

Lesson 11

第十一課

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中国的节日 中國的節日 China's Holidays



Check off the following language functions as you learn how to:

- ☐ Name major Chinese holidays, give their dates, and identify foods with which they are associated
- ☐ Express Chinese New Year wishes
- ☐ Describe Chinese New Year customs
- ☐ Wish others success or good health

As you progress through the lesson, note other language functions you would like to learn.

I. Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Lesson Text audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Why was the character 福 pasted upside down?
 - a It was put upside down by mistake.
 - b Xuemei's uncle and aunt grew up in the U.S. and can't read Chinese.
 - c The placement is based on a pun.
- 2 A Chinese New Year's Eve dinner should include fish because
 - a eating fish is good for one's health.
 - b fish are auspicious animals.
 - c the word for "fish" sounds like a different word that is auspicious.
- 3 What major traditional Chinese festivals besides Chinese New Year are mentioned in the dialogue?
 - a the Qingming and Dragon Boat Festivals
 - b the Dragon Boat and Mid-Autumn Festivals
 - c the Mid-Autumn and Qingming Festivals
- 4 What do Xuemei and Ke Lin receive from Xuemei's uncle and aunt as a New Year gift?
 - a cash
 - b a cellphone
 - c firecrackers
- 5 Who does Xuemei send Chinese New Year's greetings to after dinner?
 - a her parents and teachers
 - b her teachers and friends
 - c her parents and friends

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ____ The speakers have lived in their current residence for less than a year.
- 2 ____ The dialogue most likely takes place at the dinner table.
- 3 ____ The man likes both their residence and their neighborhood.
- 4 ____ The woman thinks that they need more furniture.
- 5 ____ The speakers are happy that they don't have children.
- 6 ____ The speakers toast each other with tea.

C Listen to the Workbook Narrative 1 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ____ This voicemail is a Chinese New Year's greeting.
- 2 ____ Little Jiang has been living in China for many years.
- 3 ____ Little Jiang celebrated the Chinese New Year with his parents.
- 4 ____ Little Jiang wants to hear about Little Lin's Chinese New Year's Eve dinner.

D Listen to the Workbook Narrative 2 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Where does Old Wang live?
 - a Sichuan
 - b Beijing
 - c elsewhere in China
- 2 Why didn't Old Wang and Mrs. Wang make dinner reservations at a restaurant for New Year's Eve?
 - a All the good restaurants in town were completely booked.
 - b Their children prefer to eat at home.
 - c Mrs. Wang wanted to cook for her family.
- 3 Why didn't their son light any firecrackers?
 - a They didn't buy any firecrackers.
 - b They didn't want to disturb others watching TV.
 - c They wanted to go to bed.

E ____ Listen to the Workbook Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the letter of your choice. INTERPRETIVE

II. Pinyin and Tone

A Compare the pronunciations of the underlined characters in the two words or phrases given. Provide their initials in *pinyin*.

小区/小區 _____

初五 _____

B Compare the tones of the underlined characters in the two words or phrases given. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

正月 _____

正好 _____

III. Speaking

A Practice asking and answering these questions. INTERPERSONAL

- 1 你住的地方是租的还是买的?
你住的地方是租的還是買的?
- 2 几房几厅几卫?
幾房幾廳幾衛?
- 3 环境怎么样? 住起来舒服不舒服?
環境怎麼樣? 住起來舒服不舒服?
- 4 除夕是哪一天?
- 5 今年过什么节你会回家跟家人团圆?
今年過什麼節你會回家跟家人團圓?

B Practice speaking with these prompts. PRESENTATIONAL

- 1 请谈谈中国人怎么过春节。
請談談中國人怎麼過春節。
- 2 请谈谈在你们的国家，人们怎么过新年。
請談談在你們的國家，人們怎麼過新年。
- 3 Review the lesson and name the major traditional Chinese festivals, their dates, and the foods they are typically associated with. Which Chinese holiday appeals to you most? Why?

IV. Reading Comprehension

A Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed. Guess the meaning, then use a dictionary to confirm.

