

跟我学汉语

LEARN CHINESE WITH ME

练习册

第三册

Workbook 3

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说 明

本练习册与《跟我学汉语》第三册学生用书相配套，主要作为学生课后作业使用，老师也可有选择地在课堂上使用。本练习册一共有6个单元，每单元4课，共24课，各课设8~10道练习题，内容覆盖汉语拼音、汉字、课文词汇及句型等。由于适用对象是已具有一些汉语基础知识的学生，所以本练习册编写时贯彻了以下几条原则：

1. 在词汇方面，与课文相适应，每课都设有对新学词语的练习，重点放在对这些词语的认读上，要求能准确地给它们加汉语拼音，对一些重点词语则同时要求会写，要求词语的英、汉之间的意思能够互译。另外，本练习册不再对汉语拼音进行辨音、声调等方面的练习。

2. 在汉字练习方面，本练习册与课文相配套，重点练习汉字的基本结构、最常用部件、基本笔画、笔顺等知识，每单元设一次练习，共有6次练习。

3. 本练习册在注重汉语知识的完整性与系统性的同时，也突出了练习的趣味性，为此也配了一些提示练习的图画，设计了一些有趣的练习形式。

编 者
2004年8月

Introduction

This workbook, in coordination with *Learn Chinese with Me Student's Book 3*, consists of exercises suitable for both homework and classwork alike. There are altogether six units, each of which contains four lessons, with a total of 24 lessons in all. There are eight to ten exercises in each lesson. The exercises test the students' knowledge of *Pinyin*, Chinese characters, vocabulary, sentence patterns, etc. The students that this book is intended for have already acquired a certain level of Chinese. Therefore, when compiling these exercises we have kept in mind the following principles:

1. Vocabulary: In accordance with the textbook, an exercise is provided that focuses on the recognition and pronunciation of the vocabulary introduced in the lesson. In this exercise the students are required to choose the correct *Pinyin* for the given words and be able to write important characters and words. They are also required to translate the English words into Chinese and vice versa. Unlike Workbook 1 there are no more exercises on sound discrimination or tone practice.

2. Chinese characters: This workbook, in accordance with the textbook, emphasizes the basic structures, common components, basic strokes and stroke order of Chinese characters. There is one such exercise in each unit, thus six in all.

3. While ensuring that the learning of Chinese is carried out in an integrated and systematic fashion, we also tried to make every exercise interesting with picture illustrations and other amusing forms of exercises.

Compilers
August, 2004

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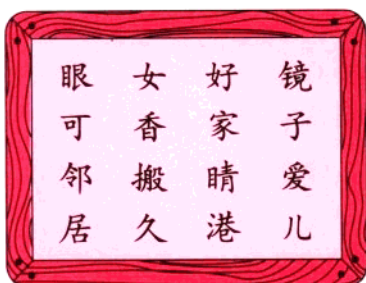
Unit One

Meiyun's Family



她从香港来

1. Combine the characters in the box into words and then write them in *Pinyin*.



- (1) 眼睛 yǎnjīng (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____
 (7) _____ (8) _____

2. Translation.

(1)

- ① guò 过 to spend ② bāng 帮 _____
 ③ bān 搬 _____ ④ xìng 姓 _____
 ⑤ yuán 圆 _____ ⑥ jiàn 见 _____

(2)

- ① son 儿子 ② daughter _____
 ③ long time _____ ④ lovely _____
 ⑤ fat _____ ⑤ eye _____
 ⑦ glasses _____ ⑧ short of stature _____

3. Match the words in the left and right columns to form correct collocation.

长 zhǎng

戴 dài

好久 hǎojiǔ

过 guò

搬 bān

圆 yuán

暑假 shǔjià

眼睛 yǎnjīng

不见 bújiàn

高 gāo

眼镜 yǎnjīng

家 jiā

4. Decide whether the following expressions are true or false. Write T for true and F for false.

(1) 长得很愉快 (F)

(2) 长得漂亮 ()

(3) 长得瘦瘦的 ()

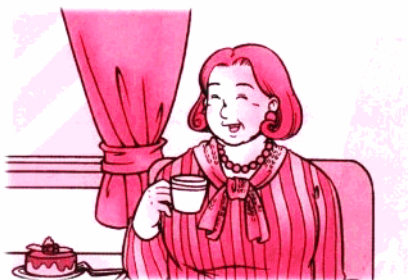
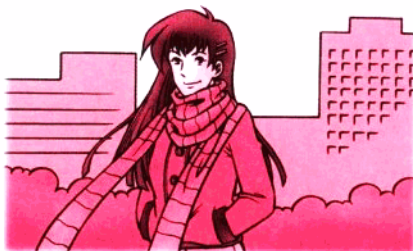
(4) 过得很快乐 ()

(5) 过得很可爱 ()

(6) 过得怎么样 ()

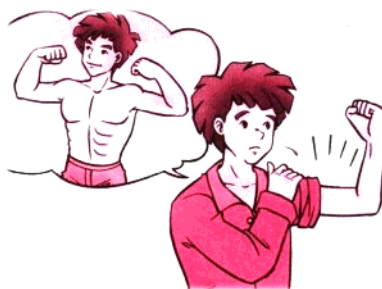
5. Complete the sentences according to the pictures.

