

As long as you know your numbers, telling time in Chinese is easy. Here is a fun rhyme to help you learn. So, rhyme it, clap it, and rewrite it!

zǎo shàng shàng wǔ zhōng wǔ
早上，上午，中午，
xià wǔ wǎn shàng bàn yè
下午，晚上，半夜。



jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ
今天几月几号？今天星期几？
xué xiào jǐ diǎn fàng xué wǒ xiǎng wèn wèn nǐ
学校几点放学？我想问问你。

jīn tiān sì yuè wǔ hào jīn tiān xīng qī yī
今天四月五号，今天星期一。
liǎng diǎn jiù fàng xué wǒ lái gào sù nǐ
两点就放学，我来告诉你。



xiàn zài jǐ diǎn le wǒ xiǎng wèn wèn nǐ
现在几点了？我想问问你：
jǐ diǎn zuò zuò yè jǐ diǎn qù xiū xi
几点做作业？几点去休息？

xiàn zài yī diǎn le wǒ lái gào sù nǐ
现在一点了，我来告诉你。
wǒ qī diǎn zuò zuò yè bàn yè cái qù xiū xi
我七点做作业，半夜才去休息。



zǎo shàng shàng wǔ zhōng wǔ
早上，上午，中午，
xià wǔ wǎn shàng bàn yè
下午，晚上，半夜。

Key words

1	时间	shíjiān	time
2	上午	shàngwǔ	morning
3	中午	zhōngwǔ	noon
4	下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
5	晚上	wǎnshàng	evening
6	半夜	bànyè	midnight
7	号	hào	date; number; size
8	几点	jǐ diǎn	What time is it?
9	放学	fàngxué	School is over.
10	就	jiù	just (It indicates an action that happened too early.)
11	告诉	gàosù	to tell
12	休息	xiūxi	to take a break; to rest
13	才	cái	not until (It indicates an action that happened too late.)
14	小时	xiǎoshí	hour
15	刻	kè	quarter / 一刻 = 15 minutes 三刻 = 45 minutes
16	分	fēn	minute; points; to divide
17	半	bàn	half
18	差	chà	lack of; to fall short of
19	钟头	zhōngtóu	a colloquial word for hour

Let the words flow!

Limit your activities after school so that you'll be able to finish your homework. Setting a timer for each activity you do may help you be more productive.



nǐ máng ma
你忙吗?

zhōu mò ne
周末呢?

nǐ máng shén me ne
你忙什么呢?

kuài yào máng sǐ le
快要忙死了!

kuài yào máng sǐ le
快要忙死了!



wǒ cóng zǎo máng dào wǎn
我从早忙到晚!

wǒ cóng zǎo máng dào wǎn
我从早忙到晚!

wǒ yī diǎn zuò shù xué liǎng diǎn xué kāi chē
我一点做数学，两点学开车。

wǒ sān diǎn xiě bào gào sì diǎn kàn xiǎo shuō
我三点写报告，四点看小说。

wǒ wǔ diǎn qù huá chuán liù diǎn xué chàng gē
我五点去划船，六点学唱歌。

wǒ qī diǎn qù jiàn shēn bā diǎn chī huǒ guō
我七点去健身，八点吃火锅。

wǒ jiǔ diǎn kàn diàn shì shí diǎn cái xiē yī xiē
我九点看电视，十点才歇一歇。



nǐ kě zhēn máng
你可真忙!

Key words

1	忙	máng	busy
2	快要	kuàiyào	almost; nearly
3	死	sǐ	to die; extremely
4	从...到...	cóng...dào...	from...till...
5	晚	wǎn	late
6	开	kāi	to drive (a car, a bus, an airplane, etc.)
7	小说	xiǎoshuō	novel
8	划船	huáchuán	to row a boat
9	唱歌	chànggē	to sing a song
10	健身	jiànshēn	physical exercises
11	火锅	huǒguō	hotpot
12	电视	diànshì	TV
13	歇一歇	xiēyixiē	to take a break; to rest
14	遛狗	liùgǒu	to walk a dog
15	逛街	guàngjiē	to window-shop
16	钓鱼	diàoyú	to go fishing
17	打扑克	dǎ púkè	to play poker
18	网络	wǎngluò	internet
19	游戏	yóuxì	games

Language Focus

2.1 Vocabulary Review.

Read it aloud. Translate it into English.

Write it in Chinese characters, and say it aloud again as you write it.

