

# Lesson A

## 发音 Fāyīn

d t n l g k h z  
c s zh ch sh r + un ong

## 词汇 Cíhuì

### 1) 衣服 Yī.fú Clothing

外套 (外套)

wàitào  
jacket



毛衣 (毛衣)

máoyī  
sweater



西装 (西装)

xīzhuāng  
suit



衬衫 (襯衫)

chènshān  
shirt



T恤 (T恤)

tìxù  
T-shirt



裙子 (裙子)

qún.zi  
skirt



裤子 (褲子)

kù.zi  
pants



牛仔裤 (牛仔褲)

niúzǎikù  
jeans



袜子 (襪子)

wà.zi  
socks



## 3

几件衣服? Jǐ-jàn yī.fú? *How many pieces of clothing?*

Macy is going abroad tomorrow. Look at her luggage and say what clothes she has packed and how many pieces of each item of clothing there are.



## 4

## 个人问题 Gèrén Wèntí

Answer each question in Chinese.

1. 你今天穿什么衣服? Nǐ jīntiān chuān shén.me yī.fú?
2. 上课的时候, 你可以穿裙子吗? Shàng-kè .de shíhòu, nǐ kěyǐ chuān qún.zi .ma?
3. 你喜欢什么衣服? Nǐ xǐ.huān shén.me yī.fú?
4. 你喜欢穿衬衫吗? Nǐ xǐ.huān chuān chènshān .ma?
5. 你有几条牛仔裤? Nǐ yǒu jǐ-tiáo niúzǎikù?
6. 下课以后, 你要去书店吗? Xià-kè yǐhòu, nǐ yào qù shūdiàn .ma?



## China's Cultural Influences on Japan



▲ Where Japan is to China.

Japan is an archipelago to the northeast of China. Although the two countries are separated by sea, Chinese culture has influenced Japan for a very long time. Japan's first interaction with China was in the second century when Japan sent representatives to render tribute to the Chinese emperor. The interactions between the two countries reached a peak in the Tang Dynasty (618–907 A.D.) when Japan went through the “Taika Reform,” during which they incorporated Chinese culture into their own. China's interactions with Japan waned with the demise of the Tang Dynasty. Nowadays, the relationship between the two countries is politically distant, but economically intimate.

During the Taika Reform, Japan sent monks and students to China to learn about Chinese culture, the Chinese political system, Chinese text, Buddhism, art and medicine. During the Reform, the Japanese changed their preexisting aristocratic government to centralize and enhance the power of the imperial court. Nowadays, the Japanese royalty no longer have any actual power, but are still important public figures. Japanese was originally a text-less language. Written Japanese developed gradually from Chinese characters. Even now, many Japanese people enjoy learning how to write Kanji: characters that were adopted from written Chinese and are now used in Japanese text. The Japanese regard the ability to write Kanji as a mark of an educated person. Since 1975, approximately 30,000 people have taken the Japanese Kanji Proficiency Test.

Japan's Kyoto city was modeled after Chinese cities of the Tang Dynasty. At the time, Kyoto was divided into east and west; east was a replica of China's Luoyang, and west was a replica of China's Chang'an. Because western Kyoto is full of swamps, most of Kyoto's urban developments were restricted to the east, which is why some people still call Kyoto “Luoyang.”

Japanese Kimonos are also similar to China's Tang-fus or Wu-Fus. Even now, some kimono stores in Japan still have “Wu-fu (吴服)” written on them. Although Japanese kimonos are different from Chinese-style clothing, there are some shared characteristics such as overlapping lapels (right over left) and wide sleeves.

Japan has its famous “three daos” (三道): *chadou* (茶道), *kado* (花道) and *shodo* (书道). *Chadou* and *shodo* were both cultural influences from China. The Japanese *chadou* originated from the Chinese tea culture, which the Japanese have turned into a social ceremony. It is said that “China is the homeland of the *chadou* of Japan.” As for calligraphy (*shodo*), this Chinese art form became extremely popular in Japan and is considered by some to be a form of relaxation.



▲ Japanese chadou (dao of tea).



## 7 文化动动脑 Wénhuà Dòng.x nǎo

Complete each statement with an appropriate word or expression.

