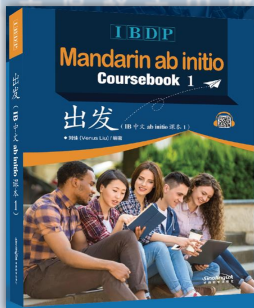


# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio



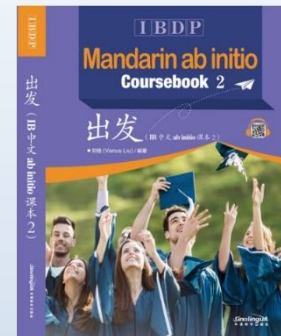
Vol1  
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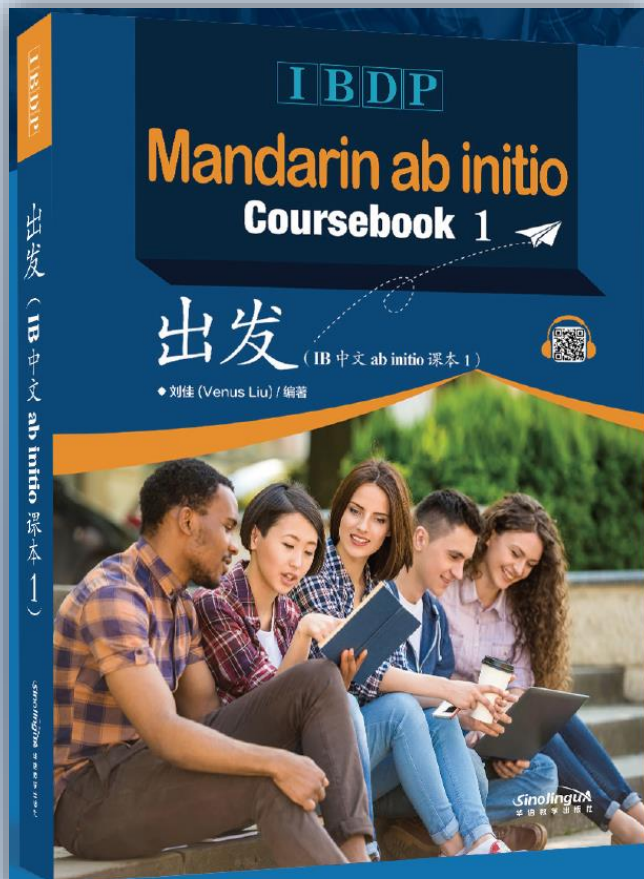
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Vol2  
下册

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## 基本信息

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作者: 刘佳 (Venus Liu)

《出发》分为上、下两册，是一套专门为国际文凭大学预科项目汉语普通话初级课程编写的教材，既可作为国际学校 IBDP Mandarin ab initio 课程的主教材使用，亦可作为其他汉语初中级水平课程的有益补充。

*CHUFA* is a coursebook designed for IBDP Mandarin ab initio course. It is compiled based on the language ab initio guide (First Assessment 2020) from the International Baccalaureate.



作者: Venus Liu  
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# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio

## 教材特点

1

单元设计紧扣新大纲五大主题和二十个指定话题；Focuses on the five themes and prescribed topics in the language ab initio guide

2

内容以国际文凭学生日常生活为主线，符合高中生的心理及认知水平；Tailored for senior middle school students from the perspective of globalism

3

文本类型涵盖了新大纲所要求学习的个人文本、专业文本和大众传媒文本三大类型，并结合文本的情境、受众、目的、意义和中国语言的多样性来加深学生的理解；课前练习和部分课后综合练习均以新大纲考试样卷为范本编写，在题型设置和呈现格式上尽可能模拟真实考卷，以便加深学生对 IB 考题形式的理解。Designs the exercises modelled on the IB exam to familiarize the students with the exam questions

减轻教师备课素材烦恼，避免教学内容“低龄化 & 幼稚化”  
培养学生汉语学习热情，提高课堂参与度  
提升学生的国际视野与情怀  
配合新大纲，重视发展学生的听说读写技能

# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio: 教材结构与教学建议

《出发》(上册) 结构 The Structure of <i>CHUFA</i> Coursebook 1	给教师的教学建议 Teaching Advice to Teachers
<b>Pre-unit Study</b>  <b>课堂用语</b> <b>Classroom Expressions</b>	本教材所提供的“课堂用语”仅供教师参考。教师可根据自己学校和学生的情况酌情选用或增加课堂用语。建议教师将“课堂用语”制作成卡片或海报用于装饰中文教室,并鼓励学生在课堂上多用中文表达需求。
<b>常用疑问词</b> <b>Frequently Used Question Words</b>	请教师务必重视疑问词的教学。建议教师将“常用疑问词”制作成卡片装饰教室,并在教学中反复强调理解疑问词的重要性。
<b>汉语基础知识</b> <b>Basic Knowledge of Chinese Language</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hanyu Pinyin               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Consonants</li> <li>➢ Vowels</li> <li>➢ Tones</li> <li>➢ Pinyin Chart</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Chinese characters               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ History</li> <li>➢ Transformation</li> <li>➢ Basic strokes</li> <li>➢ Stroke order</li> <li>➢ Radicals</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Expression of numerals in Chinese</li> <li>● Expression of dates in Chinese</li> <li>● Expression of time in Chinese</li> </ul>	“汉语基础知识”这一章系统、详细地介绍了汉语拼音、汉字知识、数字、日期和时间的汉语表达法。教师可以根据班上学生情况自行安排对这一部分内容的教学方式及教学时间: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 对于汉语零起点水平学生,教师可以把本章作为正式教学内容,让学生对汉语言形成基本的认识;特别是对数字、日期和时间的表达法应加以详细讲解。</li> <li>● 如果班上学生并非零起点水平,教师可安排学生自己阅读和复习本章内容,并设计一些针对本章知识点的课堂活动或小测试以检测学生的复习效果。</li> </ul>
<b>Main Units Study</b>  <b>CHUFA Coursebook 1</b> has three units. Each unit is composed of three lessons. In each lesson, there are three texts of different text types. There are 27 texts in total in Coursebook 1.	如前言所述,由于这 27 篇文本在故事情节上前后衔接,词汇和语法难度螺旋上升且不断复现,同时又兼顾了文本类型的多样性,因此建议教师在使用本教材时按照文本顺序教学并确保在 11 年级 (IBDP Year 1) 完成上册全部教学内容。 如果学校课时有限或学生已经有一定汉语基础,不能或不需精讲全部 27 篇文本,教师可将其分为以下三类,酌情安排教学时间和教学方式: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 精读精讲文本</li> <li>● 泛读文本</li> <li>● 学生自学文本</li> </ul>

<p>Each text is organised in the following way:</p> <p> <b>Pre-class Exercise</b></p> <p>IB exam-style questions are provided in this section to students before they formally start learning the text. Students need to use their prior knowledge and conceptual understanding of the text to figure out the main ideas and details about the text.</p> <p>In order to help students understand the questions, those questions that appear for the first time in this coursebook are written in Chinese with Pinyin and their English translation. Those questions that appear for the second time are written in Chinese only.</p>	<p>教师在指导学生进行“课前练习”之前,可以先布置作业,让学生预习文本中的生词。教师既可以利用课堂时间带领全班学生共同完成“课前练习”中的题目,也可以以预习作业的方式让学生在课下独立完成。</p> <p>教师应向学生解释“课前练习”的意义在于提高其:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 对文本进一步学习的兴趣</li> <li>● 运用已有汉语知识解决未知的能力</li> <li>● 通过对文本的概念性理解获得对于文本大意及细节的初步理解能力</li> <li>● 学习技能 (ATL)</li> <li>● 对 IB 考试题型理解及应试时的心理素质</li> </ul>
<p> <b>Text Transcript</b></p> <p>Text transcripts are written in Chinese characters, but they are written without Pinyin. The purpose is to enhance students' recognition of Chinese characters and improve their reading skills.</p> <p>An audio recording is generated for each text. Students are encouraged to not only read the text transcript, but also listen to the audio file to develop their listening comprehension skills.</p>	<p>与大多数初级汉语水平教材不同,本教材每篇文本均未配以拼音,目的在于最大限度地突出汉字,加强学生对汉字的识记能力。</p> <p>请教师告知学生,阅读文本的文稿出现在“课前练习”题目之前;听力文本的文稿出现在“课前练习”题目之后。在做听力题目时,请教师提醒学生事先不要翻看听力文稿。</p>
<p> <b>Text Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Text vocabulary lists contain Chinese characters, Pinyin, parts of speech, and English definitions for each word.</p>	<p>“文本词汇表”中含有阅读文本和听力文本中的全部生词。如前所述,教师可安排学生课前预习文本词汇,然后在课堂上指导学生完成“课前练习”题目。</p> <p>为了方便学生预习和复习,教师也可以利用科技手段,把每课的文本词汇制作成在线词汇卡或含有笔顺的汉字书写工作纸供学生使用。</p>

# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio: 教材结构与教学建议



## Self-study Vocabulary

Self-study vocabulary is equally important as text vocabulary because it is carefully selected from Mandarin ab initio language specific syllabus and New HSK levels 1-4 word lists.