1 “社会”的“社” + “小区”的“区”

“社會”的“社” + “小區”的“區”

→ 社 + 区/區 → _____

2 “幸福”的“福” + “天气”的“气”

“幸福”的“福” + “天氣”的“氣”

→ 福 + 气/氣 → _____

3 “奇怪”的“怪” + “购物”的“物”

“奇怪”的“怪” + “購物”的“物”

→ 怪 + 物 → _____

4 “月饼”的“饼” + “干杯”的“干”

“月餅”的“餅” + “乾杯”的“乾”

→ 饼/餅 + 干/乾 → _____

5 “拜年”的“年” + “蛋糕”的“糕”

→ 年 + 糕 → _____

B Read the dialogue, then fill in the blanks with the phrases provided. INTERPRETIVE

住起来 吃起来 穿起来 喝起来 做起来

Person A: 您的新家环境真不错，_____ 很舒服吧?

Person B: 还行，挺安静的。请喝咖啡。

Person A: 谢谢! ……您这咖啡_____ 特别香。您得告诉我您在咖啡里边放了什么。

Person B: 咖啡里什么都没放，_____ 很简单，有空我教你。来，吃点儿月饼。

- Person A: 您的月餅 _____ 真香，肯定很貴吧？
- Person B: 我也不清楚，是朋友送的。我今天穿的這件衣服，也是同一個朋友送的。
- Person A: 您的朋友真會買東西。這件衣服，您 _____ 特別好看。

住起來 吃起來 穿起來 喝起來 做起來

- Person A: 您的新家環境真不錯， _____ 很舒服吧？
- Person B: 還行，挺安靜的。請喝咖啡。
- Person A: 謝謝！……您這咖啡 _____ 特別香。您得告訴我您在咖啡裡邊放了什麼。
- Person B: 咖啡裡什麼都沒放， _____ 很簡單，有空我教你。來，吃點兒月餅。
- Person A: 您的月餅 _____ 真香，肯定很貴吧？
- Person B: 我也不清楚，是朋友送的。我今天穿的這件衣服，也是同一個朋友送的。
- Person A: 您的朋友真會買東西。這件衣服，您 _____ 特別好看。

C Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

雪梅已經兩年沒有和爸爸媽媽一起過春節了。這次回杭州，她原來打算陪父母過完年以後再去北京，可是舅舅從北京打電話說有一個實習的機會，馬上就要開始工作。爸爸媽媽也說，這個機會對雪梅的事業太重要了，就讓雪梅和柯林春節前去了北京。雪梅在北京給媽媽打電話說，她和柯林已經在杭州一家有名的餐館兒給爸爸媽媽和弟弟訂好了去那兒吃年夜飯，這樣媽媽就不用花時間準備了。可是媽媽說，到餐館兒吃方便是方便，可是沒有在家裡吃年夜飯好。雪梅覺得媽媽說的有道理，就打電話告訴那家餐館兒說不去了。

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- 1 ____ Xuemei went to Beijing earlier than she had originally planned.
- 2 ____ Xuemei feels bad that she has spent only one Spring Festival with her parents in the last two years.
- 3 ____ Xuemei had intended to cook a New Year's Eve dinner for her family.
- 4 ____ Xuemei's parents and brother will most likely have their New Year's Eve dinner at home.
- 5 ____ Xuemei's parents persuaded Xuemei to leave for Beijing before the Spring Festival because they thought that Xuemei's uncle would need her company in Beijing.

D Read this passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

在中国，很多人在过春节的时候都说吉利 (jǐlì) (auspicious) 的话，可是有时候说吉利的话不太容易。有一位王先生，家里的家具都很新很漂亮，他觉得过年应该在墙上贴两张画才像过年。他贴好了第一张，想把第二张贴得跟第一张一样高，就对十岁的儿子说：“你帮我看看，要是我把画贴得太高了，你就说‘发财’；要是太低了，你就说‘健康’。”说着，王先生就把第二张画贴到墙上了，贴得正好，不比第一张高，也不比第一张低。这时候儿子高兴地说：“爸爸，你太棒了，不发财，也不健康！”