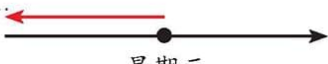





1. Japan's first interaction with China was in the \_\_\_ century when Japan sent representatives to render tributes to the Chinese emperor.
2. The interactions between the two countries reached a peak in the \_\_\_ (618–907 A.D.)
3. The “\_\_\_” is to incorporate Chinese culture into Japanese culture.
4. Nowadays, the relationship between the two countries is “\_\_\_ distant but \_\_\_ intimate.”
5. Japanese was originally a \_\_\_ language.
6. Written Japanese was developed from \_\_\_ characters.
7. Japan's \_\_\_ city was modeled after Chinese cities of the Tang Dynasty as references.
8. Japan has its famous “three daos” (三道): \_\_\_ (茶道), \_\_\_ (花道) and \_\_\_ (书道).
9. It is said that “China is the homeland of the \_\_\_ of Japan.”

## 语言练习 Yǔyán Liànxí

### 8 以前还是以后? Yǐqián háishi Yǐhòu? Before or After?

Look at the timelines below. Based on the direction of the red arrow, complete the following sentence using 以前 yǐqián or 以后 yǐhòu. Follow the model.

**Li.zi:**  你有多少个考试? Nǐ yǒu jǐ-gè kǎoshì?  
星期五以前, 你有多少个考试?  
Xīngqīwǔ yǐqián, nǐ yǒu jǐ-gè kǎoshì?

1.  星期三	2.  下课	3.  吃早餐
她有中文课吗? Tā yǒu Zhōngwén kè .ma?	你要不要打棒球? Nǐ yào búyào dǎ bàngqiú?	他要喝一杯咖啡。 Tā yào hē yì-bēi kāfēi.
4.  十一月	5.  早上九点	6.  中午
我要去美国旅行。 Wǒ yào qù Měiguó lǚxíng.	我们要去游泳。 Wǒ.mén yào qù yóuyǒng	这儿会下雨。 Zhèr huì xià-yǔ.

# 开口说

## Kāikǒu Shuō

### 11

想去逛街吗?

Xiǎng qù guàng-jie .ma? *Do you want to go shopping?*

### Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, play the roles of two people talking about going shopping at a department store.

- A tells B that A wants to go to the department store
- B asks why
- A gives a reason
- B asks A what A wants to buy
- A lists some clothing
- B asks A why A wants to buy those things
- A gives a reason
- B asks A who A will go to the department store with
- A names a person

### 12

他们穿什么?

Tā.men chuān shén.me? *What do they wear?*

### Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, take turns asking and telling what the following six people are wearing. Follow the model.

**Lì.zi:**



A: 他穿什么? Tā chuān shén.me?

B: 他穿西装。 Tā chuān xīzhuāng.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.





## 14 词汇延伸 Cíhuì Yáns hēn



Below are some characters that can be combined with 衣 yī to create new words. Match the Chinese words on the left with the appropriate English meaning on the right.

橱 chū n. cabinet	架 jià n. rack	毛 máo n. wool	内 nèi adj. inside	睡 shuì v. to sleep
---------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. 衣橱 yīchú  | A. pajamas        |
| 2. 衣架 yījià  | B. underwear      |
| 3. 毛衣 máoyī  | C. sweater        |
| 4. 内衣 nèiyī  | D. clothes hanger |
| 5. 睡衣 shuìyī | E. closet         |

## 15 汉字侦探 Hànzì Zhēntàn

Can you find 衣 in the following pictures?





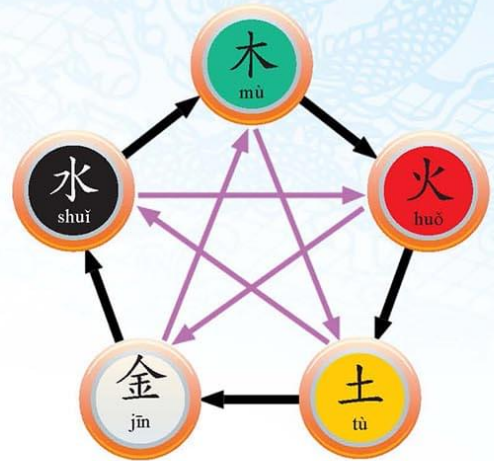
## The Meaning of Colors for the Chinese People

The meaning of colors for the Chinese people are mostly influenced by the Wu Xing (五行 *Wū Xíng*, Five elements/movements/phases) concepts of metal (金 *jīn*), wood (木 *mù*), water (水 *shuǐ*), fire (火 *huǒ*), earth (土 *tǔ*). Traditionally, the Chinese thought that all things in nature were made up of these five elements, each with its own representative color. This, together with mythical legends and the feudal system, influenced the color preferences of the Chinese people.

