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day 61 animals

Chinese HSK 5 in 80 days
unit 11 · nature & science

Talk about animals and pets, and describe changes of state with 下来, 下去, 起来, 过来 and 过去.

Pets and animals are a favourite topic with children, neighbours and anyone walking a dog.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
宠物	chǒngwù	pet	现在很多年轻人都养宠物。 Lots of young people have pets these days.
喂	wèi	to feed	我每天下班回家，先喂{wei4-5b}猫。 Every day when I get home from work, the first thing I do is feed the cat.
大象	dàxiàng	elephant	大象的鼻子非常长。 Elephants have very long trunks.
猴子	hóuzi	monkey	猴子在树上跳{tiao4}来跳{tiao4}去。 The monkeys are leaping about in the trees.
兔子	tùzi	rabbit	妹妹养了一只小兔子。 My little sister has a little rabbit.
猪	zhū	pig	这只小猪很可爱。 This piglet is so cute.
鸭子	yāzi	duck	河里有几只鸭子在游泳。 There are a few ducks swimming in the river.
蛇	shé	snake	很多人都怕蛇。 Lots of people are afraid of snakes.
蝴蝶	húdié	butterfly	花园里有很多蝴蝶在飞。 Lots of butterflies are flying around the garden.
昆虫	kūnchóng	insect	蝴蝶也是一种昆虫。 Butterflies are insects too.
虫子	chóngzi	bug, worm	苹果里有一条虫子！ There's a worm in the apple!
翅膀	chìbǎng	wing	小鸟的翅膀受伤了，飞不起来。 The little bird's wing is hurt, so it can't fly.
尾巴	wěiba	tail	大白一看见我就摇尾巴。 Dabai wags his tail as soon as he sees me.
生物	shēngwù	living thing; biology	地球上有很多种生物。 There are many kinds of living things on Earth.
生存	shēngcún	to survive, exist	没有水，生物就无法生存。 Without water, living things can't survive.
静	jìng	quiet, still	夜里很静，只能听到风的声音。 The night is very still; all you can hear is the wind.
丑	chǒu	ugly	这只狗长{zhang3}得有点儿丑，但是很可爱。 This dog is a bit ugly, but very sweet.
弱	ruò	weak	这只小猫身体很弱，要好好照顾。 This kitten is very weak and needs looking after.

高大	gāodà	tall and big	门口有一棵高大的树。 There's a big tall tree by the gate.
大型	dàxíng	large(-scale)	这个动物园里有很多大型动物。 There are lots of large animals in this zoo.
小型	xiǎoxíng	small(-scale), compact	我想养一只小型的狗。 I'd like a small breed of dog.
追	zhuī	to chase, run after	大白在公园里追鸟。 Dabai is chasing birds in the park.
靠	kào	to lean on; rely on; be near	猫靠在我身上睡着{zhao2}了。 The cat fell asleep leaning against me.
碰	pèng	to touch; bump into	别碰那条蛇，很危险！ Don't touch that snake. It's dangerous!
爱护	àihù	to take good care of, cherish	我们应该爱护动物。 We should be kind to animals.

pattern 下来, 下去, 起来, 过来, 过去 for changes

verb / adjective **下来 · 下去 · 起来 · 过来 · 过去**

These direction words can describe a change, not a movement. 下来: something settles or slows (安静下来, 冷下来). 下去: it carries on (坚持下去). 起来: it starts and grows (好起来, 热闹起来). 过来: back to normal (醒过来); 过去: out of it (睡过去).

天气暖和起来了，花园里的蝴蝶也多起来了。 **tiānqì nuǎnhuo qǐlai le huāyuán lǐ de húdié yě duō qǐlai le** It's getting warmer, and there are more butterflies in the garden.

喝了一点儿水，小鸟慢慢醒过来了，翅膀也能动了。 **hē le yìdiǎnr shuǐ xiǎo niǎo màn màn xǐng guolai le chìbǎng yě néng dòng le** After a little water, the bird slowly came round and could move its wings again.

不管多难，我都要坚持下去。 **bùguǎn duō nán wǒ dōu yào jiānchí xiaqu** However hard it is, I'm going to keep going.

dialogue a day at the zoo

little sister 安娜，你看，那头大象多高大啊！
Ānnà nǐ kàn nà tóu dàxiàng duō gāodà a · Anna, look how big that elephant is!

anna 真的！它的尾巴那么小，鼻子却那么长，真有意思。
zhēn de tā de wěiba nàme xiǎo bízi què nàme cháng zhēn yǒu yìsi · It really is! Such a little tail and such a long trunk. Funny, isn't it?

little sister 那边是猴子，它们在树上追来追去，一点儿也不静。
nàbiān shì hóuzi tāmen zài shù shàng zhuī lái zhuī qù yìdiǎnr yě bú jìng · Over there are the monkeys. They're chasing each other round the trees, not quiet at all.

anna 你看，它们吃了东西，就安静下来了。
nǐ kàn tāmen chī le dōngxi jiù ānjìng xialai le · Look, once they've eaten, they settle down.

anna 哈哈。我们去看看小型动物吧，比如兔子和小猪。
hā hā wǒmen qù kàn kan xiǎoxíng dòngwù ba bǐrú tùzi hé xiǎo zhū · Ha ha. Let's go and see the small animals, like the rabbits and the piglets.