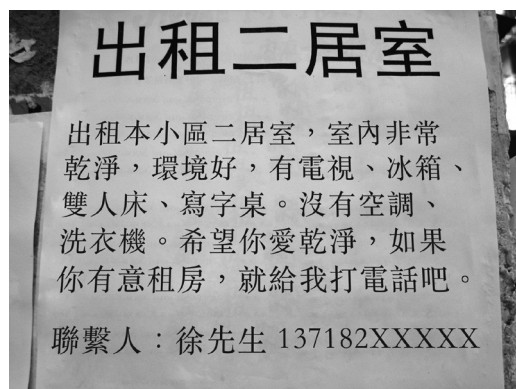
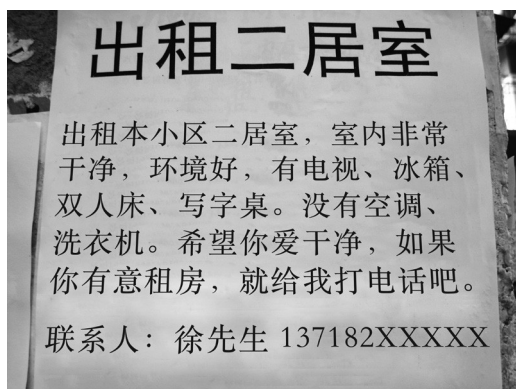
在中國，很多人在過春節的時候都說吉利 (jǐlì) (auspicious) 的話，可是有時候說吉利的話不太容易。有一位王先生，家裡的傢俱都很新很漂亮，他覺得過年應該在牆上貼兩

張畫才像過年。他貼好了第一張，想把第二張貼得跟第一張一樣高，就對十歲的兒子說：“你幫我看看，要是我把畫貼得太高了，你就說‘發財’；要是太低了，你就說‘健康’。”說著，王先生就把第二張畫貼到牆上了，貼得正好，不比第一張高，也不比第一張低。這時候兒子高興地說：“爸爸，你太棒了，不發財，也不健康！”

- 1 ____ According to the passage, saying the right auspicious thing is not always easy.
- 2 ____ Mr. Wang thinks that pasting a couple of pictures on the wall will enhance the festive atmosphere.
- 3 ____ Of Mr. Wang's two pictures, the first has to do with wealth and the second has to do with health.
- 4 ____ Mr. Wang tries to get his son to say auspicious words.
- 5 ____ Mr. Wang's son is glad that his father was able to position the pictures perfectly.
- 6 ____ Mr. Wang's son knows that his father will be neither wealthy nor healthy.

E Look at the apartment listing below and note in English the things that you like and dislike about the place. Before calling the landlord, jot down in Chinese some of the questions you may want to ask. Note: 二居室 has the same meaning as 两个卧室/兩個臥室.

INTERPRETIVE & PRESENTATIONAL



Likes: _____

Dislikes: _____

Questions: _____

V. Writing and Grammar

A Form a character by combining the given components as indicated. Then use that character to write a word, phrase, or short sentence.

- 1 左边一个人字旁，右边一个“到”，
左邊一個人字旁，右邊一個“到”，
是_____的_____。
- 2 左边一个“工作”的“工”，右边一个“力气”的“力”，
左邊一個“工作”的“工”，右邊一個“力氣”的“力”，
是_____的_____。
- 3 左边一个三点水，右边一个“良好”的“良”，
左邊一個三點水，右邊一個“良好”的“良”，
是_____的_____。
- 4 左边一个人字旁，右边一个“专业”的“专”，
左邊一個人字旁，右邊一個“專業”的“專”，
是_____的_____。
- 5 外边一个“口”，里边一个“售货员”的“员”，
外邊一個“口”，裡邊一個“售貨員”的“員”，
是_____的_____。
- 6 左边一个“贝”，右边一个“刚才”的“才”，
左邊一個“貝”，右邊一個“剛才”的“才”，
是_____的_____。
- 7 上边一个“因为”的“因”，下边一个“心事”的“心”，
上邊一個“因為”的“因”，下邊一個“心事”的“心”，
是_____的_____。

B

Look at the illustrations below. Ask and answer questions about what these people are busy doing, following the example below. INTERPERSONAL



Person A: 天明忙着做什么呢?
天明忙著做什麼呢?

Person B: 他忙着打扫房间呢。
他忙著打掃房間呢。

1



2



3



C

Summarize the IC characters' routines using 先...再..., following the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL



having soup



having (other) food

张天明一般都先喝汤再吃饭。
張天明一般都先喝湯再吃飯。

1

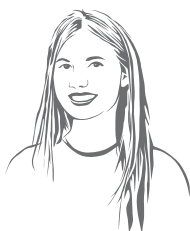


doing homework



having dinner

2



working at the library



swimming at the athletic center

3



taking a shower



having breakfast

- D** Translate this advertisement into Chinese. Note that BLCU refers to Beijing Language and Culture University (北京语言大学/北京語言大學). PRESENTATIONAL

出租一居

One-bedroom apartment for rent. Close to BLCU and ten-minute walk from subway. TV, fridge, washing machine, air-conditioner, microwave, bed, desk, table, sofa, tea table, and so on... Internet and hot water 24 hours.