(1) 美云戴着一条 (长长) 的围巾。



(2) 我的邻居李太太长得 () 的。

(3) 马明的个子不高，他长得 () 的。



(4) 张太太总是笑 () 的。

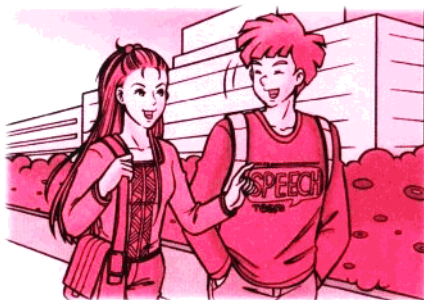
6. Answer the following questions using the given words.

(1)

A: 马明，你暑假过得怎么样？

B: 我暑假过得很愉快。

(愉快)

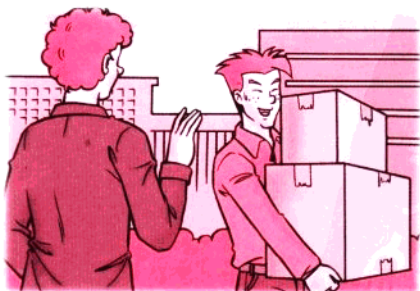


(2)

A: 杰克，你在干什么？

B: _____

(帮 搬家)

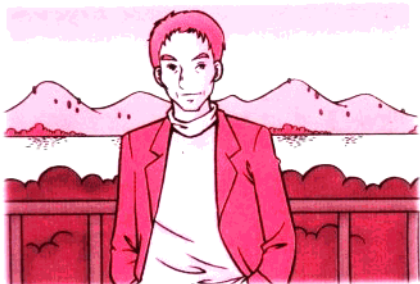
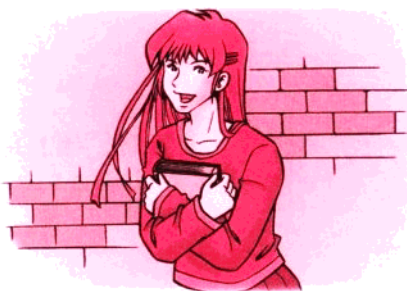


(3)

A: 美云长得怎么样?

B: _____

(可爱)



(4)

A: 李生长得怎么样?

B: _____

(瘦瘦的)

7. Find a suitable place in the sentence for the word in the parentheses.

(1) 见 A 面以后, 我 B 问马明假期 C 过 D 怎么样。(得)

_____ D _____

(2) 李先生的女儿 A 在香港 B 过 C 非常 D 愉快。(得)

(3) 那边那个 A 戴眼镜的人 B 是 C 我的朋友。(就)

(4) 现在 A 我 B 介绍 C 一下 D 香港这个城市。(来)

8. Translation.

(1) Translate the following sentences into English.

- ① 马明暑假过得不错。

Ma Ming had a nice summer vacation.

- ② 我在帮邻居搬家。

- ③ 李先生一家从香港来。

- ④ 他的儿子长得很可爱，有一双大大的眼睛。

(2) Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- ① Meiyun is helping her mother with the cooking.

美云在帮妈妈做饭。

- ② Mr. Lee's friend is from New York.

- ③ Jack, long time no see.

- ④ Her sister is rather thin but has a chubby face.



9. Writing.

Hints: Describe one of your neighbors or friends in detail. Include his / her age, appearance, Chinese zodiac sign, and where he / she is from ...

Key words: 长 矮 瘦 出生 属相 胖 戴
zhǎng ǎi shòu chūshēng shǔxiàng pàng dài



10. Exercises on Chinese characters.

(1) Identify the components of each of the following Chinese characters.

Example

de 得 $\begin{cases} \text{亻} \\ \text{寸} \end{cases}$

jìng 镜 $\begin{cases} \text{钅} \\ \text{竟} \end{cases}$

jīng 睛 $\begin{cases} \text{目} \\ \text{青} \end{cases}$

mī 眯 $\begin{cases} \text{目} \\ \text{米} \end{cases}$

xiāng 香 $\begin{cases} \text{禾} \\ \text{乡} \end{cases}$

lǐ 李 $\begin{cases} \text{木} \\ \text{子} \end{cases}$

bāng 帮 $\begin{cases} \text{巾} \\ \text{邦} \end{cases}$

(2) Form Chinese characters by using the following given components.