little sister 好！不过我不想去看蛇，蛇太丑了，我怕。
hǎo búguò wǒ bù xiǎng qù kàn shé shé tài chǒu le wǒ pà · OK! But I don't want to see the snakes. They're so ugly, I'm scared of them.

anna 别怕，我们不碰它们，只看一看。
bié pà wǒmen bú pèng tāmen zhǐ kàn yi kan · Don't be scared. We won't touch them, we'll just have a look.

little sister 这里写着："请不要喂动物。"为什么不能喂？
zhèlǐ xiě zhe qǐng búyào wèi dòngwù wèi shénme bù néng wèi · It says here: "Please do not feed the animals." Why can't we feed them?

anna 因为人的食物对动物不好。动物园这样做是为了保护这些生物。
yīnwèi rén de shíwù duì dòngwù bù hǎo dòngwùyuán zhèyàng zuò shì wèile bǎohù zhèxiē shēngwù · Because people food is bad for animals. The zoo does it to protect them.

little sister 我们家的宠物大白就什么都吃。它累了就靠在我身上睡觉。
wǒmen jiā de chǒngwù Dàbái jiù shénme dōu chī tā lèi le jiù kào zài wǒ shēn shàng shuìjiào · Our pet Dabai eats anything. When he's tired, he goes to sleep leaning against me.

anna 你看，几只鸭子游过来了！那边还有大型的鸟和各种昆虫，我们去看看吧。
nǐ kàn jǐ zhī yāzi yóu guolai le nàbiān hái yǒu dàxíng de niǎo hé gèzhǒng kūnchóng wǒmen qù kàn kan ba · Look, some ducks are swimming over! There are big birds and all sorts of insects over there too. Let's go and see.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

猪
zhū
pig

虫
chóng
insect, bug

丑
chǒu
ugly

good to know · Measure words for animals: 只 for most small ones (一只猫, 一只鸟), 头 for big ones (一头牛), 条 for long ones (一条蛇, 一条鱼), 匹 for horses. 动物 is any animal; 生物 is any living thing, plants included, and also the school subject biology. 头 also means “first, the first few”: 头一次 the first time, 头两天 the first two days, 头等舱 first class. 毛 counts 角 in speech (一毛钱, ten fen), and as a noun it is fur, hair or feathers: 猫的毛, 毛衣 a wool jumper.

From Dabai’s tail to the elephant’s trunk: now you can chat about animals with anyone.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 62 plants & land

Talk about plants, land and water, and say what something is made up of with 由……组成.

Parks, gardens, farms and landscapes come up on every trip, and in every geography lesson.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
种子	zhǒngzi	seed	春天，农民在地{di4-3}里种{zhong4}下了种子。 In spring the farmers sowed seeds in the fields.
种植	zhòngzhí	to plant, grow (crops)	这个地区主要种植水果。 This area mainly grows fruit.
生长	shēngzhǎng	to grow (of living things)	植物生长需要阳光和水。 Plants need sunlight and water to grow.
果实	guǒshí	fruit (of a plant); fruits of work	秋天，树上的果实都熟了。 In autumn, all the fruit on the trees is ripe.
树木	shùmù	trees	山上的树木越来越多了。 There are more and more trees on the hills.
竹子	zhúzi	bamboo	大熊猫最爱吃竹子。 Giant pandas love eating bamboo most of all.
玫瑰	méigui	rose	母亲节那天，我送了妈妈一束玫瑰。 On Mother's Day I gave Mum a bunch of roses.
木头	mùtou	wood	这张桌子是木头做的。 This table is made of wood.
石头	shítou	stone, rock	河边有很多石头。 There are lots of stones by the river.
沙子	shāzi	sand	孩子们在海边玩沙子。 The children are playing in the sand at the seaside.
土地	tǔdì	land, soil	这里的土地很适合种{zhong4}水果。 The land here is perfect for growing fruit.
地面	dìmiàn	the ground, floor	下雨以后，地面很滑。 After rain the ground is slippery.
陆地	lùdì	land (not sea)	地球上海洋的面积比陆地大得多。 On Earth, the oceans cover a far bigger area than the land.
湖	hú	lake	晚饭以后，我们常常在湖边散步。 After dinner we often go for a walk by the lake.
河流	héliú	river(s)	长江是中国最长的河流。 The Yangtze is China's longest river.
池	chí	pool, pond	这家酒店有一个很大的游泳池。 This hotel has a big swimming pool.

洞	dòng	hole; cave	我的袜子破了一个洞。 I've got a hole in my sock.
沙漠	shāmò	desert	沙漠里很少下雨。 It hardly ever rains in the desert.
地理	dìlǐ	geography	我上中学的时候最喜欢地理课。 At secondary school my favourite lesson was geography.
分布	fēnbù	to be spread over, distributed	这种植物主要分布在中国南方。 This plant is found mainly in southern China.
水分	shuǐfèn	moisture, water content	西瓜里的水分很多。 Watermelons are full of water.
组成	zǔchéng	to make up, form	我们班由二十个学生组成。 Our class is made up of twenty students.
组合	zǔhé	to combine; combination	这两种颜色组合在一起很好看。 These two colours look great together.
面积	miànjī	area (size)	这个公园的面积很大。 This park covers a big area.
摘	zhāi	to pick, pluck; take off	周末我们去农村摘苹果吧。 Let's go apple-picking in the countryside at the weekend.

pattern 由……组成: made up of

the whole | 由 | the parts | 组成

由……组成 says what parts make up a whole: 我们班由二十个学生组成. The whole comes first, 由 introduces the parts, and 组成 closes the phrase. It's a little formal, at home in descriptions, textbooks and the news.

