

第二课 你几点上班？

What time do you get to work?

一、热身 (Warm up)

We should be punctual in the following situations .



kāi huì
开会



shàng bān
上班



shàng xué
上学

二、生词 (New Words)

1. 现在 (名) xiàn zài now
2. 点(钟) (名) diǎn (zhōng) o'clock
3. 几 (疑问代词) jǐ used to inquire about the quantity
4. 今天 (名) jīn tiān today
5. 星期几 (名) xīng qī jǐ day of the week
6. 明天 (名) míng tiān tomorrow
7. 号 (名) hào day
8. 上班 (动) shàng bān go to work; be off to work
9. 下班 (动) xià bān get off work

10. 该 (动) gāi ought to; should
11. 昨天 (名) zuó tiān yesterday
12. 前天 (名) qián tiān the day before yesterday

三、会话 (Dialogue)

Dialogue One

A: ^{xiàn zài jǐ diǎn le}现在几点了?

B: ^{xiàn zài qī diǎn bàn}(现在)七点半。

A: ^{nǐ jǐ diǎn shàng bān}你几点上班?

B: ^{wǒ bā diǎn shàng bān}我八点上班。^{wǒ gāi shàng bān le}我该上班了。

Dialogue Two

A: ^{jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ}今天星期几?

B: ^{jīn tiān xīng qī yī}今天星期一。

Dialogue Three

A: ^{jīn tiān jǐ hào le}今天几号了?

B: ^{jīn tiān shì yuè hào}今天是6月28号。

四、语法注释 (Grammar Notes)

^{hàn yǔ rì qī biǎo shì fǎ}汉语日期表示法: ^{hàn yǔ lǐ rì qī shì àn zhào nián yuè rì xīng qī de shùn xù pái liè de}汉语里日期是按照“年-月-日-星期”的顺序排列的, 口语里“日”常说“号”。

In Chinese, a date is read in the order of “年 (year), 月 (month), 日 (day) and 星期 (day of the week)”. “日” is often replaced by “号” in spoken language.

^{liù yuè èr shí sì rì}六月二十四日

^{liù yuè èr shí sì hào}六月二十四号

qī yuè wǔ rì xīng qī sān yī jiǔ bā yī nián sì yuè bā rì xīng qī yī
七月五日星期三 一九八一年四月八日 星期一

五、练习 (Exercise)

(一) 替换练习 (Substitution drills)

1. A: 现在几点了?

B: (现在)十点钟。

2. A: 今天星期几?

B: 今天星期四。

wǔ diǎn zhěng

五点整 5:00

qī diǎn bàn

七点半 7:30

liù diǎn sì shí fēn

六点四十分 6:40

(二) 完成对话 (Complete the following dialogues)

1. A: 什么时候_____?

B: 从_____到_____上_____。

2. A: 现在_____了。

B: 我该_____了。

(三) 练习

1. xīng qī yī xīng qī èr xīng qī sān xīng qī sì xīng qī wǔ xīng qī liù xīng qī rì
星期一 星期二 星期三 星期四 星期五 星期六 星期日

Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday / Thursday / Friday / Saturday /

Sunday

2. gāi de shí hòu le It's time to do

wǒ gāi chū fā le It is time to set off .

xiàn zài jiǔ diǎn wǒ gāi shàng kè le It is 9 o'clock . It is time to go to class.

3. zuó tiān jīn tiān míng tiān hòu tiān

yesterday / today / tomorrow / the day after tomorrow

六、拓展 (Extended Practice)

chūn jié shì zhōng huá mín zú zuì zhòng yào de chuántǒng jié rì chūn jié lái lín zhī qián rén men yào sǎo
春节是中华民族最重要的传统节日。春节来临之前，人们要扫

chén tiē duì lián fàng biān pào
尘、贴对联、放鞭炮。

chūn jié de qián yī tiān shì chù xī jiā rén dōu huì tuán jù zài yì qǐ xiǎng shòu fēng shèng de nián yè fàn
春节的前一天是除夕，家人都会团聚在一起享受丰盛的年夜饭。

chù xī chī jiǎo zǐ shì zhōng guó rén de zhòng yào xí sù jiǎo zǐ shì zuì chuántǒng de shí wù chūn jié dà
除夕吃饺子，是中国人的重要习俗，饺子是最传统的食物。春节大

yuē chí xù tiān rén men dōu yào zǒu qīn fāng yǒu xiāng hù bài nián hái yào shuō guò nián hǎo chūn jié
约持续15天，人们都要走亲访友，相互拜年，还要说“过年好！春节

kuài lè wàn shì rú yì chūn jié shí hái kě yǐ hǎo hǎo xiū xi yí duàn shí jiān hái zǐ men bié xī
快乐，万事如意”。春节时，还可以好好休息一段时间。孩子们特别喜

huān guò jié yīn wéi tā men bù jīn kě yǐ chī dào měi wèi jiā yáo chuān shàng xīn yī fú hái kě yǐ dé
欢过节，因为他们不仅可以吃到美味佳肴、穿上新衣服，还可以得

dào yā suì qián
到压岁钱。



Spring Festival is the most important traditional holiday in China. Before the Spring Festival people clean their houses, put red couplets on their gates, and set off firecrackers to drive away the legendary monster "Nian".

The day before it is Chinese New Year's Eve, family members get reunited and celebrate with sumptuous dinner. Dumplings are the most traditional food in most Chinese family's table. The Spring Festival lasts about 15 days. People visit relatives and friends, express

gratitude “过年好! (Happy new year)” and “春节快乐, 万事如意 (Wish you all the bests)” to each other. People enjoy the Spring Festival with good meals and good rest.

Children like the festival particularly because they can have not only delicious food and wear new clothes, but also get some money from their elders. This money is given to children for good luck.