

LESSON

2

我的學科  
My Subjects



PERIOD	Semester 1	Semester 2
DAY A		
1	Physical Education	Physical Education
2	History	History
5	Interior Design	Art
7	Human Biology	Human Biology
DAY B		
2	Advanced English	Advanced English
4	Symphony Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra
6	World Civilizations	Film History & Appreciation
8	Pre-Calculus	Pre-Calculus

**My Goals**

- 1 Be able to talk about the subjects that I study
- 2 Be able to sum up a group of similar items
- 3 Be able to differentiate between negative tag 沒 and 不, and use them appropriately
- 4 Become familiar with the vocabulary associated with subjects taught in school

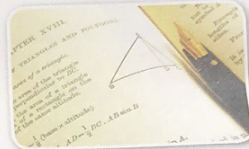
## Get Started

學校課外活動多，  
參加樂隊還打球，  
下課回家想休息，  
可是還得做功課。

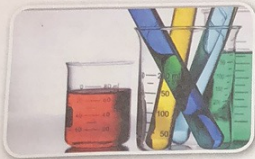
中文



英文



shù xué  
數 學



kē xué  
科 學



lì shǐ  
歷 史



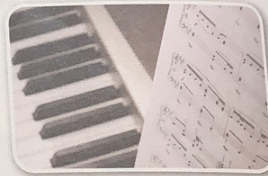
dì lǐ  
地 理



tǐ yù  
體 育



měi láo / měi shù  
美 勞 / 美 術



yīn yuè  
音 樂

## New Words

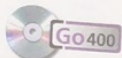
xué kē      shù xué      kē xué      lì shǐ  
學 科   subject   數 學   Mathematics   科 學   Science   歷 史   History

dì lǐ      tǐ yù      měi láo / měi shù      yīn yuè  
地 理   Geography   體 育   Physical Education   美 勞 / 美 術   Art   音 樂   Music

## Introduce It

Tell your classmates about your favorite subject — why you like it, when the class takes place, etc.

# Let's CHANT



LESSON

# 2

shù xué 數 學 英 文 每 天 有 ，  
 kē xué shǐ dì 還 有 科 學 和 史 地 ，  
 tǐ yù yīn yuè měi láo 體 育 音 樂 加 美 勞 ，  
 kē kào rèn zhēn 每 科 都 要 認 真 學 。



## Talk About It

- 1 Use the Internet to research on the typical timetable of a secondary school student in other countries. Alternatively, if you have friends studying overseas, compare your timetable with theirs. What are the similarities and differences?
- 2 In Asia, schools tend to emphasize more on academic subjects such as languages and Mathematics. In Europe and America, schools tend to focus more on physical education and extra-curricular activities. What subject do you think is most important? Why?

## New Words

shǐ dì 史 地 History and Geography

kē 科 subject

rèn zhēn 認 真 take seriously



## Let's Learn GRAMMAR

今天有電影、卡通和球賽，什麼節目我都想看。

學校有英文、中文、數學和體育，  
什麼課我都想學。

In this instance, 什麼 has no specific referent. Placed before 都 and 也, it encompasses all of the subjects mentioned before it.

我有很多鞋，有白鞋、紅鞋和黑鞋，  
什麼顏色(顏色)的鞋我都喜歡。

學校裡的活動，什麼都有趣(有趣)。

這家餐廳，什麼都好吃。

桌子上有牛奶、麵包和果汁，什麼都好吃。

教室裡有新(新)桌子、新椅子和新黑板(黑板)，  
什麼都是新的。

GO400

### WANT TO LEARN MORE?

Check out the Text > Sentence Pattern section in the Go400 CD.

### New Words

xīn  
新(新) new

LESSON

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cuò bú cuò bú cuò  
錯 / 不 錯 / 還 不 錯

你走**錯**路了。 你的中文寫得**不**錯。  
這個問題你答**錯**了。 他常常練**習**跑步，所以體育成績很**不**錯。

- A: 那家飯館的菜好吃嗎?
- B: **還**不**錯**，明天我們一起去吃。

de  
的 / 得 / 地

這是我的**的**教室。  
他是認真的**的**學生。  
我的數學小考考**得**不錯。  
我常常和堂哥比賽，看誰的字寫**得**好。  
妹妹和我一起開心**地**跳舞。  
下個星期就要比賽了，我要認真**地**練習。

**TIP** 的 is commonly used with adjectives and nouns. "Noun + 的 + noun" shows possession, e.g. 媽媽的衣服. "Adjective + 的 + noun" expresses a noun phrase where the adjective describes the noun, e.g. 漂亮的衣服.  
得 commonly appears after a verb. It functions as an adverbial to describe the action in greater detail.  
地 typically precedes a verb. "Adjective + 地" is added before a verb as an adverbial to describe the action in greater detail.