这个公园由三个部分组成：花园、湖和一片树林。 **zhège gōngyuán yóu sān gè bùfen zǔchéng huāyuán hú hé yí piàn shùlín** The park is made up of three parts: a garden, a lake and a wood.

这个小组由两个中国学生和三个外国学生组成。 **zhège xiǎozǔ yóu liǎng gè Zhōngguó xuéshēng hé sān gè wàiguó xuéshēng zǔchéng** The group is made up of two Chinese students and three international students.

水是由什么组成的？ **shuǐ shì yóu shénme zǔchéng de** What is water made of?

dialogue in the botanical garden

professor sun 安娜，这个植物园面积很大，由好几个部分组成。
Ānnà zhège zhíwù yuán miànjī hěn dà yóu hǎo jǐ gè bùfen zǔchéng · Anna, this botanical garden is huge. It's made up of several parts.

anna 我最想看竹子。听说竹子生长得特别快?
wǒ zuì xiǎng kàn zhúzi tīngshuō zhúzi shēngzhǎng de tèbié kuài · I most want to see the bamboo. I hear bamboo grows really fast?

professor sun 对，有的竹子一天能长半米多。中国的竹子主要分布在南方。
duì yǒude zhúzi yì tiān néng zhǎng bàn mǐ duō Zhōngguó de zhúzi zhǔyào fēnbù zài nánfāng · Yes, some kinds can grow more than half a metre in a day. In China, bamboo grows mainly in the south.

anna 那边的玫瑰真漂亮，可以摘一朵吗?
nàbiān de méigui zhēn piàoliang kěyǐ zhāi yì duǒ ma · The roses over there are beautiful. Can I pick one?

professor sun 不行，只能看，不能摘。你看这个水池，旁边的石头都很有意思。
bùxíng zhǐ néng kàn bù néng zhāi nǐ kàn zhège shuǐ chí pángbiān de shítou dōu hěn yǒu yìsi · No, we can look but not pick. Look at this pond: the stones around it are really interesting.

anna 这些玫瑰真是摘也摘不得，碰也碰不得。
zhèxiē méigui zhēn shì zhāi yě zhāi bu de pèng yě pèng bu de · So with these roses you can't pick them and you can't touch them.

anna 这块石头中间有一个洞，像一只眼睛。
zhè kuài shítou zhōngjiān yǒu yí gè dòng xiàng yì zhī yǎnjing · This stone has a hole in the middle, like an eye.

professor sun 这是河流里的石头。水冲了几千年，它才变成这样。
zhè shì héliú lǐ de shítou shuǐ chōng le jǐ qiān nián tā cái biànchéng zhèyàng · It's a river stone. It took thousands of years of water rushing over it to get like this.

anna 那边的植物好像是从沙漠来的，地面上都是沙子。
nàbiān de zhíwù hǎoxiàng shì cóng shāmò lái de dìmiàn shàng dōu shì shāzi · The plants over there look like they're from the desert; the ground is all sand.

professor sun 对。沙漠里水分很少，所以这些植物都很会存水。
duì shāmò lǐ shuǐfèn hěn shǎo suǒyǐ zhèxiē zhíwù dōu hěn huì cún shuǐ · Right. There's very little water in the desert, so these plants are very good at storing it.

anna 我上学的时候没学好地理，今天真是学到了很多!
wǒ shàngxué de shíhou méi xué hǎo dìlǐ jīntiān zhēn shì xué dào le hěn duō · I wasn't very good at geography at school, so I've learnt loads today!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

竹
zhú
bamboo

石
shí
stone



湖 hú lake	湖	湖	湖	湖	湖					

good to know · 种 has two readings: zhǒng in 种子 (seed) and 这种 (this kind), zhòng as the verb “to plant” (种树, 种植). Many nouns for materials take a light 子 or 头: 沙子 sand, 石头 stone, 木头 wood, 竹子 bamboo. 组 isn’t only a noun (小组 a group): as a verb it means “to form, put together” (组个小组), and as a measure word “a set” (一组照片, 两组种子).

Seeds, stones, rivers and roses: you can now describe the land around you, and what it’s made of.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 63 the power of nature

Talk about storms, earthquakes and natural resources, and use 有着 for what something has in a formal way.