	English	Chinese
1. 现在几点?	_____	_____
2. 上午九点半	_____	_____
3. 半夜回家	_____	_____
4. 今天下午没课。	_____	_____
5. 三个半小时	_____	_____
6. 没做完数学题	_____	_____
7. 咱别告诉老师!	_____	_____
8. 回家休息吧。	_____	_____
9. 两点三刻呢?	_____	_____
10. 大半天	_____	_____
11. 去哪儿划船?	_____	_____
12. 他没学会开车。	_____	_____
13. 忙死我了!	_____	_____
14. 她在写小说呢。	_____	_____



Planning is the key to making a busy schedule work. Figure out how long it will take you to do each thing – homework, swimming, piano practice, and chess, etc. Then make a plan to get everything finished and stick with it.

2.2 Words used to telling the time.

点 diǎn: o'clock

现在八点。

It is 8 o'clock.

分 fēn: minute

早上八点十分。

It is 8:10am.

刻 kè: quarter

上午十点一刻。

It is 10:15am.

半 bàn: half

下午两点半。

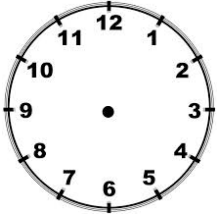
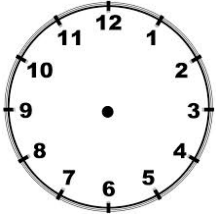
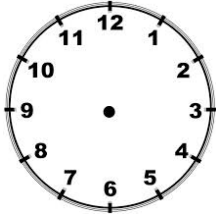
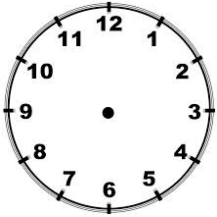
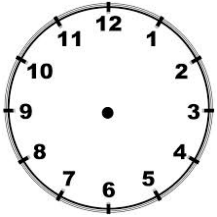
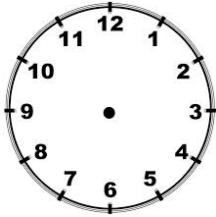
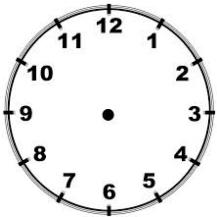
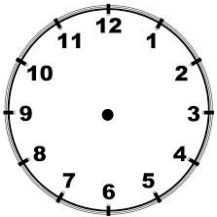
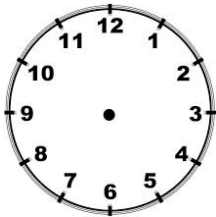
It is 2:30pm.