New Words

cuò bú cuò liàn xí de  
錯 wrong 不 錯 not bad; good 練 習 practice 地 a particle used after an adverbial

## Let's TALK

Find partner(s) and practice the following dialogues.

### Task 1

A: 你認<sup>rèn</sup>識<sup>shi</sup>王老師嗎?

B: 她是教音樂的嗎?

A: 對!

B: 我認識她，你要找她嗎?

A: 是的。請問她的辦公室在哪裡?

B: 在左邊大樓的二樓。

### New Words

rèn shi  
認<sup>rèn</sup>識<sup>shi</sup> know

nán  
難<sup>nán</sup> difficult

róng yì  
容<sup>róng</sup>易<sup>yì</sup> easy

### Task 2

A: 我一個星期要上很多課，每天都有  
數學課，每個星期還要上兩次中文課。

B: 哪一科最難<sup>nán</sup>? 哪一科最容<sup>róng</sup>易<sup>yì</sup>?

A: 英文最難，數學最容易，我的數學成績很不錯。

B: 你最喜歡什麼學科?

A: 我什麼學科都喜歡。

### ★ Task 3

**A** : 中文容易學嗎?

**B** : 一開kāi始shǐ很容易，現在很難。

**A** : 為什麼?

**B** : 因為中文字又多又難寫，很容易忘。

**A** : 多練習就不會忘。你可以和我一樣，一邊打字，  
一邊聽聲shēng yīn音īn (sound)。常常練習，很容易就學會了。

### New Words

kāi shǐ  
開 始 start, begin

### ★ Task 4

**A** : 上午我要上數學課和英文課。

你們要上什麼課?

**B** : 我有科學課和美勞課。

**C** : 我有史地課和音樂課。

**A** : 上午大家上的課都不一樣，  
可是下午我們都有體育課。



Join a meeting

Chat

Senna -

No recent chats  
Start a new one

The Home Depot

The Home Depot

liguimei0102 - Amaz.

Amazon.com

Thank you for your picku

Your order WJ10155084 i

Product customization req

Your email to Amazon.com A

Order #112

The following dialogues are adapted from the Text > Dialogue section in your **Go 400**. Listen to the CD before reading the transcript on this page.

### ★Task 5

**A**: 我們什麼時候開始上課?

**B**: 八點半。

### ★Task 6

**A**: 你認識他嗎?

**B**: 我認識他，他叫謝小明，是我的同學。

### ★Task 7

**A**: 這(一)家餐廳的菜好吃嗎?

**B**: 還不錯，可是很貴。

The numeral "一" may be omitted in the sentence structure "這/那+一+measure word+noun".

### ★Task 8

**A**: 學中文容易嗎?

**B**: 不容易，要常常練習。

### ★Want More Practice?

Rewrite the dialogues in Tasks 6 to 8, changing B's answers to the opposite of the original answers. Find a partner to practice reading the new dialogues.



## Let's Learn PHRASE

## LESSON

## 2

Though both 不 and 沒 are negative markers, they are not used interchangeably. 不 is used to negate current or future action or situation while 沒 is only used to negate a past action or situation. Some verbs such as 是, 知道, and 可以 can only be modified by 不 while other verbs like 有 can only be modified by 沒. With such differences in their meanings, 不 and 沒 should not be confused. Can you identify the differences between the negative markers in the examples below?

**A** : 我做錯了嗎?

**B** : 你沒錯, 你做得很好。

## TIP

錯 means "incorrect"; 沒錯 means "correct, right". However, 不錯 does not mean "correct" with the addition of the negative marker 不. Instead, it means "not bad; good".

你說得沒錯, 和同學打架是不對的。

你的中文說得不錯。

他的成績還不錯。

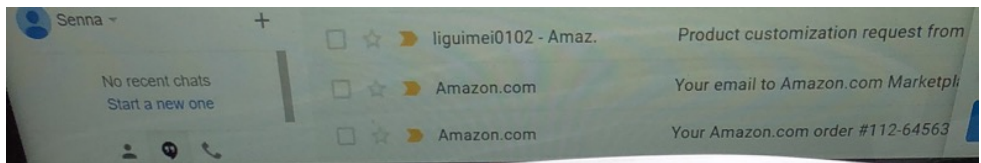
## TIP

還 in this book. First, it conveys "fairly" or "passably" in a reluctant tone, like 還不錯 and 還可以. Next, it denotes further elaboration or an increase in extent or quantity, such as 會認字, 還要會寫字. Another expresses an outcome of a comparison, indicating a situation still remains unchanged, such as 我還是不知道車站在哪裡。

### Practice It

Fill in the blanks with 不 or 沒.

- 1 我  知道餐廳在哪裡。
- 2 學中文  容易, 可是我的中文成績還  錯。
- 3  錯! 他就是我的音樂老師。
- 4 那個人  是我弟弟, 我  有弟弟。
- 5 我的功課  做完, 我  能出去玩。



# Let's READ



Read the following text carefully.