Weather warnings, the news and science lessons all talk about the power of nature.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
地震	dìzhèn	earthquake	发生地震的时候，不要坐电梯。 Don't use the lift during an earthquake.
规律	guīlǜ	pattern, law; regular	他的生活很有规律，每天十点睡觉。 He lives a very regular life and goes to bed at ten every night.
燃烧	ránshāo	to burn	木头燃烧的时候会产生很多烟。 Burning wood gives off a lot of smoke.
危害	wēihài	to harm, endanger; harm	吸烟危害健康。 Smoking harms your health.
空中	kōngzhōng	in the air, in the sky	几只鸟在空中飞来飞去。 A few birds are flying back and forth in the sky.
恢复	huīfù	to recover, be restored	地震以后，这里的生活慢慢恢复了正常。 After the earthquake, life here slowly went back to normal.
损害	sǔnhài	to damage, harm	长时间看手机|会损害眼睛。 Looking at your phone for hours can damage your eyes.
消失	xiāoshī	to disappear, vanish	太阳出来以后，雾很快就消失了。 Once the sun came out, the fog soon disappeared.
形成	xíngchéng	to form, take shape	好习惯需要很长时间才能形成。 Good habits take a long time to form.
化	huà	to melt; -ise, -ify	太阳一出来，雪就化了。 As soon as the sun came out, the snow melted.
强大	qiángdà	powerful, mighty	大自然的力量非常强大。 The power of nature is enormous.
存在	cúnzài	to exist	这个问题一直存在，可是没有人解决。 This problem has always been there, but nobody has solved it.
来源	láiyuán	source, origin	这条河是城市用水的主要来源。 This river is the city's main source of water.
资源	zīyuán	resources	水资源非常宝贵，我们要节约用水。 Water is precious, so we should use it carefully.
原	yuán	original, former	原计划明天出发，因为下雨推迟了。 We were meant to leave tomorrow, but it's been put off because of the rain.
紧	jǐn	tight; tense	这双鞋太紧了，穿着不舒服。 These shoes are too tight; they're uncomfortable.
打破	dǎpò	to break, smash	她打破了世界纪录。 She broke the world record.

断	duàn	to break, snap; cut off	大风把很多树都吹断了。 The strong wind snapped lots of trees.
漏	lòu	to leak	我家的房子漏水了，得{dei3}找人来修。 My flat has a leak, and I need to get someone in to fix it.
玻璃	bōli	glass	窗户的玻璃被风给吹破了。 The wind broke the window pane.
厚度	hòudù	thickness	这种玻璃的厚度是两厘米。 This glass is two centimetres thick.
迅速	xùnsù	rapid, swift	警察迅速赶到了现场。 The police quickly arrived on the scene.
重大	zhòngdà	major, significant	这是一个重大的发现。 This is a major discovery.
有限	yǒuxiàn	limited	地球上的资源是有限的。 The Earth's resources are limited.
隔	gé	to separate; be apart	我们两家只{zhi3}隔一条马路。 Our two homes are just across the road from each other.

pattern 有着: has, possesses (written style)

subject | **有着** | **describing word + noun**

有着 is a written way to say 有 "has", used for abstract or impressive things: 有着三千年的历史, 有着重大的影响, 有着强大的力量. The noun usually has a describing word in front. In a chat, plain 有 sounds more natural.

这条河是城市用水的来源，有着重要的作用。 **zhè tiáo hé shì chéngshì yòng shuǐ de láiyuán yǒuzhe zhòngyào de zuòyòng** This river is the city's water source and plays an important role.

地震对人们的生活有着重大的影响。 **dìzhèn duì rénmen de shēnghuó yǒuzhe zhòngdà de yǐngxiǎng** Earthquakes have a major impact on people's lives.

森林对地球有着重要的作用，可是很多森林正在消失。 **sēnlín duì dìqiú yǒuzhe zhòngyào de zuòyòng kěshì hěn duō sēnlín zhèngzài xiāoshī** Forests matter enormously to the planet, but many are disappearing.

dialogue after the storm

xiaoming 安娜，昨天晚上的暴雨，你没事吧?
Ānnà zuótiān wǎnshang de bàoyǔ nǐ méishì ba · Anna, are you OK after last night's storm?

anna 我没事，可是窗户的玻璃被风给打破了，房子还漏水。
wǒ méishì kěshì chuānghu de bōli bèi fēng gěi dǎpò le fángzi hái lòu shuǐ · I'm fine, but the wind broke a window, and the flat's leaking.

xiaoming 天啊！这种玻璃厚度不够，以后得换厚一点儿的。
tiān a zhè zhǒng bōli hòudù búgòu yǐhòu děi huàn hòu yìdiǎnr de · Oh no! That glass isn't thick enough. You'll need thicker glass.

anna 新闻说，这场暴雨对交通有着重大的影响，很多路都断了。
xīnwén shuō zhè chǎng bàoyǔ duì jiāotōng yǒuzhe zhòngdà de yǐngxiǎng hěn duō lù dōu duàn le · The news says the storm had a big impact on transport; lots of roads were cut off.

xiaoming 是啊，我在地铁站被困了两个小时，又困又饿。
shì a wǒ zài dìtiě zhàn bèi kùn le liǎng gè xiǎoshí yòu kùn yòu è · Yes, I was stuck in a metro station for two hours, tired and hungry.

anna 原计划今天去爬山，现在只好取消了。这么大的雨是怎么形成的?
yuán jìhuà jīntiān qù pá shān xiànzài zhǐhǎo qǔxiāo le zhème dà de yǔ shì zěnme xíngchéng de · We were meant to go hiking today; now we'll have to cancel. How does such heavy rain form?

xiaoming 热空气遇到冷空气，就会形成暴雨。这种情况在夏天一直存在，很有规律。
rè kōngqì yùdào lěng kōngqì jiù huì xíngchéng bàoyǔ zhè zhǒng qíngkuàng zài xiàtiān yìzhí cúnzài hěn yǒu guīlǜ · When hot air meets cold air, you get a storm. It happens every summer, quite regularly.