The color white represents purity in Western countries and Japan, which is why most wedding gowns are white. However, in China, white corresponds to “metal,” which represents autumn and mourning. Hence, in countries with historically Chinese roots, white is often used in funerals or to represent surrender.



▲ Bride in red wedding gown.



▲ Five elements (Wu Xing).

Green represents “wood” in Wu Xing, and is the color of plants. In Chinese culture, green signifies life and spring.

Red is the color for “fire,” and is used in temples to ward off evil and in festivals to represent fortune and happiness. Red is the color that most represents Chinese culture, and is used widely on many occasions such as birthdays, weddings (the color of wedding gowns), and the Chinese New Year (spring couplets and red envelopes, etc.).

In ancient China, black represented the north. Black also represents “water,” and means honor and subtlety. For example, rulers of the Qin Dynasty (221–207 B.C.) came from China’s northwest, so they especially loved the color black that represented the north and water. They even named black the national color of Qin. In fact, many existing portraits of Qin Shi Huang show him wearing a black robe.

Yellow represents “earth” in Wu Xing. China was an agricultural nation, so ownership of land meant ownership of food. Yellow is also the color of gold, so for the Chinese, yellow came to represent wealth and riches. As Chinese merchants became richer, they started to wear clothes of extravagant yellow silk like the emperor. Thus, a rule was made in the Song Dynasty (10<sup>th</sup> century, A.D.) that



only the emperor could wear bright yellow—an example of the Chinese preference of using colors to implement the rules of feudal society.

Apart from the five colors mentioned above, other colors also have meanings for the Chinese. Purple, for example, is regarded as the color of royalty. Legend has it that purple clouds in the sky are a sign from God that a new ruler has appeared, and the country will be moving into a new dynasty. Hence, purple is a color that is well-loved by rulers of all dynasties, to show that his/her rulership has been blessed by God. Purple is not only loved by the aristocrats, but has also been used to name palaces, such as Qing Dynasty's Purple Forbidden City (紫禁城, *Zǐjìnchéng*).

## Chinese Traditional Dress

Whenever Chinese traditional dress is mentioned, most will think of the cheongsam, changshan or other such clothing. Yet, technically speaking, those are clothing of the Qing Dynasty and thus, clothing of the Manchu people. Traditional dress of the Han Chinese are called Hanfu (or simply referred to as 'silk robes,') and are loose-fitting with large sleeves and belts that open at the collar on the right hand side. Different styles are worn for people of different social status.

Hanfu are linear in design, making them seem like they lack dimension. However, because the cloth used in Hanfu far surpasses the amount necessary to cover up a human body, the excess fabric plus the belt allows for movement and a different sense of beauty when viewed from different angles.

Throughout history, the Chinese have been ruled by different tribes. Using Hanfu as a basic style, each era saw clothing with new elements incorporated into it. In 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D., the Wu Hu people from the northern border ruled the Tang Dynasty. Compared to the Han Chinese, the Hu were more liberal in their beliefs and loved to ride horses, and so clothing back then had lots of round necks and narrow sleeves; clothes for women were also much more liberal in design.

No matter the origin of clothing, the Chinese place great emphasis on the choice of fabric and fineness of handiwork as well as the aura the clothing would give its wearer.



▲ Yellow, the color for emperors.



► Qipao (cheongsam for women).

### Comparisons

Take 5 minutes to make a list of some traditional or special clothing items worn throughout history in the United States. When time is up, choose one clothing item on your list and compare it with one of the traditional Chinese clothing items mentioned in the reading.



## 6 文化动脑 Wénhuà Dòng.nǎo

Complete each statement with an appropriate word or expression.