The purpose of adding this self-study section is to enlarge students' vocabulary and also develop their skills specified in Approaches to Learning (ATL).

Guiding questions are provided under the self-study vocabulary. Students are expected to understand and memorize all these words by fulfilling the given tasks.

To check the answers, students can refer to Appendix. Some of the answers are also recorded in audio files for developing students' listening skills.

每篇文本之后的“自学词汇”选取自:

- 《汉语普通话初级课程具体语种的教学大纲(2020年首次评估)》
- 《汉语普通话初级课程具体语种的教学大纲(2013年首次考试)》
- 新汉语水平考试(New HSK) 1—4级词汇表(基于作者对IB Mandarin ab initio 历年考卷的研究)

教师可将自学词汇作为课后作业布置给学生,并在下一节课开始时通过课堂活动或小测验等形式检测学生的自学效果。

虽然自学词汇与文本词汇同样重要,但教师也可根据学生的个体差异,给不同能力水平的学生制定不同的标准,比如:

- 对于语言和能力水平较高的学生,可要求其尽量掌握自学词汇中的全部词汇。
- 对于大多数学生而言,可要求他们至少掌握选自《汉语普通话初级课程具体语种的教学大纲(2020年首次评估)》中的词汇。
- 对于语言和能力水平较弱的学生,可鼓励他们掌握自学词汇中一些简单并且常用的词汇。



## Language Notes

Language notes, mostly grammatical structures from the texts, are summarized and explained in English in this section. Sample sentences are also provided for each language note.

由于有些文本中所含语法结构较多,因此请教师在备课时务必认真阅读每课的语言点。

教师可根据学生的汉语水平,将每篇文本中的语言点分为精讲和略讲两大类。对于一些易错的语法结构难点,教师应在讲解的同时相应补充更多例句加强学生的理解。

请教师在布置课后作业时要求学生认真阅读语言点总结,因为对于语法结构的记忆既有助于学生完成课后的综合练习,又能切实提高他们的口头和书面交流技能。



## Comprehensive Exercise

The comprehensive exercises are designed to help students reinforce their knowledge of the vocabulary and grammatical structures they have learned in the text.

Answers are provided in the Appendix. Some of them are also recorded in audio files.

“综合练习”中的题目有些需要学生协作完成,有些则需要其独立完成。教师可根据题目的具体要求将需要协作完成的题目作为课堂活动,将需要独立完成的题目作为课后作业布置给学生。

虽然学生可以在附录中查找综合练习题目的答案,但教师也应尽可能地在课上给学生提供针对综合练习的答疑时间,确保学生真正掌握每篇文本的词汇和语法结构。



## Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding

If a new text type is introduced, this section will be included to explain the text type's features, including its purpose, audience, tones, register, and use of language. A model text is attached to show the formatting conventions of this text type.

请教师有效利用这一部分内容,加强学生对不同文本类型的概念性理解。

本教材所提供的文本格式仅供参考。教师可根据自己的理解和学生的能力水平或简化、或细化不同文本的格式。



## Cultural Understanding

This section is at the end of each lesson. It introduces the cultural spotlights in each text. This is helpful to improve students' inter-cultural understanding and international mindedness. In addition, since the title of each lesson is an idiomatic expression, there is also an introduction to its meaning and a sample sentence showing how to use it in a real-life situation at the end of this section.

教师可以让学生在课后阅读“文化理解”部分的内容,也可以根据学生的兴趣,选择一两个文化要点在课堂上进行讨论。

如果学生的理解水平和语言表达水平较高,教师也可以在“成语表达”部分补充更多例句,鼓励初级的学生尝试在书面和口头交流中使用汉语成语、俗语以加强表达效果。



## Summary and Reflection

This section is provided at the end of each unit to help students recall all the vocabulary and grammatical structures they have learned.

Students can also self-evaluate their learning results according to the instructions provided.

教师可以把这一部分内容设置成在线调查问卷,收集学生对本单元词汇、语法的掌握情况。

教师和学生可根据调查结果对教与学进行双向反思、查缺补漏,为下一单元“探究——行动——反思”的教学过程做好准备。

# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio-八大板块

## 八大板块贯彻“探究——行动——反思”教学过程

课文  
(听力或书面文本)

Pre-class Exercise

课前练习

课前练习

语法结构详解

Language Notes

语法结构详解

课文

Text

文本生词

Text Vocabulary

文本生词

综合练习

Comprehensive Exercise

综合练习

文本类型介绍  
及概念性理解

Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding

文本类型介绍及概念性理解

自学生词  
(与本课话题  
相关的补充词汇)

Self-study Vocabulary

自学生词

文化理解

Cultural Understanding

文化理解

# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio-八大板块

## 课前练习

### Pre-class Exercise

选择正确的答案，把答案写在方框里。

- 这是一篇…… 
  - 日记
  - 博客
  - 广告
  - 通知
- 你在哪儿能看到这样的文章？ 
  - 图书馆
  - 网球场
  - 中餐馆
  - 互联网

根据①和②，从下面选出合适的字/词填空，每个字/词只能用一次。

后 把 从 里 一 因为 也 前 最 外 可能

例：[-例-] 一

- [-3-] \_\_\_\_\_
- [-4-] \_\_\_\_\_
- [-5-] \_\_\_\_\_
- [-6-] \_\_\_\_\_
- [-7-] \_\_\_\_\_

选出与③④⑤各个段落相应的段落大意，把答案写在方框里。  
注意：右边的选项比需要的多。

- 第二段 
  - 每个国家的父母都爱自己的孩子。
  - 为什么保罗喜欢住在新新社区。
  - 保罗越来越喜欢住在新新社区。
  - 为什么张先生住在现在的家。
  - 每个国家的父母都很可怜。
  - 张先生家周围有很多好学校。
- 第三段
- 第四段

## 课文

Let's use Text 8.3 as an example:



Use informative language and well-organized structures to present your thoughts regarding a specific topic. Try your best to maintain the audience's interest from the beginning till the end.

今天我想说一说北京的学区房。

我和张先生一家住在一套三室一厅的公寓里，这是一间学区房。六年前，小美刚出生的时候，张先生把郊区的大房子卖了，买了这套市中心的公寓，因为附近有北京最好的小学和中学。

中国的家长愿意花很多钱买学区房，巴西的家长也愿意交昂贵的学费让孩子上私立学校。王老师说，这叫“可怜天下父母心”。

虽然新新社区的房子不便宜，但是住在这里确实很方便：社区周围不是商店就是餐馆，交通也十分便捷，从家里出来，走五分钟就能到地铁站和公交车站，不管去哪里都很方便。我越来越喜欢住在这儿了。

朋友们，你们住在什么地方？你们觉得北京的学区房贵不贵？欢迎大家留言。

评论 110 转发 17 收藏 50 赞 580

The bottom line with numbers of "comment", "forward", "bookmark" and "likes" are essential. You CANNOT miss it (icons are not necessary) no matter how limited the time is in the exam because they are significant features to distinguish a blog entry from other text types.

End your blog entry with a conclusion and also invite the audience to leave comments for further discussion.

# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio-八大板块

## 文本类型介绍及概念性理解

### Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding



The text type of 8.3 is a blog entry — 博客 / 部落格 (bókè/bùluògé)

Blogs mainly discuss or serve as informational journals to express the owner's personal opinions and thoughts on a specific topic. The information is available online, and the blogs are updated frequently and anyone can contribute to them by posting an entry or commenting on previous entries.

The audience of a blog entry includes a wide range of netizens from different backgrounds or a specific audience that is interested in the topic being addressed.

When writing a blog entry, we need to bear the following points in mind:

- write with informative and clear language;
- begin with the most important thoughts that the blogger wants to present to his/her audience;
- structure and divide the thoughts into clear paragraphs which the audience can easily follow;
- capture and maintain the audience's interest and attention by using vivid words, expressions, modifiers, and images;
- end with a conclusion that invites further comments from the audience.

## 文本生词

根据④，回答下面的问题。

11. 保罗希望朋友们看完他的博客以后做什么？

12. 有多少人喜欢保罗的博客？

### Text Vocabulary



No.	Chinese	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1	博客 / 部落格	bókè/bùluògé	n.	blog
2	互联网	hùliánwǎng	n.	Internet
3	看 <sup>•</sup>	kàn	v.	think; observe
4	标签	biāoqiān	n.	tag; label
5	分类 <sup>•</sup>	fēnlèi	n.	category
6	教育	jiàoyù	n.	education
7	关注	guānzhù	v.	follow (on social media)
8	订阅	dìngyuè	v.	subscribe
9	间	jiān	m.w.	measure word for rooms, houses
10	刚	gāng	adv.	just

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## 语法结构讲解

### Speaking

After filling in the table, please discuss the following questions in Chinese with your classmates:

- 你经常用什么社交媒体?
- 你用社交媒体做什么?
- 你每天什么时候上社交媒体?
- 你每天花多长时间在社交媒体上?
- 你的父母让你用社交媒体吗, 为什么?
- 你觉得社交媒体有什么好处 (hǎochù, advantage) 和坏处 (huàichù, disadvantage)?