anna 大自然的力量太强大了，暴雨的危害真不小。
dàzìrán de lìliàng tài qiángdà le bàoyǔ de wēihài zhēn bù xiǎo · Nature is so powerful. Storms really do a lot of damage.

xiaoming 好在雨停以后，城市迅速恢复了正常。
hǎo zài yǔ tíng yǐhòu chéngshì xùnsù huīfù le zhèngcháng · Luckily, once the rain stopped, the city got back to normal quickly.

anna 你看，空中的云都消失了，太阳出来了。
nǐ kàn kōngzhōng de yún dōu xiāoshī le tàiyáng chūlái le · Look, the clouds have all gone, and the sun's out.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

震
zhèn
to shake

燃
rán
to burn

good to know · 有着 belongs to writing and formal speech. In a chat, 这座城市有三千多年的历史 sounds more natural. 断 is for things that snap or are cut off: 树断了, 路断了, 电断了 (the power's gone). 破 is for things that break open or crack: 玻璃破了. 困 "sleepy" is also a verb, "to trap": 被困在路上 stuck on the road, 被困了两个小时 trapped for two hours. 又困又饿 uses both: stuck, and sleepy too.

Storms, quakes and resources: now you can follow the weather warnings and the science pages.
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day 64 going green

Talk about recycling and greener habits, and show both sides of one thing with X是它，Y也是它.

Rubbish sorting is now part of daily life in many Chinese cities, and green topics come up everywhere.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
分类	fēnlèi	to sort, classify	我们小区要求垃圾分类。 Our estate asks everyone to sort their rubbish.
回收	huíshōu	to recycle, collect back	这些塑料瓶子可以回收。 These plastic bottles can be recycled.
改善	gǎishàn	to improve (conditions)	这几年，城市的空气改善了很多。 In the last few years the city's air has got much better.
改进	gǎijìn	to improve (a method, a product)	我们的工作方法还需要改进。 Our way of working still needs improving.
保留	bǎoliú	to keep, preserve	这条街保留了很多老房子。 This street has kept lots of its old houses.
收集	shōují	to collect, gather	她喜欢收集各个国家的邮票。 She likes collecting stamps from all over the world.
珍贵	zhēnguì	precious, valuable	这些照片对我们来说非常珍贵。 These photos are very precious to us.
有利	yǒulì	beneficial, favourable	这个计划对大家都有利。 This plan is good for everyone.
不利	bùlì	unfavourable, bad (for)	天气不好，对比赛很不利。 The bad weather is bad news for the match.
光明	guāngmíng	bright; light	我相信我们的未来是光明的。 I believe our future is bright.
未来	wèilái	future; coming	未来的城市会是什么样子? What will the cities of the future be like?
长远	chángyuǎn	long-term	保护环境是一个长远的计划。 Protecting the environment is a long-term plan.
当前	dāngqián	current, present	当前最重要的问题是节约用水。 The most important issue at the moment is saving water.
调整	tiáozhěng	to adjust	我们需要调整一下时间。 We need to adjust the timing a bit.
加深	jiāshēn	to deepen	这次活动加深了我们对环保的了解。 The event deepened our understanding of protecting the environment.
缩短	suōduǎn	to shorten, cut down	坐高铁大大缩短了路上的时间。 Taking the high-speed train has cut the journey time enormously.

更换	gēnghuàn	to replace, change	这些旧灯需要更换了。 These old lights need replacing.
优良	yōuliáng	fine, excellent	这是一个优良的品种。 This is a fine variety.
优质	yōuzhì	high-quality	这家店只{zhi3}卖优质水果。 This shop only sells top-quality fruit.
投	tóu	to throw, put in	请把瓶子投进这个垃圾桶。 Please put the bottles in this bin.
围	wéi	to surround, gather round	孩子们围着老师问问题。 The children gathered round the teacher, asking questions.
移	yí	to move, shift	我们把桌子往左边移一下吧。 Let's move the table a little to the left.
结	jié	knot; to tie	袋子上打了一个结{jie2-5}。 The bag has been tied in a knot.
固定	gùdìng	fixed; to fix	我每个月都有固定的收入。 I have a fixed income every month.
剪	jiǎn	to cut (with scissors)	我想去剪头发。 I'd like to get my hair cut.

pattern X是它，Y也是它: the same thing does both

X的 **是它，** **Y的** **也是它**

X是它，Y也是它 says one and the same thing is behind two opposite results: 让人高兴的是它，让人难过的也是它. 它 points back to the thing you're talking about. It's a neat way to show both sides of something.

手机，帮我们的是它，浪费我们时间的也是它。 **shǒujī bāng wǒmen de shì tā làngfèi wǒmen shíjiān de yě shì tā** Phones: they help us, and they waste our time.