1. The meaning of colors for the Chinese people are mostly influenced by the \_\_\_ concepts of metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.
2. In China, white corresponds to “\_\_\_,” which represents autumn and mourning.
3. \_\_\_ represents “wood” in Wu Xing, and is the color of plants; it also signifies life and spring in Chinese culture.
4. \_\_\_ is the color that most represents Chinese culture.
5. \_\_\_ is the color of the Qin Dynasty (221–207 B.C.).
6. For the Chinese, \_\_\_ came to represent wealth and riches.
7. \_\_\_ is regarded as the color of royalty.
8. Purple is not only loved by the aristocrats, but has also been used to name \_\_\_, such as Qing Dynasty’s Purple Forbidden City.
9. Whenever Chinese traditional dress is mentioned, most will think of the \_\_\_, \_\_\_ or other such clothing.
10. Traditional dress of the Han Chinese are called \_\_\_ (or simply referred to as ‘silk robes.’)
11. Compared to the Han Chinese, the Hu were more \_\_\_ in their beliefs and the clothing.

## 语言练习 Yǔyán Liànxí

### 7 多少钱? Duō.shǎo qián? How much?

Look at the price tags below and read them aloud in Chinese.

- |                                                                                        |                                                                                         |                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | 2.  | 3.  |
| 4.  | 5.  | 6.  |
| 7.  | 8.  | 9.  |



# 4

## 选一选

## Xuǎn Yì Xuǎn

### Interpretive Communication

Choose the correct answers based on the dialogue.

- 谁有新衣服? Shéi yǒu xīn yī.fú?
  - 林书芳 Lín Shūfāng
  - 张国华 Zhāng Guóhuá
  - 张妈妈 Zhāng mā.x
- 林书芳觉得新衣服怎么样? Lín Shūfāng jué.de xīn yī.fú zěn.meiyàng?
  - 不好看 bù hǎokàn
  - 成熟 chéngshú
  - 老 lǎo
- 张国华觉得新衣服怎么样 Zhāng Guóhuá jué.de xīn yī.fú zěn.meiyàng?
  - 不好看 bù hǎokàn
  - 成熟 chéngshú
  - 老 lǎo
- 谁觉得新衣服有点儿小? Shéi jué.de xīn yī.fú yǒu.diǎnr xiǎo?
  - 林书芳 Lín Shūfāng
  - 张国华 Zhāng Guóhuá
  - 林书芳和张国华  
Lín Shūfāng hé Zhāng Guóhuá
- 张国华想请谁跟他去买衣服? Zhāng Guóhuá xiǎng qǐng shéi gēn tā qù mǎi yī.fú?
  - 他妈妈 tā mā.x
  - 他爸爸 tā bà.x
  - 林书芳 Lín Shūfāng

## 文化橱窗

## Wénhuà Chúchuāng

### Chinese and American Sizes

Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan all have their own clothing sizes. Clothing measurements differ from brand to brand, but are usually given in inches or centimeters.

In Mainland China, clothing sizes are often labeled with 号 *hào* or 型 *xíng*. 号 *hào* is used to indicate the height of the intended wearer, and 型 *xíng* is used to label the chest or waistline. The labels are in centimeters, with a 2 cm margin for error. For example, a pair of men's pants with the label 180/100 means that it is suitable for men from 178 cm to 182 cm tall with a waistline of between 98 cm to 102 cm.

As for footwear, China and most European countries use the same measurement system, Japan uses centimeters and US has its own system as well. Here is the shoe size conversion chart.



sìbǎi bāshíliù  
Unit 6



## Men's Sizes

US	Euro	UK	Inches	CM
8.5	41-42	8	10.125"	25.7
9	42	8.5	10.25"	26
9.5	42-43	9	10.4375"	26.7
10	43	9.5	10.5625"	27
10.5	43-44	10	10.75"	27.3
11	44	10.5	10.9375"	27.9

## Asian Fashion Designers

Jason Wu (吴季刚) is a Taiwanese-American fashion designer that rose to fame after Michelle Obama wore his design to the 2009 presidential inauguration ceremony. Wu was born in Taipei, Taiwan, and moved to Canada when he was nine. He learned sculpting when he attended junior high school in Tokyo, and studied at Parsons, The New School for Design in New York. When he was 16 years old, he started to work as a freelancer and designed clothes for dolls for toy companies. In 2008, he received the Fashion Group International's Rising Star Award.