Telephone number: 158016XXXXX Joe

- E** Translate these dialogues into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 **Q:** What have you decided to do after the semester ends?

A: Go to New York to intern and find a job.

2 **Q:** Where you're from (你们那儿/你們那兒), can you set off firecrackers for the Spring Festival?

A: No. We can't buy firecrackers, either.

3 **Q:** What Thanksgiving traditions does your family have?

A: My family eats together on Thanksgiving. After lunch we watch American football. It's very lively in my house on Thanksgiving.

4 Q: How is the environment of your residential development?

A: The environment is very nice, very quiet. And it's very close to school, really convenient.

5 Q: Where did you go for the Spring Festival?

A: I went to Hangzhou to see my (maternal) uncle and aunt. They have a three-bedroom, one-dining room, one-living room, two-bathroom apartment. It's very comfortable [to live there].

Q: When did you get to Hangzhou?

A: I got to Hangzhou on New Year's Eve. My uncle and aunt took me to a restaurant, so we didn't have New Year's Eve dinner at their home.

Q: Do your uncle and his wife cook?

A: They really like cooking, but they are very busy with work. They often don't have time to cook.

Q: What do your uncle and aunt do?

A: My uncle is a university professor. My aunt is a lawyer.

6 Person A: My Chinese classmate invited me to have dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve at her house. I wonder (I don't know) what Chinese people have for dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve.

Person B: If your classmate's family is from the North, they'll definitely have dumplings.

Person A: Great! I like eating dumplings. What else?

Person B: Chinese people must also have fish at dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve. Furthermore, you can't eat it all. You have to leave some on the plate.

Person A: Why? Isn't that wasteful?

Person B: Because "fish" is pronounced the same as "surplus," in other words, "leaving some behind."

Person A: How interesting! Thank you for telling me. Otherwise, I'd probably eat the whole fish.

F Translate this passage into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

China has many traditional holidays. Besides the Spring Festival, there are also the Lantern Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival, and the Qingming Festival (清明节/清明節). Every year, the fifteenth day of the first month on the lunar calendar is the Lantern Festival. On that day, Chinese people eat *yuanxiao*. April 5 is the Qingming Festival, which is also an important traditional holiday. The fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar is the Dragon Boat Festival. Every Chinese family eats *zongzi*. The fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar is the Mid-Autumn Festival, which is a day of family reunion—a bit like America's Thanksgiving. Everyone eats moon cakes to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival.

G

It's that time of year again—time to call, text message, email, or write a card to your Chinese friends and their families to wish them a happy Chinese New Year. Make sure your New Year wishes are appropriate given your relationship with the recipient. Fill in the table, indicating who you will contact, how you will contact them, and what you will say or write. PRESENTATIONAL

Name	Mode of Communication	Wishes
Person 1: 老师/老師	写卡片/寫卡片	
Person 2:		
Person 3:		
Person 4:		
Person 5:		
Person 6:		

From among your friends and relatives, choose one to call. Rehearse your message with a partner or record a message for your teacher. Choose another person to write a letter or an email to. Write down your message to that person:

H

Find two or three photos of a Chinese holiday by searching online or asking friends and family. Write a brief news article or a letter to a friend in Chinese describing the pictures. Make sure to describe the atmosphere, what people are doing and eating, how the places are decorated, etc. You can use your imagination to make up quotes from people celebrating the festival. Use at least two of the grammar patterns and five new words and phrases from this lesson. PRESENTATIONAL

I This year, you will be starting a new tradition by hosting a Chinese New Year celebration for your family. Write an email to your family members describing how they can help decorate and cook for the holiday, what they should expect to do, what they should wear, what they should bring, etc. The more details you provide about the celebration, the more fun it will be! Use at least three of the grammar patterns or words and phrases from this lesson. PRESENTATIONAL

J Write a story in Chinese based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one picture to the next is smooth and logical. PRESENTATIONAL