汽车，给生活带来方便的是它，带来污染的也是它。 **qìchē gěi shēnghuó dài lái fāngbiàn de shì tā dài lái wūrǎn de yě shì tā** Cars make life easier, and they also bring pollution.

dialogue the new rubbish rules

professor sun 安娜，我们小区的垃圾都要分类了，你知道吗？
Ānnà wǒmen xiǎoqū de lājī dōu yào fēnlèi le nǐ zhīdào ma · Anna, did you know all the rubbish on our estate has to be sorted now?

anna 知道。我收集了一些塑料瓶子，可以回收吗？
zhīdào wǒ shōují le yìxiē sùliào píngzi kěyǐ huíshōu ma · Yes. I've collected some plastic bottles. Can they be recycled?

professor sun 可以，投到那个桶里就行。旧衣服放到这个箱子里，会送给需要的人。
kěyǐ tóu dào nàge tǒng lǐ jiù xíng jiù yīfu fàng dào zhège xiāngzi lǐ huì sòng gěi xūyào de rén · Yes, just put them in that bin. Old clothes go in this box; they're given to people who need them.

anna 大家都围在那儿干什么？
dàjiā dōu wéi zài nàr gàn shénme · Why is everyone crowding round over there?

professor sun 物业在发环保袋。他们还调整了扔垃圾的时间，每天是固定的：早上七点到九点。
wùyè zài fā huánbǎo dài tāmen hái tiáozhěng le rēng lājī de shíjiān měi tiān shì gùdìng de zǎoshang qī diǎn dào jiǔ diǎn · The property office is giving out eco bags. They've changed the rubbish times too: fixed hours, seven to nine every morning.

anna 塑料袋就是这样：方便我们的是它，污染环境的也是它。
sùliào dài jiùshì zhèyàng fāngbiàn wǒmen de shì tā wūrǎn huánjìng de yě shì tā · Plastic bags are like that: they make life easy for us, and they pollute the environment.

anna 这样对环境有利，可是对上班的人有点儿不利。
zhèyàng duì huánjìng yǒulì kěshì duì shàngbān de rén yǒudiǎnr búlì · That's good for the environment, but a bit awkward for people going to work.

professor sun 是啊，大家提了意见，物业说会改进，还会更换新的垃圾桶，把它们移到门口。
shì a dàjiā tí le yìjiàn wùyè shuō huì gǎijìn hái huì gēnghuàn xīn de lājī tǒng bǎ tāmen yí dào ménkǒu · Yes, people complained, and the office says it'll make changes: new bins, moved to the gate.

anna 太好了，这样就缩短了我们走的路。
tài hǎo le zhèyàng jiù suōduǎn le wǒmen zǒu de lù · Great, that'll shorten the walk for us.

professor sun 当前最重要的是养成好习惯。从长远看，这能改善我们的环境，对孩子们的未来也很重要。
dāngqián zuì zhòngyào de shì yǎngchéng hǎo xíguàn cóng chángyuǎn kàn zhè néng gǎishàn wǒmen de huánjìng duì háizimen de wèilái yě hěn zhòngyào · What matters now is building good habits. In the long run, it'll improve our environment, and it matters for our children's future.

anna 我相信，只要大家一起努力，未来一定是光明的！
wǒ xiāngxìn zhǐyào dàjiā yìqǐ nǔlì wèilái yídìng shì guāngmíng de · I'm sure that if we all pitch in, the future will be bright!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

未
wèi
not yet

固
gù
solid, firm

good to know · 更换 is the formal 换: you'll see it on notices and signs. In a chat, just say 换. 投 means "to throw in, put in": 投进垃圾桶. You'll also meet it in 投票 (to vote) and 投入 (to put in money or effort).

Sorting, recycling, improving: you can now join the green conversation, at home and on your estate. Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 65 in the lab

Talk about science, research and inventions, and link two verb phrases with no linking word for cause, contrast or condition.

Science and technology are in the news every day, and in every conversation about the future.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
实验	shíyàn	experiment	我们今天在课上做了一个化学实验。 We did a chemistry experiment in class today.
实验室	shíyànshì	laboratory	他每天在实验室工作十个小时。 He works ten hours a day in the lab.
试验	shìyàn	to test, try out; trial	这种新药还在试验阶段。 This new medicine is still at the trial stage.
化学	huàxué	chemistry	化学是研究物质变化的科学。 Chemistry is the science of how substances change.
物理	wùlǐ	physics	我物理不太好，但是数学还不错。 I'm not great at physics, but I'm all right at maths.
物质	wùzhì	matter, substance; material	水是由什么物质组成的? What is water made of?
成分	chéngfèn	ingredient, component	这种饮料里有什么成分? What's in this drink?
科研	kēyán	(scientific) research	她大学毕业以后一直在做科研工作。 Since graduating, she's been working in research.
研发	yánfā	to develop (R&D)	这家公司正在研发一种新手机。 This company is developing a new phone.
研制	yánzhì	to develop, make (a product)	科学家们研制出了一种新药。 Scientists have developed a new medicine.
调研	diàoyán	to research (in the field)	我们下个月去农村做调研。 Next month we're going to the countryside to do field research.
发明	fāmíng	to invent; invention	纸是中国人发明的。 Paper was invented in China.
创新	chuàngxīn	to innovate; innovation	一个公司要发展，就得{dei3}不断创新。 To grow, a company has to keep innovating.
创造	chuàngzào	to create, make	她在比赛中创造了新的世界纪录。 She set a new world record in the competition.
开发	kāifā	to develop (land, products)	这个地区正在开发旅游资源。 This area is developing its tourist attractions.
设计	shèjì	to design; design	安娜在一家设计公司工作。 Anna works at a design company.
工程	gōngchéng	engineering; (big) project	这座桥是一个很大的工程。 This bridge was a huge engineering project.