## Language Notes

### Emphasizing a specific time point or time period with 刚……的时候

In Text 5.1 of Lesson 5, we learned that the phrase ……的时候 (... de shíhòu) means "when" or "during". In this text, the adverb 刚 (gāng) is used ahead of ……的时候 to emphasize a specific time point or period. In this pattern, 刚 is equivalent to "just". 刚……的时候 can be interpreted as "just at the time when ...". The sentence structure is:

Subject + 刚……的时候, + Clause

or

刚……的时候, Subject + Verb Phrase

### For example

- 小美刚出生的时候, 张先生就买了这套市中心的公寓。
- 刚开始学汉语的时候, 我每天都想跟中国朋友聊天。
- 王老师刚来北京国际学校工作的时候, 她只有 28 岁。

- Mr Zhang bought this apartment in the downtown just at the time when Xiaomei was born.
- When I had just started learning Chinese, I wanted to chat with Chinese friends every day.
- When Ms Wang had just come to work in Beijing International School, she was only 28 years old.

## 自学生词

## Self-study Vocabulary



推特	微软	快拍	图享 / 照片墙
主页	雅虎	新浪微博	脸谱网 / 脸书
谷歌	优酷	社交媒体	优兔 / 油管
连我 / 赖			

### Word Search

The Internet and social media ( 社交媒体, shǎijiāo méitǐ) play an important role in our daily lives. Do you know how to write and say the names of different kinds of social media in Chinese? Please find them and fill in the table below.



13	1 社交媒体	2	3
	4	5	6
	7	8	9
	10	11	12
	13		



# 《IBDP 出发》IBDP-Mandarin ab initio-八大板块

## 综合练习

### Comprehensive Exercise



#### Writing ▶

在你的国家有高价学区房的问题吗? 在你的国家, 为了上好学校, 孩子和父母一般需要做什么? 请从以下方框中选择一个合适的文本类型进行写作, 向中国网友介绍相关情况。写 84—180 个汉字。

日记

演讲

博客


## 文化理解



### Cultural Understanding

#### School-district houses in Beijing

China is a country that has valued education since ancient times. No matter what their economic situation is, parents do whatever it takes to send their kids to the best schools.

The problem of elite school-district houses emerged after a policy stated kids had to attend secondary schools near their homes. This policy was designed to reduce the difficulties of cross-district schooling, but it didn't work as well as intended, and high-quality education is still not evenly distributed throughout Beijing. Thus, houses in such districts such as Haidian, Xicheng, and Dongcheng are always in high demand, because they are surrounded by top schools.

The average cost of housing in elite school districts is 100,000 RMB yuan (about 14,500 US dollars) per square metre. There are also reports that in some areas of Xicheng District, the cost of housing reaches 200,000 RMB yuan (about 29,000 US dollars) per square metre! That's why there is a saying **天价学区房** (**tiānjià xuéqūfáng**) in Beijing, which means "sky-high price school-district houses".



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## Unit 1

### 来到北京 Coming to Beijing

#### Themes and Topics:

##### 身份认同 Identities

- 个人特点 Personal attributes
- 个人关系 Personal relationships

##### 体验 Experiences

- 日常生活 Daily routine

## Unit 2

### 日常生活 Daily Life

#### Themes and Topics:

##### 体验 Experiences

- 日常生活 Daily routine
- 休闲 Leisure

##### 社会组织 Social organization

- 教育 Education

## Unit 3

### 生活环境 Living Environment

#### Themes and Topics:

##### 人类发明创造 Human ingenuity

- 交通 Transport
- 娱乐 Entertainment
- 科技 Technology

##### 社会组织 Social organization

- 邻里 Neighbourhood
- 社会问题 Social issues

##### 身份认同 Identities

- 饮食 Eating and drinking

## 8.3 保罗的博客 Paul's blog

Text



保罗看学区房

2020.12.06 19:05

[http://blog.wordpress.com/paul\\_beijing](http://blog.wordpress.com/paul_beijing)

标签: 学区房

分类: 教育

关注

订阅

- ❶ 今天我想说[-例-]说北京的学区房。
- ❷ 我和张先生一家住在一套三室一厅的公寓[-3-], 这是一间学区房。六年[-4-], 小美刚出生的时候, 张先生[-5-]郊区的大房子卖了, 买了这套市中心的公寓, [-6-]附近有北京[-7-]好的小学和中学。
- ❸ 中国的家长愿意花很多钱买学区房, 巴西的家长也愿意交昂贵的学费让孩子上私立学校。王老师说, 这叫“可怜天下父母心”。
- ❹ 虽然新新社区的房子不便宜, 但是住在这里确实很方便。社区周围不是商店就是餐馆, 交通也十分便捷, 从家里出来, 走五分钟就能到地铁站和公交车站, 不管去哪里都很方便。我越来越喜欢住在这儿了。
- ❺ 朋友们, 你们住在什么地方? 你们觉得北京的学区房贵不贵? 欢迎大家留言。

评论 110

转发 17

收藏 50

赞 580

## Pre-class Exercise



选择正确的答案, 把答案写在方框里。

1. 这是一篇……

  - A. 日记
  - B. 博客
  - C. 广告
  - D. 通知

2. 你在哪儿能看到这样的文章?

  - A. 图书馆
  - B. 网球场
  - C. 中餐馆
  - D. 互联网

根据❶和❷, 从下面选出合适的字/词填空, 每个字/词只能用一次。

后 把 从 里 一 因为 也 前 最 外 可能

例: [-例-]

3. [-3-] \_\_\_\_\_
4. [-4-] \_\_\_\_\_
5. [-5-] \_\_\_\_\_
6. [-6-] \_\_\_\_\_
7. [-7-] \_\_\_\_\_

选出与❸❹❺各个段落相应的段落大意, 把答案写在方框里。

注意: 右边的选项比需要的多。

8. 第二段
  9. 第三段
  10. 第四段
- A. 每个国家的父母都爱自己的孩子。
  - B. 为什么保罗喜欢住在新新社区。
  - C. 保罗越来越喜欢住在新新社区。
  - D. 为什么张先生住在现在的家。
  - E. 每个国家的父母都很可怜。
  - F. 张先生家周围有很多好学校。

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根据⑨, 回答下面的问题。

11. 保罗希望朋友们看完他的博客以后做什么?

.....

12. 有多少人喜欢保罗的博客?

.....

## Text Vocabulary



No.	Chinese	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1	博客 / 部落格	bókè/bùluògé	n.	blog
2	互联网	hùliánwǎng	n.	Internet
3	看 <sup>⑨</sup>	kàn	v.	think; observe
4	标签	biāoqiān	n.	tag; label
5	分类 <sup>⑨</sup>	fēnlèi	n.	category
6	教育	jiàoyù	n.	education
7	关注	guānzhù	v.	follow (on social media)
8	订阅	dìngyuè	v.	subscribe
9	间	jiān	m.w.	measure word for rooms, houses
10	刚	gāng	adv.	just

11	愿意	yuànyì	v.	be willing to
12	花	huā	v.	spend (money, time)
13	交 <sup>⑨</sup>	jiāo	v.	pay (money)
14	昂贵	ánguì	adj.	very expensive; costly
15	学费	xuéfèi	n.	tuition fee
16	私立	sīlì	adj.	private (school, etc.)
17	可怜天下父母心	kělián tiānxià fùmǔ xīn	i.e.	unconditional parental love
18	这里	zhèlǐ	pron.	here
19	确实	quèshí	adv.	indeed; really
20	不是……就是……	búshì ... jiùshì ...	fix.stru.	either ... or ...
21	商店	shāngdiàn	n.	shop; store
22	餐馆	cānguǎn	n.	restaurant
23	十分	shífēn	adv.	very; extremely
24	便捷	biànjié	adj.	convenient and fast
25	哪里	nǎlǐ	q.w.	wherever; where
26	越来越	yuèlái yuè	adv.	more and more
27	留言	liúyán	v.	leave one's message; leave one's comments (on social media)
28	评论	pínglùn	v.	comment
29	转发	zhuǎnfā	v.	forward (on social media)
30	收藏	shōucáng	v.	bookmark (on Internet)
31	赞	zàn	v.	like; thumbs up (social media slang)

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## Self-study Vocabulary

推特	微软	快拍	图享 / 照片墙
主页	雅虎	新浪微博	脸谱网 / 脸书
谷歌	优酷	社交媒体	优兔 / 油管
连我 / 赖			

### Word Search

The Internet plays an important role in our daily lives. Do you know what the following icons represent? How do you say and write their name in Chinese?