差 chà: lack of

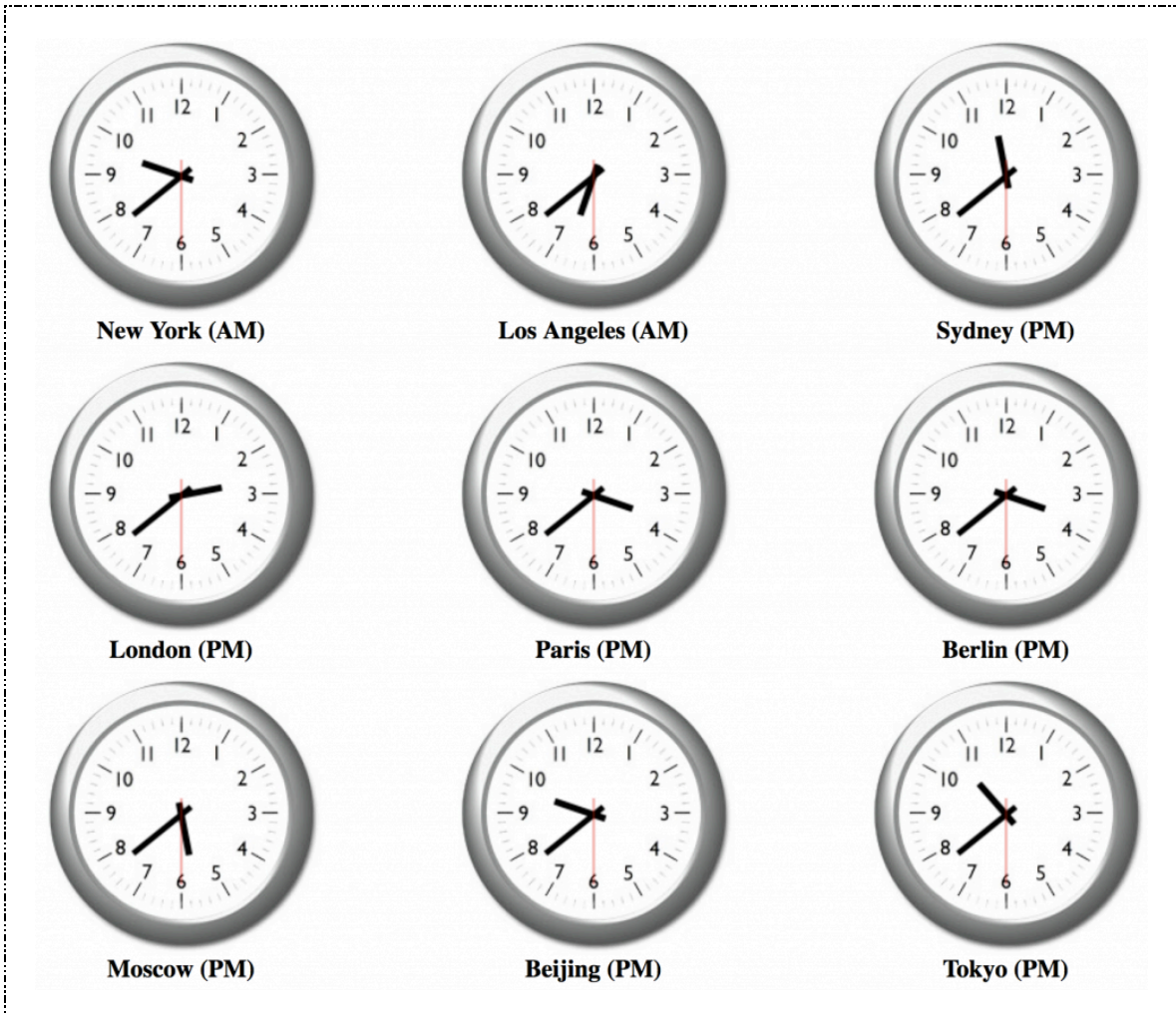
差一刻九点。

It is 8:45.

Set the Clock

1  五点	2  三点十分	3  九点一刻
4  十点四十八	5  两点三刻	6  七点五十四
7  四点〇二	8  十一点半	9  差十分半夜

2.3 The World Clock – Time Zones



纽约上午九点，北京几点？人们在做什么？

1. 纽约： 上午九点，纽约有人上班，有人上学，有人还在睡觉。
2. 北京： _____
3. 巴黎： _____
4. 东京： _____
5. 伦敦： _____
6. 柏林： _____

2.5 The future tense in Chinese.

Please remember that verbs do not change to express tenses in Chinese. Instead, some particles or time words are used to show the tenses.

The following words are used for talking about the future.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. 要 about to happen | 我们要去北京了。
We are going to Beijing soon. |
| 2. 快(要) going to happen soon | 校车快要来了。
The school bus will be here soon. |
| 3. 就 about to happen | 我这就去。
I'll go right now. |

If a sentence has 明天 or 明年 or 一会儿, you may not need to use any of the time adverbs, such as 要, 快要, 就要, or 快.

我们明天开车去纽约。
We'll drive to New York tomorrow.

1. What are you going to do this weekend? Do you want to go swimming?

2. Hurry! Class is about to start!

3. Can you be a little faster? The bus is coming!

4. The Chinese New Year is around the corner.

5. We are going to the pet store to get a bird this weekend.

2.6 Vocabulary: The use of 小时 & 时间

小时 xiǎoshí: hour	几个小时? How many hours?	多少小时? How many hours?	三个小时 three hours
时间 shíjiān: time	多长时间? How long?	什么时间? What time / when?	没(有)时间 to have no time

1. I am too busy! I don't have time to play with my friends!

2. We don't have two hours. We only have half an hour!

3. How long did you work on your history report? 5 hours?

4. I am tired. I have been busy from morning till night!

5. Do you have time this evening? Let's watch "Friends".

2.7 My Dream Saturday

You are given the opportunity to design your Saturday's activities. Find out who has a similar dream day among your classmates. Maybe you'll be able to get together sometime.

星期六	吃的	喝的	做的	看的	玩儿的
早上					
上午					
下午					
晚上					

2.8 李超的课表

时间	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五
8:20am	汉语	数学	英语	科学	历史
9:05am	数学	英语	科学	历史	汉语
9:45am	牛奶&点心	牛奶&点心	牛奶&点心	牛奶&点心	牛奶&点心
9:55am	英语	科学	历史	汉语	数学
10:40am	科学	历史	汉语	数学	英语
11:20am	自习/问答	自习/问答	自习/问答	自习/问答	自习/问答
12:00pm	午饭	午饭	午饭	午饭	午饭
12:50pm	历史	汉语	数学	英语	科学
1:30pm	音乐	实验	美术	实验	爱好小组
2:20pm	网球	游泳	长跑	健身	放学

你的课表呢？

2.9 The adverbs: 就 & 才

就 is used to express a concept that an action happened unusually “early”.