Example 目 + 艮 → (yǎn 眼)

女 + 生 → ()

月 + 半 → ()

口 + 页 → ()

冂 + 一 + 口 → ()

扌 + 舟 + 爻 → ()

矢 + 禾 + 女 → ()

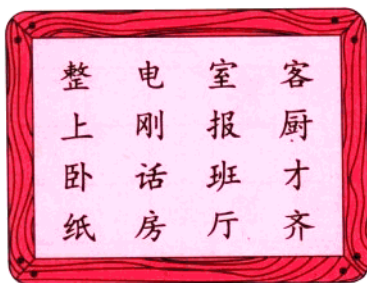
(3) Write the characters by following the stroke order.

pàng 胖	胖	胖	胖	胖	胖	胖	胖	胖	胖										
yuán 圆	圆	圆	圆	圆	圆	圆	圆	圆	圆	圆									
mī 眯	眯	眯	眯	眯	眯	眯	眯	眯	眯	眯	眯								
ǎi 矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮	矮			
bān 搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬	搬			
jìng 镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜	镜			
	镜	镜	镜																



我家的厨房

1. Combine the characters in the box into words and then write them in *Pinyin*.



(1) 整齐 zhěngqí

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

2. Translation.

(1)

① gāng 刚 just

② jiē 接 _____

③ yòu 又 _____

④ shuài 帅 _____

⑤ lóu xià 楼下 _____

⑥ chufáng 厨房 _____

⑦ gàosu 告诉 _____

⑧ zhǔnbèi 准备 _____

(2)

① neat 整齐

② bedroom _____

③ newspaper _____

④ go to work _____

⑤ living room _____

⑥ to call _____

⑦ upstairs _____

⑧ weather forecast _____

3. Match the words in the left and right columns to form correct collocation.

两间 liǎng jiān	朋友 péngyou
读 dú	帅 shuài
天气 tiānqì	整齐 zhěngqí
接 jiē	卧室 wòshì
长得 zhǎngde	报纸 bàozhǐ
干净 gānjìng	预报 yùbào



4. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

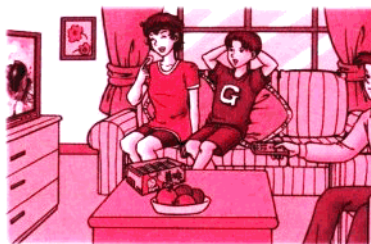
刚 刚才

- (1) 杰克的叔叔 () 从香港回来。
- (2) () 卧室里的电话响了。
- (3) 李小龙 () 在做作业。
- (4) () 有人给妈妈打了一个电话。
- (5) 美云 () 吃完饭，她的朋友就来了。
- (6) 我们学校 () 举行完运动会。

5. Write a complete sentence with the given words.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) 吃饭 聊天 | 打扫房间 听音乐 |
| 学习 打工 | 洗车 听天气预报 |

- ① 李先生一家人一边吃饭一边聊天。
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____



(2)

吃完饭 上班

放暑假 旅行

回家 打电话

结束 睡觉

① 林太太一吃完饭，就去上班。

②

③

④

6. Find a suitable place in the sentence for the word in the parentheses.

(1) 小王一从外边回来，A 他的朋友 B 来 C 看他 D 来了。(就)

B

(2) 爸爸一边喝咖啡，A 听 B 天气 C 预报。(一边)

(3) A 你的病 B 好，C 不应该去踢球。(刚)

(4) A 他看见 B 一个人 C 走进了那家商店。(刚才)



7. Translation.

(1) Translate the following sentences into English.

- ① 刚才谁来找我?

Who came and asked to see me just now?

- ② 马明让我告诉你他今天不能来了。

- ③ 妈妈一边在厨房里做饭一边听音乐。

- ④ 我一听到消息就告诉你，好吗?

(2) Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- ① His sister just finished her high school.

他的妹妹刚上完中学。

- ② Ma Ming wants his sister to learn computer.

- ③ Mr. Lin listened to the weather forecast as he drove along.

- ④ She began to read newspapers as soon as she finished watching the football game.



8. Writing.

Hints: Where do you live? What is the surrounding area like? How many rooms are there in your house?

Key words: 间 卧室 厨房 楼上 楼下 客厅
jiān wò shì chú fáng lóu shàng lóu xià kè tīng