	1 社交媒体	2	3
	4	5	6
	7	8	9
	10	11	12
	13		

### Speaking

After filling in the table, please discuss the following questions in Chinese with your classmates:

- 你经常用什么社交媒体?
- 你用社交媒体做什么?
- 你每天什么时候上社交媒体?
- 你每天花多长时间在社交媒体上?
- 你的父母让你用社交媒体吗, 为什么?
- 你觉得社交媒体有什么好处 (hǎochù, advantage) 和坏处 (huàichù, disadvantage)?

## Language Notes

### • Emphasizing a specific time point or time period with 刚……的时候

In Text 5.1 of Lesson 5, we learned that the phrase ……的时候 (... de shíhòu) means "when" or "during". In this text, the adverb 刚 (gāng) is used ahead of ……的时候 to emphasize a specific time point or period. In this pattern, 刚 is equivalent to "just". 刚……的时候 can be interpreted as "just at the time when ...". The sentence structure is:

Subject + 刚……的时候, + Clause  
or  
刚……的时候, Subject + Verb Phrase

### For example

- 小美刚出生的时候, 张先生就买了这套市中心的公寓。
- 刚开始学汉语的时候, 我每天都想跟中国朋友聊天。
- 王老师刚来北京国际学校工作的时候, 她只有 28 岁。

- Mr Zhang bought this apartment in the downtown just at the time when Xiaomei was born.
- When I had just started learning Chinese, I wanted to chat with Chinese friends every day.
- When Ms Wang had just come to work in Beijing International School, she was only 28 years old.

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## • Expressing "be willing to" with 愿意

愿意 (yuànyì) means "be willing to". The sentence structure is:

**Subject + 愿意 + Verb Phrase**

For example

1. 家长愿意花昂贵的学费让孩子上私立学校。
2. 这个周末你愿意跟我一起去看电影吗?
3. 住校生都愿意参加学生会安排的周末休闲活动。

1. The parents are willing to spend high tuition fees, so their kids can study at a private school.
2. Are you willing to go watch a film with me this weekend?
3. All the boarding students are willing to participate in the weekend leisure activities arranged by the Student Council.

## • Expressing "indeed" or "really" with 确实

确实 (quèshí) means "indeed" or "really". It can be used either before adjectives or verbs.

➤ To use 确实 before an adjective, the sentence structure is:

**Subject + 确实 + Degree Adverb (很/非常, etc.) + Adjective**

For example

1. 住在这里确实很方便。
2. 樱子的汉字写得确实非常漂亮。
3. 这个电影确实特别无聊。

1. Living here is indeed very convenient.
2. Sakurako writes Chinese characters very beautifully.
3. This film is indeed very boring.

➤ To use 确实 before a verb, the sentence structure is:

**Subject + 确实 + Verb Phrase**

For example

1. 这本书确实是我的。

1. This is indeed my book.

2. 张先生的朋友确实想买学区房。

2. Mr Zhang's friend really wants to buy a school-district house.

3. 保罗确实喜欢住在北京。

3. Paul really likes living in Beijing.

## • Expressing "either ... or ..." with 不是……就是……

不是……就是…… (búshì...jiùshì...) means "either ... or ...". It is used to indicate only two options are available. The sentence structure is:

**不是 A, 就是 B**

For example

1. 住在新新社区十分方便, 因为附近不是商店就是餐厅。
2. 我每天不是做作业就是看书, 都快累死了。
3. 去大卫家不是坐公共汽车就是坐地铁, 你选一个吧。

1. Living in Xinxin Neighbourhood is very convenient, because there are either shops or restaurants nearby.
2. I either do homework or read books every day. I'll die of exhaustion soon.
3. You can either take a bus or the subway to David's home. You choose one (way) please (It is up to you).

## • Expressing "more and more" with 越来越

The adverb 越来越 (yuèlái yuè) means "more and more". It is used to modify adjectives or verbs to indicate mental activities, such as 想, 喜欢, etc. The sentence structure is:

**Subject + 越来越 + Adjective  
or  
Subject + 越来越 + Verb Phrase**

For example

1. 保罗的中国朋友越来越多。
2. 大卫越来越喜欢樱子。
3. 我越来越想去中国学汉语。

1. Paul has more and more Chinese friends.
3. David likes Sakurako more and more.
3. I want to go to China to learn Chinese more and more.

## Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding



### The text type of 8.3 is a blog entry — 博客 / 部落格 (bókè / bùluògé)

Blogs mainly discuss or serve as informational journals to express the owner's personal opinions and thoughts on a specific topic. The information is available online, and the blogs are updated frequently and anyone can contribute to them by posting an entry or commenting on previous entries.

The audience of a blog entry includes a wide range of netizens from different backgrounds or a specific audience that is interested in the topic being addressed.

#### When writing a blog entry, we need to bear the following points in mind:

- write with informative and clear language;
- begin with the most important thoughts that the blogger wants to present to his/her audience;
- structure and divide the thoughts into clear paragraphs which the audience can easily follow;
- capture and maintain the audience's interest and attention by using vivid words, expressions, modifiers, and images;
- end with a conclusion that invites further comments from the audience.

Let's use Text 8.3 as an example:

Write a URL of your blog in the third line. The URL doesn't have to be a real one. You can make it up by writing `http://blog.xxx.xxx/xxx`

Write the title of your blog entry in the first line.

Write the date and time of publication in the second line. Date needs to be written in the order of year, month, and day.

Considering the urgency of time in an exam condition, these modifiers are optional. However, if time allows, it is better to decorate the layout of your blog entry to make it more appealing.

保罗看学区房  
2020.12.06 19:05

[http://blog.wordpress.com/paul\\_beijing](http://blog.wordpress.com/paul_beijing)

标签: 学区房 分类: 教育 关注 订阅

今天我想说一说北京的学区房。  
我和张先生一家住在一套三室一厅的公寓里，这是一间学区房。六年前，小美刚出生的时候，张先生把郊区的大房子卖了，买了这套市中心的公寓，因为附近有北京最好的小学和中学。  
中国的家长愿意花很多钱买学区房，巴西的家长也愿意交昂贵的学费让孩子上私立学校。王老师说，这叫“可怜天下父母心”。  
虽然新新社区的房子不便宜，但是住在这里确实很方便：社区周围不是商店就是餐馆，交通也十分便捷，从家里出来，走五分钟就能到地铁站和公交车站，不管去哪里都很方便。我越来越喜欢住在这儿了。  
朋友们，你们住在什么地方？你们觉得北京的学区房贵不贵？欢迎大家留言。

评论 110 转发 17 收藏 50 赞 580

Use informative language and well-organized structure to present your thoughts regarding a specific topic. Try your best to maintain the audience's interest from the beginning till the end.

The bottom line with numbers of "comment", "forward", "bookmark" and "likes" are essential. You CANNOT miss it (icons are not necessary) no matter how limited the time is in the exam because they are significant features to distinguish a blog entry from other text types.

End your blog entry with a conclusion and also invite the audience to leave comments for further discussion.





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In order to solve this problem and ensure fairness in education, the new policy will be applied soon. It is said that under the new policy, children will be allocated to any school in the wider district and not necessarily sent to the one closest to their homes. The central government is also trying hard to cool the city's red-hot property market. Hopefully, the 天价学区房 phenomenon will not exist in Beijing soon.

## The idiomatic expression 可怜天下父母心

可怜天下父母心 (kělián tiānxià fùmǔ xīn) is a well-known idiomatic expression in China that means parents will do whatever it takes to provide their children with the best living environment and education, and also protect them from any possible harm, setbacks, and suffering. This idiomatic expression can be interpreted as "unconditional parental love" in English.

Can you interpret the sentences?