引进	yǐnjìn	to bring in (from abroad)	我们公司从国外引进了新技术。 Our company brought in new technology from abroad.
空间	kōngjiān	space, room	这个房间不大，可是空间用得很好。 This room isn't big, but the space is used well.
测	cè	to measure, test	护士给我测了一下体温。 The nurse took my temperature.
测试	cèshì	to test; test	新手机发布前要经过很多次测试。 A new phone goes through a lot of testing before it's launched.
含	hán	to contain; hold in the mouth	这种水果含的糖很少。 This fruit has very little sugar in it.
含有	hányǒu	to contain	牛奶含有丰富的营养。 Milk is rich in nutrients.
标志	biāozhì	sign, symbol; to mark	这个标志的意思是“禁止停车”。 This sign means “No parking”.
性质	xìngzhì	nature, character (of a thing)	这两件事的性质完全不一样。 These two things are completely different in nature.

pattern two verb phrases in a row: cause, contrast or condition

subject **verb phrase 1** **verb phrase 2**

Two verb phrases can sit side by side with no linking word, and the link is understood: cause (他生病住院了 he got ill and went into hospital), contrast (他有钱不花 he has money but won't spend it) or condition (有问题找我 if there's a problem, come to me). Spoken Chinese loves it: short and clear.

他生病住院了，这个实验只好推迟。 **tā shēngbìng zhùyuàn le zhège shíyàn zhǐhǎo tuīchí** He's ill in hospital, so the experiment has to be put off.

你有问题找小明，他就在实验室。 **nǐ yǒu wèntí zhǎo Xiǎomíng tā jiù zài shíyànshì** If you have a question, ask Xiaoming. He's right there in the lab.

她有好的想法不说，大家都不知道。 **tā yǒu hǎo de xiǎngfǎ bù shuō dàjiā dōu bù zhīdào** She has good ideas but won't share them, so nobody knows.

dialogue in the lab

anna 小明，这就是我们公司新的实验室？空间真大！
Xiǎomíng zhè jiùshì wǒmen gōngsī xīn de shíyànshì kōngjiān zhēn dà · Xiaoming, so this is our company's new lab? There's so much space!

xiaoming 对，我们在这儿研发新产品。最近在研制一种能测空气质量的小设备。
duì wǒmen zài zhèr yánfā xīn chǎnpǐn zuìjìn zài yánzhì yì zhǒng néng cè kōngqì zhìliàng de xiǎo shèbèi · Yes, this is where we develop new products. At the moment we're working on a little device that measures air quality.

anna 听起来很有意思。它是怎么工作的？
tīng qǐlai hěn yǒu yìsi tā shì zěnme gōngzuò de · Sounds interesting. How does it work?

xiaoming 空气里含有很多物质。设备能分析它们的成分，然后告诉你空气好不好。
kōngqì lǐ hányǒu hěn duō wùzhì shèbèi néng fēnxī tāmen de chéngfèn ránhòu gàosu nǐ kōngqì hǎo bu hǎo · The air contains lots of substances. The device analyses what's in it and tells you whether the air is good or not.

anna 这要用到很多化学和物理知识吧？
zhè yào yòng dào hěn duō huàxué hé wùlǐ zhīshi ba · That must take a lot of chemistry and physics?

xiaoming 对，这是一个大工程。我们从国外引进了一些技术，自己也做了很多创新。
duì zhè shì yí gè dà gōngchéng wǒmen cóng guó wài yǐnjìn le yìxiē jìshù zìjǐ yě zuò le hěn duō chuàngxīn · Yes, it's a big project. We brought in some technology from abroad, and we've made a lot of innovations of our own.

anna 那测试的结果怎么样？
nà cèshì de jiéguǒ zěnmeyàng · So how did the testing go?

xiaoming 上个月做了一次试验，结果不太好，我们又调整了设计。有问题大家一起想办法。
shàng gè yuè zuò le yí cì shìyàn jiéguǒ bú tài hǎo wǒmen yòu tiáozhěng le shèjì yǒu wèntí dàjiā yìqǐ xiǎng bànfǎ · We ran a trial last month and the results weren't great, so we changed the design. When there's a problem, we all work on it together.

anna 我觉得你们做的不只是一个产品，还是一种发明创造。
wǒ juéde nǐmen zuò de bù zhǐshì yí gè chǎnpǐn hái shì yì zhǒng fāmíng chuàngzào · I think what you're making isn't just a product; it's a real invention.

xiaoming 谢谢！做科研就是这样，失败了再来。下个月我们还要去几个城市做调研。
xièxie zuò kēyán jiùshì zhèyàng shībài le zài lái xià gè yuè wǒmen hái yào qù jǐ gè chéngshì zuò diàoyán · Thanks! That's research: if it fails, you try again. Next month we're off to a few cities to do field research.

good to know · Chinese often leaves out the linking word: 有问题找我 means 如果有问题，就找我. Context does the work. 研发, 研制 and 开发 overlap: 研发 is R&D in general, 研制 is to develop a specific thing (a medicine, a material), 开发 is to develop products, software or land.

Experiments, trials, inventions: you can now talk about how new things are made.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

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day 66 mission: the science fair

Chinese HSK 5 in 80 days
unit 11 · nature & science

Follow a science-fair project from the first idea to the judges: plants, animals, nature, recycling and the lab.

