Year's greetings to each other, and performing the *yangge* (literally, "rice seedling

song”) dance and the lion dance.

The fifteenth day of the first lunar month is the Yuanxiao Festival, also known as the Lantern Festival or Shang Yuan Festival. The special food for this festive day is called *yuanxiao*, a ball-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice flour with sweet sesame or meat stuffing.

Qing Ming (Clear and Bright) Festival is on the fourth or fifth day of April. This is the time of year when people go out to the tombs and memorials to pay tribute to the dearly departed and national heroes.

Duan Wu or the Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month (June of the solar calendar). This is a festival dedicated to the memory of Qu Yuan, the great poet-statesman from the state of Chu during the Warring States Period (475–221 BC). Legend has it that after Qu Yuan drowned himself in protest against the corrupt government of Chu’s king, people feared that Qu Yuan’s body might be eaten by the fish in the river. So they wrapped up glutinous rice with bamboo leaves, and taking these dumplings, they raced each other in their boats to the place where Qu Yuan had died. They threw the dumplings into the river to feed the fish, so as to keep Qu Yuan’s body from harm. Later, the act of wrapping glutinous rice in bamboo leaves evolved into the tradition of preparing a special food called *zongzi* for this festival. The boat race to save Qu Yuan’s body was the origin of the dragon boat race, which is held on this day, every year.

The Mid-Autumn Festival, which falls on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month (September of the solar calendar), is also known as Family Reunion Day. This is a time when the whole family enjoys getting together to look at the full moon, and to eat delicious moon cakes.

Sing a song

茉莉花

江苏民歌

1= bE

中速



好一朵茉莉花，好一朵茉莉花，
好一朵茉莉花，好一朵茉莉花，
好一朵茉莉花，好一朵茉莉花，



满园花开香也香不过它；
茉莉花开雪也白不过它；
满园花开比也比不过它；



我有心采一朵戴，看花的人儿要
我有心采一朵戴，又怕旁人
我有心采一朵戴，又怕来年



将我骂。我有心采一朵
笑不发话。芽。
不发芽。



戴，又怕来年不发芽。