Vera Wang (王薇薇), born on June 27, 1949, is a Chinese American fashion designer based in New York. She is famous for her wedding gown designs, which, unlike the complex and extravagant designs of traditional gowns, are simple, chic and modern. Although her gowns are highly priced, they are very much sought after by Hollywood as they guarantee that the wearer won't be placed on the "worst dressed" list. Vera Wang is also very famous in China. The female actors of many Hong Kong romantic movies and TV shows call Vera Wang in New York to place an order for their wedding gown when they are about to get married.



▲ Vera Wang's wedding dress.

## 5 文化动动脑 Wénhuà Dòng.x nǎo

Complete each statement with an appropriate word or expression.

1. Clothing measurements differ from brand to brand, but are mostly in \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_.
2. In Mainland China, clothing sizes are often labeled with \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_.
3. The labels of clothes in Mainland China are in centimeters, with a \_\_\_\_ margin for error.
4. 号 *hào* is used to indicate the \_\_\_\_ of the intended wearer, and 型 *xíng* is used to label the chest or \_\_\_\_.
5. Japan, uses \_\_\_\_ for shoe sizes.
6. If you wear size 9 shoes in the US, then you should buy size \_\_\_\_ in China.
7. Jason Wu (吴季刚) is a Taiwanese-American fashion designer that rose to fame after \_\_\_\_ wore his design to the 2009 presidential inauguration ceremony.
8. Vera Wang (王薇薇), an \_\_\_\_ fashion designer based in New York, who is famous for her \_\_\_\_ designs.



# Lesson D

## 发音

Fāyīn

Group -r Finals

## 词汇

Cíhuì

### 描述外表 Miáoshù Wàibiǎo Describe Appearance

漂亮 (漂亮)

piàoliàng  
*pretty*



帅 (帥)

shuài  
*handsome*



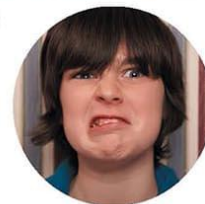
好看 (好看)

hǎokàn  
*good looking*



不好看 (不好看)

bù hǎokàn  
*bad looking*



### 鞋类 Xiélèi Shoes

皮鞋 (皮鞋)

píxié  
*leather shoes*



靴子 (靴子)

xuē.zi  
*boots*



运动鞋 (运动鞋)

yùndòngxié  
*sneakers*



拖鞋 (拖鞋)

tuōxié  
*slippers/flip-flops*







## 2

### 怎么样?

### Zěn.meiyàng?

What do you think of it?

Select the letter of the phrase that logically completes each sentence.

<p>1. 这件T恤很... Zhèi-jiàn tìxù hěn...</p> 	<p>2. 这件裙子很... Zhèi-jiàn qún.zi hěn...</p> 
<p>3. 这条裤子很... Zhèi-tiáo kù.zi hěn...</p> 	<p>4. 这套衣服很... Zhèi-tào yī.fú hěn...</p> 

A. 漂亮 piàoliàng

B. 帅 shuài

C. 好看 hǎokàn

D. 不好看 bù hǎokàn



## 3

### 个人问题

### Gèrén Wèntí

Answer each question in Chinese.

1. 你有很多鞋子吗? 几双? *Nǐ yǒu hěn duō shuāng xié.zi .ma? Jǐ-shuāng?*
2. 你有皮鞋吗? *Nǐ yǒu píxié .ma?*
3. 你喜欢穿拖鞋吗? *Nǐ xǐ.huān chuān tuōxié .ma?*
4. 上课的时候, 你穿运动鞋还是拖鞋?  
*Shàng-kè .de shíhòu, nǐ chuān yùndòngxié háishì tuōxié?*
5. 你最喜欢什么颜色? *Nǐ zuì xǐ.huān shén.me yán.sè?*
6. 你觉得什么口味的冰淇淋最好吃?  
*Nǐ jué.de shén.me kǒuwèi .de bīngqílín zuì hǎochī?*
7. 你觉得什么样的衣服不好看? *Nǐ jué.de shén.meiyàng .de yī.fú bù hǎokàn*
8. 明天是你朋友的生日晚会, 你想穿什么?  
*Míngtiān shì nǐ péng.yǒu .de shēngri wǎnhuì, nǐ xiǎng chuān shén.me?*