九月，開學\*了，什麼都是新的：新的學校、新的教室、新的老師和新的同學；新的書包、新的課本\*，還有新的本子\*。

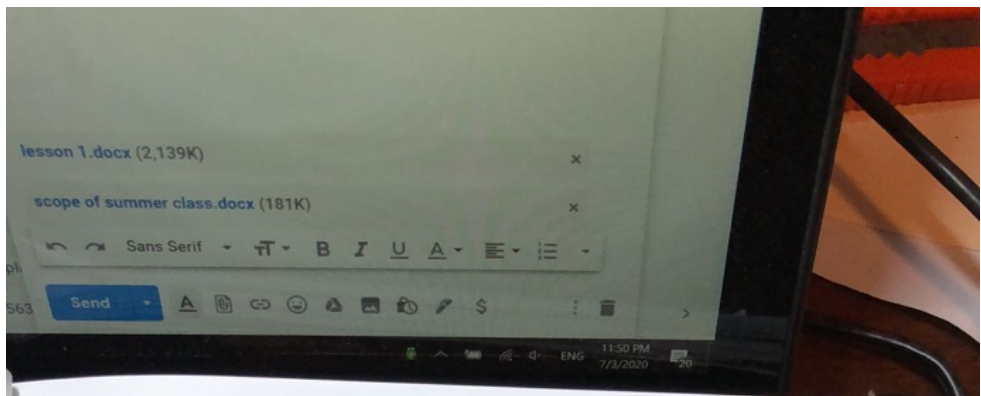
這個學期\*，大家有很多新的課：上午，有的人有數學課和英文課，有的人有科學課和史地課；下午，有的人要上體育課，有的人要上美勞課。除了上課，我還要參加很多課外活動。

新的學期，新的開始，我會認真地學。

- \* 開學 kāi xué beginning of a new semester
- \* 課本 kè běn textbook
- \* 本子 běn zi notebook
- \* 學期 xué qī semester

Answer these questions in Chinese.

- 1 What is new for the author in the new semester?
- 2 Apart from his classes, what other activities does the author participate in?
- 3 What do you think the author means when he says 什麼都是新的?



LESSON  
**2**



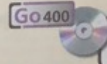
Read the following text carefully.

妹妹說，學中文不容易。弟弟說，學英文不容易。  
媽媽問，為什麼不容易？  
妹妹說，中文字很難寫，有的字筆畫\*很多。弟弟說，英文字很多，要認識很多字才能看新聞。  
媽媽聽了，對他們說：「你們說得都沒錯，每一種語言\*，一開始學的時候都很難，要說出字的讀音\*，要認識字的意思\*，還要會寫字。可是多練習，認真學，很快\*就學會了。」

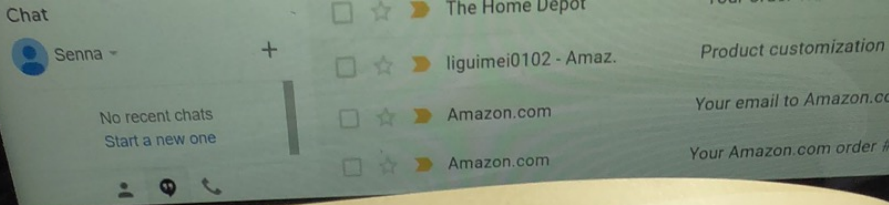
bǐ huà 筆畫 stroke      cái 才 just      yǔ yán 語言 language      dú yīn 讀音 pronunciation      yì sī 意思 meaning      kuài 快 quickly

Answer these questions in Chinese.

- 1 Why does the author's younger sister find it tough to learn Chinese?
- 2 The author's younger brother finds it tough to learn English too. Is his reason the same as his sister's?
- 3 Who does their mother agree with? Why?
- 4 Do you know a good method to learn a language? Share it with your classmates.

 **WANT TO LEARN MORE?**

Check out the Text > Reading section in the Go400 CD.



## Let's DO IT

1 Using a computer, create your timetable. Bring the timetable to class and answer the following questions.

- ① 你今年選了幾個學科？有哪些學科？
- ② 你最喜歡哪一科？你最不喜歡哪一科？為什麼？
- ③ 哪一科最容易、最難、最有用？ (Fill in the table below.)

	喜歡	不喜歡	容易	難	有用
學科					

- 2 Each student is to place his timetable in a box. Assign a representative to randomly draw the timetables out one by one to form teams of three.
- 3 In the team of three, share your answers to the above questions, and find out similarities and differences among the three timetables. You may either write your findings down or record them using a recording device.

### LEARNING LOG

I can...

- 1 talk about the subjects that I study.
- 2 use 什麼 to sum up a host of similar items.
- 3 use 的, 得 and 地 appropriately.
- 4 differentiate between the meanings of 錯, 不錯, and 還不錯.
- 5 write 認識, 練習, and 錯.

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Need Improve
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