小美刚出生的时候，她的爸爸妈妈就在市中心买了天价学区房。真是可怜天下父母心啊！

# 《IBDP 出发》下册-IBDP-Mandarin ab initio Coursebook 2

## Contents / 目录

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### 欢度佳节 Celebrating Festivals

- 10.1 新年快乐 Happy New Year
- 10.2 中国的传统节日食品 Chinese traditional festival food
- 10.3 年夜饭 New Year's Eve family dinner

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### 管住嘴、迈开腿 Eat Less and Exercise More

- 11.1 我胖了 I am overweight
- 11.2 看医生 See a doctor
- 11.3 假期健康生活方式指南 A guideline for healthy lifestyle during holidays

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### 读万卷书，行万里路 Read Ten Thousand Books and Travel Ten Thousand Miles

- 12.1 旅行计划 Travel plan
- 12.2 一日游小册子 A one-day tour brochure
- 12.3 樱子的日记 Sakurako's diary

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### 好好学习，天天向上 Study hard and Make Progress Every Day

- 13.1 新学期要开始了 The new school year is about to begin
- 13.2 北京国际学校开放日 The Open Day of Beijing International School
- 13.3 未来计划 Future plan

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### 心想事成 May All Your Wishes Come True

- 14.1 保罗的推荐信 An application letter from Paul
- 14.2 招聘广告 Job advertisement
- 14.3 大卫的面试 David's interview

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### 同一片蓝天下 Under the Same Blue Sky

- 15.1 国际青年艺术节 International Youth Arts Festival
- 15.2 《同一片蓝天下》影评 A review of "Under the same blue sky"
- 15.3 电视节目访谈 TV programme interview

## Unit 4

### 节庆与旅游 Festival Celebrations and Tourism

#### Themes and Topics:

#### 身份认同 Identities

- 饮食 Eating and drinking
- 身体健康 Health

#### 体验 Experiences

- 节庆 Festivals and celebration
- 假期和旅游 Holidays and tourism
- 休闲 Leisure

#### 共享地球 Sharing the planet

- 气候 Climate
- 自然地理 Physical geography

## Unit 5

### 学校与社会 School and Society

#### Themes and Topics:

#### 社会组织 Social organization

- 教育 Education
- 职场 The workplace
- 社会问题 Social issues

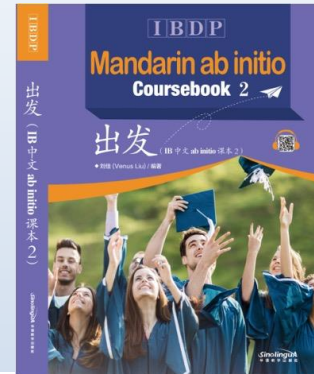
#### 人类发明创造 Human ingenuity

- 科技 Technology
- 娱乐 Entertainment
- 媒体 Media

#### 共享地球 Sharing the planet

- 全球问题 Global issues

下册每课都有IB考题形式的听力、阅读、口语和写作练习



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### 从小事做起

#### Starting from the Little Things

- 16.1 保护环境 Protect the environment
- 16.2 垃圾分类 Garbage sorting
- 16.3 地球日 Earth Day

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### 友谊地久天长

#### Auld Lang Syne

- 17.1 毕业典礼慈善义卖 Graduation charity sale
- 17.2 谢师宴 Teacher appreciation banquet
- 17.3 友谊地久天长 Auld Lang Syne

## Unit 6

### 美好的未来 A Bright Future

#### Themes and Topics:

#### 共享地球 Sharing the planet

- 气候 Climate
- 环境 Environment
- 全球问题 Global issues

#### 社会组织 Social organization

- 教育 Education

#### 身份认同 Identities

- 个人关系 Personal relationships

### 附录 Appendix

一 每课练习答案 / 370

Appendix 1 Answer Key to the Exercises

二 词汇表 (以汉语拼音为序) / 405

Appendix 2 Vocabulary List (In order of Chinese Pinyin)

# 10

huandu-jijie  
**欢度佳节**  
Celebrating Festivals

10.1 新年快乐  
Happy New Year

## Text

Sakurako had an unforgettable Christmas in Beijing. She wrote to her friend, Xiao Yue, recalling her Christmas celebration as well as asking Xiao Yue's plan for the upcoming new year.

发件人: 樱子 sakurako720@bjis.edu.cn

收件人: 小月 yue2004@gmail.com

主题: 新年快乐!

日期: 2020年12月26日



亲爱的小月:

最近怎么样? 学校放假了吗?

昨天,我和朋友们在宿舍聚会,一起庆祝圣诞节。宿舍厨房里油、盐、糖、醋、酱油,什么调料都有,做饭非常方便。乌兰做了马来炸鸡,大卫煎了牛排,我做了水煮鱼,李春叫了“全聚德”的烤鸭外卖,保罗还从家里带来了巧克力蛋糕。我们一边吃饭一边聊天,聚会结束时,大家还交换了礼物。今年的圣诞节我过得超开心!

对了,乌兰做的炸鸡味道好极了。她告诉了我马来炸鸡的做法,下次回台湾的时候,我做给你吃。说到吃,这个假期我吃了好多肉、零食和甜点,现在胖得脸都圆了。等假期结束以后,我得好好减肥!

新年快要到了,你有什么计划? 我很想你,来北京跟我一起跨年吧! 北京有很多好玩的地方,还有好吃的东西,你一定会喜欢这里的。

时间不早了,今天就写到这儿。期待你的回信!

樱子

## Pre-class Exercise

07 选出正确的答案。

1. 这篇文本是……

- A. 日记。
- B. 演讲。
- C. 电子邮件。
- D. 信。

从①中,选出三个正确的叙述。

- 2.  A. 12月26日,樱子和朋友们在宿舍聚会。
- B. 宿舍厨房里的调料很齐全。
- C. 虽然李春没有做饭,但是她叫了外卖。
- D. 保罗从商店买来了巧克力蛋糕。
- E. 聚会上的食物大多数都是樱子和朋友们做的。
- F. 樱子和朋友们一边吃饭一边交换礼物。

判断下面叙述的对错。在方框里打勾[✓],并以文本内容说明理由。两个部分都答对才能得1分。(从①到②)

3. 樱子和朋友们聚会是为了庆祝新年。

对  错

理由:

4. 宿舍厨房里有各种各样的调料。

对  错

理由:

5. 李春去“全聚德”买了烤鸭。

对  错

理由:

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6. 保罗没有做饭,但是他带来了甜点。

对  错

理由:

7. 聚会开始以前,樱子和朋友们交换了礼物。

对  错

理由:

根据 ④, 回答下面的问题。

8. 为什么樱子在这个假期长胖了?

9. 为什么小月一定会喜欢北京?

## Text Vocabulary

No.	Chinese	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1	新年	xīnnián	n.	New Year
2	快乐	kuàilè	adj.	happy; merry
3	收件人	shōujiàn rén	n.	To; recipient
4	发件人	fājiàn rén	n.	From; sender
5	主题	zhǔtí	n.	subject
6	放假	fàngjià	v.	have a holiday
7	聚会	jùhuì	v.	get together
8	庆祝	qìngzhù	v.	celebrate
9	圣诞节	Shèngdàn Jié	n.	Christmas
10	油	yóu	n.	oil
11	盐	yán	n.	salt
12	糖	táng	n.	sugar
13	醋	cù	n.	vinegar
14	酱油	jiàngyóu	n.	soy sauce
15	调料	tiáoliào	n.	seasoning; flavouring
16	做饭	zuòfàn	v.	cook
17	炸	zhá	v.	deep fry
18	煎	jiān	v.	fry in shallow oil
19	牛排	niúpái	n.	steak
20	煮	zhǔ	v.	boil
21	外卖	wàimài	n.	take-out; to-go

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22	结束	jiéshù	v.	finish; end
23	交换	jiāohuàn	v.	exchange
24	超	chāo	adv.	super; ultra
25	味道	wèidào	n.	flavour
26	做法	zuòfǎ	n.	method; recipe
27	下次	xià cì	n.	next time
28	说到	shuōdào	prep.	speak of; as for
29	假期	jiàqī	n.	vacation; holiday
30	好多	hǎoduō	num.	a lot of; a good many
31	肉	ròu	n.	meat
32	零食	língshí	n.	snacks
33	甜点	tiándiǎn	n.	dessert
34	圆	yuán	adj.	round
35	减肥	jiǎn féi	v.	go on diet; lose weight
36	计划①	jìhuà	n.	plan
37	跨年	kuà nián	v.o.	step into the new year
38	好玩儿	hǎowánr	adj.	interesting; amusing
39	东西	dōngxi	n.	thing; stuff
40	期待	qīdài	v.	look forward to
41	回信	huíxìn	n.	reply
<b>Proper Nouns</b>				
42	台湾	Táiwān	p.n.	Taiwan
43	水煮鱼	shuǐzhǔyú	p.n.	sliced fish boiled in chilli oil
44	全聚德	Quánjùdé	p.n.	Quanjude (a Chinese restaurant known for its Peking roast duck and its longstanding culinary heritage since its establishment in 1864 in Beijing, China)

## Self-study Vocabulary



### ★ Matching

We have learned some words about condiments and simple ways of cooking, such as 煎, 炒, 炸, 煮. However, there are much more useful words you may want to know in terms of ingredients and cooking methods. Can you match the word with its corresponding picture?

葱 (yāzhōu)



姜 (jiāng)



蒜 (suàn)



辣椒 (làjiāo)



番茄酱 (fānqiéjiàng)



胡椒粉 (hújiāofěn)



咖喱粉 (gālǐfěn)



切 (qiē)



泡 (pào)



腌 (yān)



熬 (áo)



烧 (shāo)



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搅拌 (jiǎobàn)



大火 (dàhuǒ)



中火 (zhōnghuǒ)



小火 (xiǎohuǒ)





### ★ Word Search

We have learned 炉子 and 烤箱 in Text 8.1 of Coursebook 1. Well, what about other kitchen appliances? Please find the correct word from the box and fill the table below. The first one is an example for you.