For Example: 我今早六点半**就**到学校了。
I arrived at school at 6:30 this morning.

才 is used to express a concept that an action happened unusually “late”.

For example: 我昨晚十点**才**做作业。
I didn't do homework till 10 last night.

1. 校车八点到，丽丽七点一刻_____来等车了。
2. 星期三的报告，李小明今天（星期一）_____写好了。
3. 八点二十上课，谢大山八点半_____起床。
4. 都快半夜了，你怎么_____回家！
5. 石牛三岁_____学会了滑雪。
6. 包小丽晚上八点半_____吃晚饭。

2.10 What a busy October!

十月						
星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
29	30	1 3:10pm 学画画儿	2 6pm 健身	3 7:30pm 舞会	4 4:15pm 看电影	5 8:15am 练唱歌
6 4:35pm 学开车	7 2:10pm 钓鱼	8 3:50pm 骑马	9 1:15pm 看医生	10 6:40pm 看孩子	11 7:30am 做早饭	12 9:15am 去教堂
13 3:30pm 踢足球	14 2:45pm 学开车	15 3:50pm 打篮球	16 3:50pm 学唱歌	17 7:30pm 舞会	18 10:15am 划船	19 12:00 当家教
20 10:50am 历史报告	21 9:35am 科学实验	22 11:15am 数学小考	23 8:30am 汉语小考	24 4:05pm 学开车	25 2:45pm 买吉他	26 9:15am 去教堂
27 4:10pm 健身	28 3:50pm 买糖	29 5:15pm 做晚饭	30 4:05pm 考车	31 6:00pm 鬼节	1	2



你八号下午有时间吗?

那三十号下午呢?

没有, 我要骑马。



我要去考车。


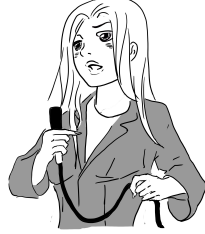





Now ask and answer questions with your partner using the information on the calendar.

2.11 Work in pairs.

Talk about each picture with your classmates in class.

	你在干什么?	在写汉字呢。	
	想去游泳吗?	不想, 我要写字。	
	你怎么老是写字?		

<p>1</p>  <p>做火锅</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>唱歌</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>健身</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>看电视</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>写小说</p>	<p>6 Add your own</p>

2.12 Not so new

Here are some basic Chinese characters you have learned.

Let's see if you can decode their meanings.

	Pinyin	English	Make a sentence
1. 告别	_____	_____	_____
2. 开夜车	_____	_____	_____
3. 日记	_____	_____	_____

2.13 Fun with Chinese radicals

A Chinese character often represents a part of history, an image, an idea, or an attitude about life.



For example, the character for star is 星. It consists of two parts:

日 (sun) and 生 (to be born). The Sun is a life-giving star to all stars.



Write down the characters with 口 in it.

口 is related to mouth, and is usually placed on the left side or bottom of a Chinese character.



Write down the characters with 日 in it.

日 is related to the sun, and is usually placed on the left side or on the top.

2.14 Every picture tells a story- - What's yours?

Use your imagination.

Write as many sentences as you can.

<p>1</p> <p>晚上十点半</p>	<p>2</p> <p>晚上十点四十</p>	<p>3</p> <p>晚上十一点一刻</p>
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1. 你看到了什么?

2. 你听到了什么?

3. 请写个故事。

2.15 Reading & Speaking

你好！我叫王小雪，今年十七岁，上十一年级。我不知道你忙不忙，可是，我都快要忙死了！



我每天八点二十上课，可是，我妈六点半就叫我起床了。我爸妈都上班，所以我早上不但要给弟弟妹妹做早饭，而且还要送他们上学。我弟弟妹妹都上小学，妹妹上五年级，弟弟上三年级。

我每天从早忙到晚。我八点二十到一点三十五上课。我今年选学五门课：英语，数学，美国历史，化学和汉语。我觉得化学最难学，因为有好多东西需要记。历史课的作业最多，老师常要我们写报告。我的汉语老师心肠好，所以汉语作业不太多。我每天差不多都要做三个多小时的作业。

除了上课，我还有很多活动：我周一下午三点健身，周二下午四点半练唱歌，周三两点一刻打网球，周四五点十分健身。你呢？

不但...，而且 ěrqiě... / not only..., but also...; 选 xuǎn / to choose;
需要 xūyào / to need; 送 sòng / to give someone a ride; 常 cháng / often;
差不多 / almost; 除了 chúle / besides; 活动 huódòng / activity;

Culture Focus

Many Chinese holidays are based on lunar dates. Name all the Chinese public holidays, and find out the dates of three major Chinese holidays of 2017.