## Wangfujing

Wangfujing (王府井 *Wángfǔjǐng*) is a very famous commercial street located in Beijing's Dongcheng District with the Forbidden City to its west. The street is 1.11 miles long and home to approximately 700 stores. It boasts 700 years of history dating all the way back to the Yuan Dynasty. Wangfujing is one of the few pedestrian areas in China that cars are not allowed to drive through.

The name Wangfujing originated in the Ming Dynasty (14<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> century A.D.), when many nobles (王爷 *Wángyè*) built their houses (王府 *Wángfǔ*) in the area. The street, which was formerly named after its shape, was thus renamed Wangfu Street (王府街 *Wángfǔ Jiē*). In the Qing Dynasty, the street acquired its present name, Wangfujing, because of a well there that provided water for all the stores.



▲ Wangfujing Street.



▲ Beijing snacks.

At the northern end of the street is Dong'an Market, which is the earliest shopping area in the district. It primarily sells items used for calligraphy, pottery, musical instruments, antique toys, silk textiles, leather goods, furniture, and Chinese-style daily necessities.

The Beijing Department Store Building was once the tallest and newest building on Wangfujing. In front of the building, there is a bronze statue of a famous worker at work, a symbolism of the spirit of service and China's new socialism.

There is a Snack Street in the western section of Wangfujing that provides an assortment of snacks and delicacies. A restaurant famous for its Peking Duck is in one of the alleyways that all tourists to Beijing must visit.

## The Story of Silk

There are many stories on how sericulture (silk farming) began in China. One legend is of a beautiful girl from southern China, named Lei Zu, who picked fruit every day for her parents. One day, she discovered many white "fruit" on trees in a certain stretch of woods. Her curiosity led her to discover that fine, delicate threads could be extracted from these inedible white fruits after boiling them in water to weave into light and warm clothing for her parents to wear. News of this traveled to a northern tribe leader, who, attracted by Lei Zu's beauty and lovely nature, proposed to Lei Zu so that she could teach his people the art of silk farming. This northern leader later became the Yellow Emperor, and to thank her, people named Lei Zu the "Silk Goddess."



Silk textiles are woven from the protein fibers extracted from the cocoons of silkworm larvae. It is said that sericulture and silk production originated 3,700 years ago from a Neolithic cultural heritage site near the lower end of the Yellow River in China. Silk textiles are not only warm, they are also soft to the touch and give off a pearlescent shine. Silk has been a favorite of China's aristocracy and merchants for a long time, and there is documented proof that, if well-treated, silk textiles can last as long as a thousand years.



▲ A store of silk cloth.

With the advancement of the ages, silk products no longer hold the same place in world trade. However, China is still trying to improve its silk industry using advanced technology in its silk capitals Suzhou and Hangzhou. Thus, China still remains the country people think of whenever silk is mentioned.

## 6 文化动动脑 Wénhuà Dòngxǎo

Complete each statement with an appropriate word or expression.

- \_\_\_ is the street which is 1.11 miles long and home to approximately 700 stores and boasts 700 years of history dating all the way back to the Yuan Dynasty.
- The name Wangfujing (王府井 *Wángfǔjǐng*) originated in the \_\_\_ (14<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> century A.D.).
- \_\_\_ is the earliest shopping area at the northern end of Wangfu Street.
- It is said that sericulture and silk production originated 3,700 years ago from a Neolithic cultural heritage site near the lower end of the \_\_\_ River in China.
- Silk textiles are not only warm and absorbent; they are also soft to the touch and give off a \_\_\_ shine.
- \_\_\_ has been a favorite of China's aristocracy and merchants for a long time.
- If well-treated, silk textiles can last as long as a \_\_\_ years.
- Though silk products no longer hold an important place in the Chinese economy, China is still trying to improve its silk industry using advanced technology in its silk capitals \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

### Comparisons

Now that you have read the legend of how silk farming began in China, think of a Western myth or legend for how something else began.