

**SAMPLE
MATERIAL**

NEW EDITION

Edexcel GCSE (9-1)
Chinese

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2 中国人的家庭 zhōng guó rén de jiā tíng Chinese families

What happens in a Chinese family on a daily basis?



1 Listen to the description of Li Dong's father's day. Answer the questions in English.

- 1 What time does Li Dong's father get up?
- 2 How does Li Dong's father go home?
- 3 What does he eat for dinner?
- 4 Does he watch TV or listen to music after dinner?
- 5 What time does Li Dong's father go to bed?



GRAMMAR: Subject + time + verb

Follow the pattern *subject + time + verb (action)* when talking about daily routine. For example:
妈妈六点半起床。 Mum gets up at 6.30. (Literally: Mum 6.30 gets up.)

GRAMMAR: Time + manner + place

Remember the word order *time + manner + place*. For example, if the question is 你每天怎么来学校? (How do you come to school every day?), the answer could be 我每天 (time) 坐公共汽车 (manner) 来学校 (place). I come to school by bus every day. (Literally: I every day take the bus come to school.)
Note the use of the question word 怎么 to mean 'how' when asking about means of transport.

2 The sentences below are written in the wrong word order. Rewrite them in the correct word order, applying what you have read in the grammar boxes.

- 1 老师下班下午五点半。(The teacher finishes work at half past five.)
- 2 姐姐回家坐地铁。(My sister comes home using the underground [by Tube].)
- 3 他一般看电视晚上。(He usually watches TV in the evening.)
- 4 天天我的朋友来学校骑自行车。(My friend comes to school by bike every day.)
- 5 哥哥去公园坐公共汽车星期六。(My brother goes to the park by bus on Saturdays.)

TIP

The sentences are a mix of the two grammar points and gradually increase in difficulty.

Existing material updated to reflect new content.

3 Read the article about a typical day for Mao Xi's family. What do the family members do on a typical day? Choose 'Mao Xi', 'Mum', 'Dad' or 'Grandma' to complete the sentences. You can use each person more than once.

中国人的日常活动

在毛稀家, 早上一般妈妈做饭。有时候妈妈帮弟弟穿衣服, 爸爸就出去买早饭。

中午, 有的工人在工厂的食堂吃午饭, 但是爸爸回家吃, 吃饭以后睡一个小时觉。

毛稀下午四点放学, 然后坐公共汽车回家。他们一家人六点吃晚饭, 饭后一起出去散步, 不过, 毛稀奶奶一般去公园跳舞。

晚上, 妈妈看电视, 毛稀做作业。毛稀和弟弟九点半睡觉, 爸爸、妈妈和奶奶十点睡觉。



- 1 ... sometimes goes out to buy breakfast.
- 2 ... goes home for lunch.
- 3 ... finishes school at 4pm.
- 4 ... goes home by bus.
- 5 ... doesn't go out for a walk with everyone else.
- 6 ... watches TV in the evening.

New activities reflect exam-style task types.

4 Interview your classmates. Copy the chart below and record your results.

Get up at...	Go to school by...	Get home at...	Watch TV/listen to music at...	Go to bed at...

- 1 你几点起床? (e.g. 我六点三刻起床。)
- 2 你怎么来学校? (e.g. 我坐公共汽车来学校。)
- 3 你几点回家? (e.g. 我四点回家。)
- 4 你每天在家看电视还是听音乐? (e.g. 我每天在家听音乐。)
- 5 你几点睡觉? (e.g. 我十一点差一刻睡觉。)

5 Write a short paragraph about a set of imaginary parents. Include their names, ages, and a brief account of their daily routine.

写作 xiě zuò Writing (Higher Tier)

Preparing for the writing assessment

Assessment pages updated to reflect the new exam.

A EXTENDED WRITING TASK

Your Chinese exchange school's website is publishing an article about role models. Write an article for the website.

You must refer to the following points:

- Who is your role model?
- What has this role model done that interests you?
- How has this role model influenced you?
- What do you want to do in the future as a result of this role model's influence?

Justify your ideas and your opinions.
Write between 130 and 180 characters.
Use appropriate language for a formal article.

- 1 Writing** Look at the task. Make notes on the following.
- How would you write 'role model' in Chinese?
 - What Chinese words do you know that could describe this role model?
 - What time frames do you need to use to answer each bullet point?
 - What structures could you use to talk about the future in the final bullet point?

- 2 Reading** Read Liam's answer to Activity 1. Answer the following questions in English.

小北是我的榜样。他以前是一个足球运动员，现在他花很多时间帮助年轻人，他在伦敦开办了一所足球学校，年轻人不用花钱就可以去这所学校参加很多有趣的活动。他经常告诉来参加活动的年轻人，要想成功，就必须努力。下个月，我要去这所学校做义工，因为我要向小北学习，找机会多多帮助别人。



义工 yì gōng volunteer

- 1 What job did Xiao Bei do in the past?
- 2 What does Xiao Bei do now to help young people?
- 3 What advice does Xiao Bei give to young people?
- 4 What does Liam plan to do next month? Why?

- 3 Reading** 的 has three different functions in Liam's answer. Identify the Chinese for these examples.

- 1 'my role model' in which 的 is part of a possessive pronoun
- 2 'interesting activity' in which 的 connects an adjective and a noun
- 3 'young people who come to participate in the activities' in which 的 connects an attributive clause with a noun

Tasks are broken down to help students prepare.

- 4 Reading** Three time frames are used in Liam's answer. Identify a time expression for each of these time frames.

1 past 2 present 3 future

- 5 Writing** Prepare your own answer to the task in Activity 1.
- Look at the Answer Booster on page 78 and Liam's answer for ideas.
 - Write a detailed plan.
 - Write your answer, then check carefully what you have written.

EXAM TIP

If you can't remember how to write the character(s) for an activity that the role model is supposed to be good at, then you can always write about them being good at something else that you do know how to write. It doesn't matter if you make something up!

B TRANSLATION

- 1 Writing** Read the English text and Lucy's translation of it below. Write down the missing character for each gap.

Similar to 超市/地铁, you may need to learn the contraction 网聊 for 'chat online'.

Daming has made quick progress in Chinese. He thinks this is because he often watches Chinese films online and also enjoys chatting online with friends in China. In his opinion, surfing the Internet allows him to get to know young Chinese people without going to China.

In Chinese, 'chat with friends' becomes 'with friends chat', and 和 is used for 'with'.

To say 'without doing A, one can do B', you can use '不用 + verb A, 就可以 + verb B'.

大明的汉语进步很 1 , 他觉得这是 2 3 . 他经常上网 4 中文电影, 5 喜欢 6 中国朋友网聊; 在他 7 8 , 上网让他 9 10 去中国, 11 可以了解中国的年轻人。

- 2 Writing** Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Do not put a time expression at the end of a sentence.

Last year my dad bought me a mobile phone. Now this mobile phone has become my best friend. I often surf the net with it to read news and listen to music. I will use it to learn Chinese in school tomorrow.

给 needs to be used in the phrase 'buy me something' in Chinese.

Use 了 after a verb to indicate a change of status.

When expressions of time and place are in one sentence, 'time' goes before 'place'.

Call-outs support students in developing their translation skills.

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Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Chinese

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