勺子      盘子      杯子      叉子      锅  
 刀子      筷子      瓶子      微波炉      碗

Fill in the correct Chinese word according to Pinyin and its English definition.

Item	Pinyin	Chinese
	wēibōlú	microwave
		
		
		

## Language Notes

### • Expressing "all" with 什么……都

什么……都 (shénme...dōu) is a pattern often used to express "all" or "everything". In this text, the structure is:

什么 + Noun + 都 + Verb/Adjective

#### For example

1. 宿舍厨房里什么调料都有。  
*1. There are all kinds of seasonings in the dormitory kitchen.*
2. 保罗什么运动都喜欢。  
*2. Paul likes all kinds of sports.*
3. 这个饭馆什么菜都好吃。  
*3. All of the dishes of this restaurant are tasty.*

In some sentences, the structure is as simple as below.

什么 + 都 + Verb/Adjective  
The negation form is: 什么 + 都 + 不/没 + Verb

#### For example

1. 他什么都知道。  
*1. He knows everything.*
2. 大卫什么都好, 就是有点儿内向。  
*2. David is all good, but just a little introverted.*
3. 她什么都不想说。  
*3. She doesn't want to say anything.*
4. 今天我什么都没吃。  
*4. I didn't eat anything today.*

### • Use 超 as an adverb (before adjectives) to express "super"

In Coursebook 1, we have learned some adverbs, such as 很(hěn, very), 非常(fēicháng, very), 有点儿(yǒudiǎnr, a little)... to describe the degree of the adjectives. Similar to that, 超(chāo) is another adverb used in front of adjectives, meaning "super-". This pattern is frequently seen in the informal contexts, or the spoken form.

#### For example

1. 今年的圣诞节我过得超开心。  
*1. I have had a super happy Christmas this year.*
2. 乌兰做的炸鸡超好吃。  
*2. The fried chicken made by Wulan is super tasty.*
3. 这部电影超无聊。  
*3. This movie is super boring.*

### • Expressing "speaking of..." with 说到 .....

说到..... (shuō dào...) is a pattern used to extend the topic that just mentioned, meaning "speaking of..." or "talking about...".

#### For example

1. 说到吃, 你喜欢吃什么中国菜?  
*1. Speaking of eating, what Chinese dishes do you like?*
2. 说到学汉语, 我觉得最难的是写汉字。  
*2. Talking about learning Chinese, I think the most difficult thing is to write Chinese characters.*
3. 说到圣诞节, 今年你想怎么庆祝?  
*3. Speaking of Christmas, how would you like to celebrate this year?*

### • Use 好 as an intensifier

好 can be used before adjectives and verbs as an intensifier, meaning "very". In this case, 好 is a synonym for 很, but it is more casual than 很.

#### For example

1. 这个假期樱子吃了好多肉、零食和甜点。  
*1. akurako ate a lot of meat, snacks and desserts this holiday.*
2. 我好喜欢这条裙子。  
*2. I like this dress very much.*
3. 你的女朋友好漂亮啊!  
*3. Your girlfriend is very beautiful!*

## • Expressing "all" with 什么……都

都……了 (dōu...le) is a pattern used to express something has already happened. This pattern helps the speaker to express a particular attitude regarding the event rather than just simply stating the facts.

For example, in this text, Sakurako's intension on her writing "胖得脸都圆了" was not merely telling Xiao Yue that she gained weight, but to express how regretful she felt of eating too much during the holiday.

Subject + 都 + Verb/Adjective + 了  
or  
都 + Time Word/Phrase + 了, Subject + 还 .....

### For example

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 这个假期我都胖了。        | 1. I have already put on weight during this holiday.                 |
| 2 他都来了, 你就见见他吧!    | 2. He has already come. Please just meet him.                        |
| 3 都半夜十二点了, 你还不睡?   | 3. It's already 12 o'clock in the midnight. Aren't you going to bed? |
| 4 都一个星期了, 她还不跟我说话。 | 4. It's already been a week and she still doesn't talk to me.        |



10. 哪一天不适合出门?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. 哪一天的风比较大?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. 哪两天出门要带雨伞?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_

## 写 Writing

从此题的选项中, 选用合适的文本类型完成写作。字数在 84—180 个汉字之间。

你的好朋友想要来你居住的城市旅游。请你告诉他/她: 什么季节来最好; 那个季节天气怎么样、他/她应该带什么衣服; 他/她来以后, 你要带他/她去哪儿玩等等。

指南

电子邮件

日记

12.2

一日游小册子

A one-day tour brochure

Text  

Below is a brochure for a one-day tour. Paul and his friends plan to join this tour organized by Chunqiu Travel Agency after arriving in Xi'an.

西安一日游  
兵马俑—华山—回民街



### ① 行程安排

#### • 集合

早上 7:30 在春秋旅行社停车场集合。

#### • 出发

8:00 乘坐旅游大巴出发。游客可以免费使用车上的无线网络。

#### • 兵马俑博物馆

9:30 到达兵马俑博物馆。参观时间约 2 小时。博物馆提供中英文语音导览。

#### • 午餐

11:30 在大巴上用餐。午餐为三明治套餐。

## • 华山

下午 1:30 到达华山。游览时间约 3 小时。游客可以徒步或者坐缆车到达山顶。

4:30 集合，乘车前往回民街。

## • 回民街

晚上 6:00 到达位于市中心的回民街，行程结束。游客可以在回民街品尝穆斯林美食，自由活动。

## ② 费用说明

• 团费：300 元 / 人（学生及 60 岁以上老人打八折）

• 团费包括：

- 交通
- 景点门票
- 午餐
- 导游、司机服务费

## ③ 注意事项

- 报名时交团费 支付宝或者微信支付
- 在回民街请尊重穆斯林文化和饮食习惯

## ③ 联系方式

春秋旅行社

西安北大街 38 号

邮编：710001

联系人：周小姐

电话：029-88087777

微信：chunqiutravel

电邮：register@chunqiu.travel.cn

## Pre-class Exercise

选出正确的答案。

1. 这篇文本是……

A. 成套说明

B. 新闻报道

C. 宣传册

D. 报纸文章

2. 谁会对这篇文本的内容感兴趣？

A. 旅行社导游

B. 旅行社司机

C. 学生和老人

D. 来西安旅游的人

根据①，从选项中选出四个正确的叙述。

3.

A. 一日游的集合地点是春秋旅行社停车场。

B. 游客需要付钱才能在旅游大巴上上网。

C. 如果游客不懂中文，可以听英文的兵马俑语音导览。

D. 旅行社提供的午饭是三明治套餐。

E. 游客只能走路到达华山的山顶。

F. 从华山到回民街，大概需要一个半小时。

G. 回民街在西安的郊区。

I. 旅行社请游客们在回民街吃晚饭。

判断下面叙述的对错。在方框里打勾 [✓]，并以文本内容说明理由。两个部分都答对才能得 1 分。（从②到③）

4. 保罗和朋友们每人只需要交 240 元，就可以参加一日游。

对

理由：

错

理由：

5. 游客需要自己买兵马俑和华山的门票。

对

理由：

错

理由：

6. 游客可以在一日游结束时交团费。

对

理由：

错

理由：

7. 游客交团费时，不能交现金。

对

理由：

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根据④, 回答下面的问题

8. 如果游客想报名参加一日游, 可以跟谁联系?

9. 游客怎么跟旅行社联系? (写出任何两种联系方式)

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_

## Text Vocabulary



No.	Chinese	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1	小册子	xiǎocèzi	n.	brochure; pamphlet
2	安排 <sup>④</sup>	ānpái	n.	arrangement; plan
3	集合	jíhé	v.	gather; muster
4	乘坐	chéngzuò	v.	take (a bus, train, plane, ship, etc.)
5	大巴	dàbā	n.	coach (the abbreviation for 大型巴士 <b>dàxíng bāshì</b> )
6	游客	yóukè	n.	traveller; tourist
7	无线	wúxiàn	adj.	wireless
8	参观	cānguān	v.	visit; tour
9	约	yuē	adv.	approximately; about (the abbreviation for 大约 <b>dàyuē</b> )
10	提供	tígōng	v.	provide; offer
11	导览	dǎolǎn	n.	(visitor, tour, audio, etc.) guide
12	午餐	wǔcān	n.	lunch
13	用餐	yòng cān	v.o.	have a meal
14	为 <sup>④</sup>	wéi	v.	be (equivalent to 是 but more formal)
15	套餐	tàocān	n.	set meal
16	游览	yóulǎn	v.	go sightseeing; visit
17	徒步	túbù	v.	hike; walk
18	缆车	lǎnchē	n.	cable car
19	山顶	shāndǐng	n.	the summit of a mountain; hilltop
20	前往	qiánwǎng	v.	leave for; proceed to

21	位于	wèiyú	v.	located; situated
22	品尝	pǐncháng	v.	taste; savour
23	费用	fèiyòng	n.	cost; expense
24	说明	shuōmíng	n.	explanation; caption
25	团费	tuánfèi	n.	group tour fee
26	包括	bāokuò	v.	include; consist of
27	门票	ménpiào	n.	entrance ticket
28	导游	dǎoyóu	n.	tour guide
29	服务费	fúwùfèi	n.	service fee; cover charge
30	注意事项	zhùyì shìxiàng	n.	matters for attention
31	尊重	zūnzhòng	v.	respect; value

### Proper Noun

32	兵马俑	Bīngmǎyǒng	p.n.	terracotta warriors (historic site)
33	华山	Huàshān	p.n.	Mount Huashan (in Shaanxi Province)
34	回民	Huímín	p.n.	Hui ethnic group
35	穆斯林	Mùsīlín	p.n.	Muslim

## Self-study Vocabulary



When you travel in China, perhaps you like to visit historical, scenic spots, see exhibitions in museums, and watch theatre performances. Have you ever noticed that in these places, you can always see the following signs? Some of them are location signs; some remind visitors what to do and what not to do.

Now, work individually or in pairs; write Pinyin and English definitions under each sign. The first one is an example for you.

1.



rùkǒu  
entrance; way in

2.



3.



售票处

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## Language Notes

There are no complex sentence structures used in this text because the text type is a brochure so that the sentences must be short and concise. In this case, we can explain the usages of several synonyms in this section.

### • What is the difference between 大约 (yóu) and 大概?

Both 大约 (dàyuē) and 大概 (dàgài), Text 7.2 of Coursebook 1) can mean "approximately" or "about". These two are interchangeable when they are used to estimate time, amount, distance, etc. However, 大概 is relatively used more in spoken Chinese, while 大约 is used more in written Chinese and in this case is often simplified as "约".

#### for example

- ① 从我家到学校走路大约 / 大概五分钟。
- ② 飞机上大约 / 大概有一百五十个人。
- ③ 李春骑自行车骑了大约 / 大概十公里。

- A. It's about five minutes' walk from my home to school.
- B. There are about 150 people on the plane.
- C. Li Chun rode her bicycle for about 10 kilometres.

### • What is the difference between 大约 / 大概 and 左右?

In Text 7.2 of Coursebook 1, there is another word, 左右 (zuǒyòu), which also means "approximately" or "about". Well, what is the difference between 左右 and 大约 or 大概 when expressing estimation of numbers? The difference is easy to remember: 大约 or 大概 must be placed before the numbers, but, 左右 appears after the numbers.

#### for example

- ① 大约 / 大概五分钟 = 五分钟左右
- ② 大约 / 大概一百五十个人 = 一百五十个人左右
- ③ 大约 / 大概十公里 = 十公里左右

- A. About five minutes.
- B. About 150 people.
- C. About 10 kilometres.

### • What is the difference between 参观 and 游览?

Both 参观 (cānguān) and 游览 (yóulǎn) are verb, and can mean "visit" or "tour". But we use them in different scenarios.

参观 implies that a person is looking at things in a specific place. That is why we say 参观兵马俑 rather than 游览兵马俑 because terracotta warriors are sculptures (items) displayed in the museum (a specific place). This also explains why we never say 参观家人 / 亲戚 / 朋友 because family, relatives, and friends are people, not things. If you need to express the meaning of visiting people, use the verb 拜访 (bàifǎng) or simply just 看 (kàn). 游览 implies a sense of journeying, during which someone leisurely moves around while looking at scenery, famous sites, etc. That is why we say 游览华山 rather than 参观华山 because Mount Huashan is a large scenic area with mountains, trees, water, buildings, and historical sites. We must walk among them to enjoy the beautiful scenery.

OK, following the above rules, which "visit" do we use when visiting 故宫 (Gù Gōng, the Forbidden City) and 长城 (Cháng Chéng, the Great Wall)? Correct, we say 参观故宫 because we look at the architecture, antiques, and ancient artworks in the Forbidden City. We say 游览长城 because the Great Wall is also a large scenic area similar to 华山.

## Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding

The text type of 12.2 is a brochure – 小册子 (xiǎocèzi)

A brochure is a piece of paper, usually folded up, that informs the audience about a specific product, service, or activity offered by a company, organization, etc. For example, in travel

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agencies, you will see brochures for guided tours, car rentals, and introduction to local restaurants; in educational institutions, you will see brochures for study programmes, admission information, and enrichment activities.

Brochure is a frequently seen text type choice on Paper 1 Writing Exam. However, many candidates are unwilling to choose this text type because they are afraid of messing up the layout, or they don't know whether hand drawn illustrations are needed or not. Rest assured that you will neither be asked to design a layout nor draw illustrations in an exam condition. All you have to concentrate on is providing the content!

In terms of the content, as we all know that brochures are professional, or mass media texts based on their audience and communication purposes. Therefore, the use of language must be formal. Take Text 12.2, the one-day tour brochure for example, a series of verbs were used in their formal form, e.g., 乘坐 (instead of 坐), 到达 (instead of 到), 为 (instead of 是), 前往 (instead of 去), 品尝 (instead of 尝 or 吃), etc. Besides that, brochures are always written in a persuasive style because they are used to promote something and convince the audience to take action. Therefore, based on the above considerations, here are some must-have features of a brochure:

- Grabbing title — it has to be straightforward and get to the point quickly
- Subtitles followed by bullet points – don't write long and complex sentences under each subtitle because the audience will never spend as much time reading brochures as they read novels. Simply list the essential information that the audience must know, e.g., time, place, schedule, price, etc. You can also number the subtitles to make them look more organized. Remember to keep your language concise and formal.
- Contact information – make sure the audience know what to do next and who to contact after reading your brochure. You can leave an address for them to come; a phone number for them to call; an email address for them to send inquiries to.

To this point, don't you think that the format of a brochure is very much like a guideline that we have learned in Text 11.3? Yes, actually, they are very similar. The differences are:

- In a guideline, an opening and an ending paragraph are needed. But, in a brochure, they are optional. It's up to you depending on your communication purpose and writing style
- You don't need to provide contact information in a guideline, but in a brochure, you do, and you must.

Let's see how Text 12.2 will be presented in an exam condition:

## 西安一日游

A brochure needs a grabbing title telling the audience what it is about

兵马俑 -- 华山 -- 回民街

### 一、行程安排

- 集合  
早上 7:30 在春秋旅行社停车场集合。
- 出发  
8:00 乘坐旅游大巴出发。游客可以免费使用车上的无线网络。
- 兵马俑博物馆  
9:30 到达兵马俑博物馆。参观时间约 2 小时。博物馆提供中英文语音导览。
- 午餐  
11:30 在大巴商用餐。午餐为三明治套餐。
- 华山  
下午 1:30 到达华山。游览时间约 3 小时。游客可以徒步或坐缆车到达山顶。4:30 集合，乘车前往回民街。
- 回民街  
晚上 6:00 到达市中心的回民街，行程结束。游客可以在回民街品尝穆斯林美食，自由活动。

List the essential information in bullet points. Use simple and formal language. Keep sentences short and easy to read

Number the subtitles to make them look more organized. The subtitles need to be straightforward and concise

### 二、费用说明

- 团费：300 元 / 人（学生及 60 岁以上老人打八折）
- 团费包括
- 交通
- 景点门票
- 午餐
- 导游、司机服务费

### 三、注意事项

- 报名时交团费（支付宝或者微信支付）
- 在回民街请尊重穆斯林文化和饮食习惯

### 四、联系方式

春秋旅行社  
西安北大街 38 号  
邮编：71001  
联系人：周小姐  
电话：029-88087777  
微信：chunqiutravel  
电邮：register@chunqiu.travel.cn

Provide all the contact information so that the audience will know what to do next after reading your brochure.

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Notice that there are some other text types that have similar characteristics as a brochure so that you can also apply the brochure format to them. These text types are: 传单 (chuándān, leaflet), 宣传册 (xuānchuāncè, pamphlet), 海报 (hǎibào, poster) and 广告 (guǎnggào, advertisement).

## Comprehensive Exercise

### 听 聆听理解 Listening

nǐ huì tīng dào yí wèi diàn shì jǐng mù zhǔ chí rén cǎi fǎng xīn jiā pō lǚ yóu jú de huáng xiān shēng.  
你会听到一位电视节目主持人采访新加坡旅游局的黄先生。

1. 选出五个正确的叙述。



- lái xīn jiā pō lǚ yóu zuì hǎo de jì jié shì xià tiān.  
A. 来新加坡旅游最好的季节是夏天。
- xīn jiā pō zài zhōng guó xīn nián de shí hòu bǐ jiào liáng kuài.  
B. 新加坡在中国新年的时候比较凉快。
- xīn jiā pō yí nián dào tóu qì wēn dù shì 26 dù.  
C. 新加坡一年到头气温都是26度。
- xīn jiā pō de dì tiě hé bā shì fēi cháng fāng biàn.  
D. 新加坡的地铁和巴士非常方便。
- dà duō shù xīn jiā pō huà rén dōu huì shuō hàn yǔ.  
E. 大多数新加坡华人都会说汉语。
- xīn jiā pō suǒ yǒu de jiǔ diàn dōu hěn guì.  
F. 新加坡所有的酒店都很贵。
- nián qīng yóu kè kě yǐ xuǎn zé qīng nián sù shě, jià qián gèng pián yì.  
G. 年轻游客可以选择青年旅舍, 价钱更便宜。
- xīn jiā pō zhǐ yǒu huà rén hé yìn dù rén.  
H. 新加坡只有华人和印度人。
- xīn jiā pō yǒu huà rén, yìn dù rén hé mǎ lái rén.  
I. 新加坡有华人、印度人和马来人。
- yóu kè yīng gāi zūn zhòng mǎ lái rén de jiā tíng xí guàn.  
J. 游客应该尊重马来人的家庭习惯。

tián kòng: měi gè kōng gé bù chāo guò sān gè hàn zì.  
填空: 每个空格不超过三个汉字。

zài xīn jiā pō zì zhù yóu bǐ jiào hǎo, yīn wèi \_\_\_\_\_ hěn fāng biàn.  
2. 在新加坡自助游比较好, 因为 \_\_\_\_\_ 很方便。

zhōng guó yóu kè lái xīn jiā pō bù yòng dān xīn \_\_\_\_\_ de wèn tí.  
3. 中国游客来新加坡不用担心 \_\_\_\_\_ 的问题。

wèi yú \_\_\_\_\_ de wǔ xīng jī jiǔ diàn hěn guì.  
4. 位于 \_\_\_\_\_ 的五星级酒店很贵。

lái xīn jiā pō lǚ yóu yào dài hǎo \_\_\_\_\_. (xiě rēn hé yí gè)  
5. 来新加坡旅游要带好 \_\_\_\_\_. (写任何一个)

yóu kè yào zūn zhòng mǎ lái rén de wén huà hé \_\_\_\_\_ xí guàn.  
6. 游客要尊重马来人的文化和 \_\_\_\_\_ 习惯。

### 说 口头表达 Speaking



主题: 体验

#### Step 1 Presentation (1-2 minutes)

In this part, it is suggested that you spend one minute providing a description and personal interpretation relating to the visual stimulus and one minute making a clear link between your presentation and a particular part of Chinese culture. The following are some guiding questions for your reference:

#### Describe the picture:

- 图片里有几个人, 他们是谁?
- 图片里是什么季节, 他们穿什么样的衣服?
- 他们在哪儿, 他们在做什么?
- 他们为什么来这里?
- 他们的心情怎么样?

## Link to Chinese culture:

- 什么季节去中国旅游最好，为什么？
- 中国有哪些有名的旅游景点？
- 在中国旅游，自助游好还是跟团游好？

### Step 3 Follow-up discussion (3-4 minutes)

After the two-minute presentation, your teacher will ask some questions regarding this visual stimulus to expand what you have presented; then, your teacher will engage you in a broader discussion about the theme (Experiences). For example, you may be asked to talk about other tourist attractions you have been to or heard of in China. Your teacher may also ask you to introduce the scenic spots in your country that may interest Chinese tourists. If time allows, your teacher may extend the topic to discuss independent tour and group tour, which one is better, and why?

### Step 3 General discussion (3-4 minutes)

In this part, you and your teacher will have a general discussion on at least one additional theme you have learned, such as identities, human ingenuity, or social organization. Listen to the questions carefully; try your best to maintain the conversation and contribute more in-depth ideas and personal interpretations.

## 读 阅读理解 Reading

### SG 青年旅舍，欢迎你！



总体评分

7.8

还不错

1,455 份点评

环境和清洁度

7.6

设施

7.5

位置

8.2

看全部点评 >

1. SG 青年旅舍位于新加坡的中部，离市中心不到一公里，交通方便。走路五分钟左右可以到达地铁站和巴士站。
2. 坐地铁到机场大约需要半个小时，票价 5 新币 / 人。旅舍有 32 个房间，一共 200 张床位。每张床位 75 新币 / 天，21 岁以下的学生打八折。如果入住三天以上，在旅舍咖啡厅吃早餐打九折。
3. 旅舍设施齐全。房间里有空调和无线网络，每层都有公共浴室，24 小时提供热水。旅舍一层有公共厨房，客人可以自己做饭。地下室有洗衣房，客人可以使用投币洗衣机洗衣服。

注意事项：

- 入住时间：下午两点以后
- 退房时间：中午十二点以前
- 入住时交押金 200 新币，退房时返还
- 不能带宠物入住
- 不提供停车位

选出正确的答案。

1. 这篇文本是……



- A. 报道
- C. 访谈

- B. 博客
- D. 传单

2. 根据题目，住在这家旅舍的大多是……



- A. 老人
- C. 年轻人

- B. 孩子
- D. 中年人

3. 人们对这家旅舍最满意的是……



- A. 收费
- C. 环境

- B. 房间
- D. 位置

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选出四个正确的叙述。(从①到④)

3.  A. SG 青年旅舍离市中心不远。  
 B. SG 青年旅舍在机场附近。  
 C. 从 SG 青年旅舍走路半小时到机场。  
 D. SG 青年旅舍附近有地铁站和巴士站。  
 E. 21 岁以下的学生每张床位 60 新币/天。  
 F. 如果入住三天以上, 床位打九折。  
 G. SG 青年旅舍的咖啡厅提供早饭。  
 H. 咖啡厅的早饭每天都打九折。

判断下面叙述的对错。在方框里打勾 [✓], 并以文本内容说明理由。两个部分都答对才能得 1 分。(从⑤到⑩)

5. 客人什么时间都可以洗热水澡。

- 对 理由:  
 错

6. 客人可以免费洗衣服。

- 对 理由:  
 错

7. 客人可以在中午十二点入住。

- 对 理由:  
 错

8. 旅舍会把押金还给客人。

- 对 理由:  
 错

9. 客人可以带自己的小猫和小狗入住旅舍。

- 对 理由:  
 错

10. 客人可以免费停车。

- 对 理由:  
 错

## 写 Writing

从此题的选项中, 选用合适的文本类型完成写作。字数在 84—180 个汉字之间。

为了让新同学更好地了解学校所在的城市, 学生会打算在下周六组织一日游, 带新同学游览城市里有名的景点。你是学生会的主席, 你希望新同学报名参加这次活动。你可以写一写一日游的行程安排; 有哪些要注意的事情; 怎么报名等等。

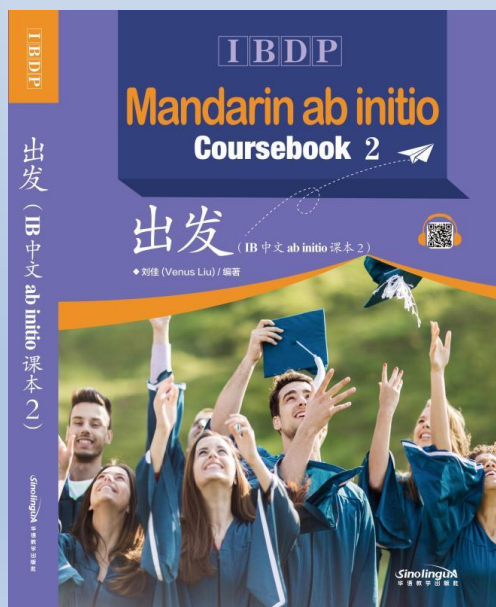
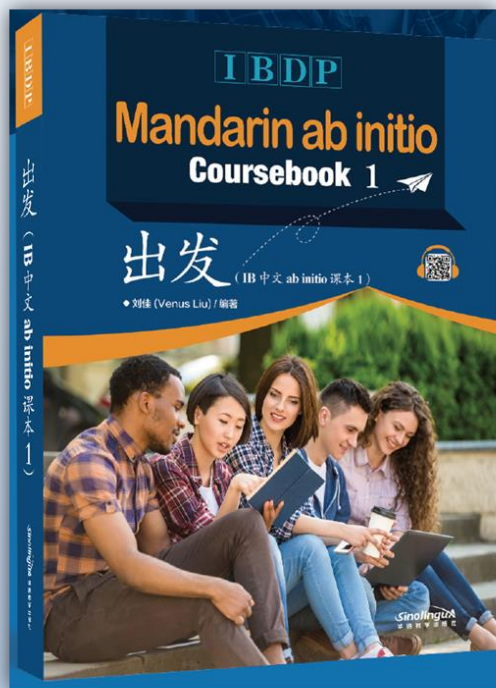
信

访谈

小册子



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