Explaining an experiment is the best test of your science words. Everything from this unit comes together here.

chapter 1 the big idea

little sister 哥哥，我想参加市里的科学比赛，可是还没有好主意。
gēge wǒ xiǎng cānjiā shì lǐ de kēxué bǐsài kěshì hái méiyǒu hǎo zhǔyi · I want to enter the city science fair, but I haven't got a good idea yet.

xiaoming 你可以做一个关于植物的实验，比如看看水分对种子生长的影响。
nǐ kěyǐ zuò yí gè guānyú zhíwù de shíyàn bǐrú kàn kan shuǐfèn duì zhǒngzi shēngzhǎng de yǐngxiǎng · You could do an experiment on plants, like seeing how water affects how seeds grow.

little sister 好主意！我种两组种子，一组每天浇水，一组不浇。
hǎo zhǔyi wǒ zhòng liǎng zǔ zhǒngzi yì zǔ měi tiān jiāo shuǐ yì zǔ bù jiāo · Great idea! I'll plant two sets of seeds: water one every day, and not the other.

anna 还可以加一组用回收的水，就是洗菜以后的水。
hái kěyǐ jiā yì zǔ yòng huíshōu de shuǐ jiùshì xǐ cài yǐhòu de shuǐ · You could add a third set using recycled water, the water left after washing vegetables.

xiaoming 植物的生长跟土地、水和阳光都有关系，三组种子要放在一个地方。
zhíwù de shēngzhǎng gēn tǔdì shuǐ hé yángguāng dōu yǒu guānxì sān zǔ zhǒngzi yào fàng zài yí gè dìfang · How a plant grows depends on the soil, water and sunlight, so the three sets of seeds need to be in the same place.

anna 我小时候在花园里种过玫瑰，还摘过自己种的果实呢。
wǒ xiǎoshíhou zài huāyuán lǐ zhòng guo méigui hái zhāi guo zìjǐ zhòng de guǒshí ne · When I was little I grew roses in the garden, and I even picked fruit I'd grown myself.

little sister 我还要跟两个同学组一个小组，一起做。
wǒ hái yào gēn liǎng gè tóngxué zǔ yí gè xiǎozǔ yìqǐ zuò · And I'll get together with two classmates and form a group to do it together.

little sister 太好了！这样我的实验就由三个部分组成。
tài hǎo le zhèyàng wǒ de shíyàn jiù yóu sān gè bùfen zǔchéng · Brilliant! Then my experiment will have three parts.

xiaoming 有问题找我，我们实验室有很多测水的设备。
yǒu wèntí zhǎo wǒ wǒmen shíyànshì yǒu hěn duō cè shuǐ de shèbèi · If you need anything, ask me. Our lab has loads of equipment for testing water.

chapter 2 at the lab

xiaoming 我们先测一下这三种水的成分。
wǒmen xiān cè yíxià zhè sān zhǒng shuǐ de chéngfèn · First let's test what's in these three kinds of water.

xiaoming 我们公司在研发一种测水的设备，你的实验刚好可以帮我们测试。上个星期我们也做了一次试验。
wǒmen gōngsī zài yánfā yì zhǒng cè shuǐ de shèbèi nǐ de shíyàn gānghǎo kěyǐ bāng wǒmen cèshì shàng gè xīngqī wǒmen yě zuò le yí cì shìyàn · Our company is developing a device that tests water, and your experiment is just the thing to help us test it. We ran a trial last week too.

little sister 这三种水的性质一样吗?
zhè sān zhǒng shuǐ de xìngzhì yíyàng ma · Are these three kinds of water the same in nature?

little sister 洗菜的水含有什么物质？对植物有利吗?
xǐ cài de shuǐ hányǒu shénme wùzhì duì zhíwù yǒulì ma · What does the vegetable water contain? Is it good for plants?

xiaoming 里面有一点儿营养，所以对植物是有利的。不过放久了就不好了。
lǐmiàn yǒu yìdiǎnr yíngyǎng suǒyǐ duì zhíwù shì yǒulì de búguò fàng jiǔ le jiù bù hǎo le · It has a few nutrients in it, so it's good for plants. But if you leave it too long, it goes bad.

little sister 第一组的植物已经长得很高了，第二组的叶子慢慢变成了黄色。
dì yī zǔ de zhíwù yǐjīng zhǎng de hěn gāo le dì èr zǔ de yèzi màn màn biànchéng le huángsè · The first set of plants is already tall, and the leaves of the second set are slowly turning yellow.

little sister 洗菜的水是我每天收集的，我把它们分类放好了。我还把塑料瓶子剪开，种上了种子。
xǐ cài de shuǐ shì wǒ měi tiān shōují de wǒ bǎ tāmen fēnlèi fàng hǎo le wǒ hái bǎ sùliào píngzi jiǎn kāi zhòng shàng le zhǒngzi · I collect the vegetable water every day and sort it. I also cut open some plastic bottles and planted seeds in them.

xiaoming 很好。不过浇水的时间也要调整一下，水太多对植物不利。
hěn hǎo búguò jiāo shuǐ de shíjiān yě yào tiáozhěng yíxià shuǐ tài duō duì zhíwù búlì · Good. But you need to adjust when you water them too: too much water is bad for plants.

xiaoming 这说明没有水，植物就无法生存。
zhè shuōmíng méiyǒu shuǐ zhíwù jiù wúfǎ shēngcún · That shows that without water, plants can't survive.

little sister 可是第三组的叶子刚开始很弱，现在又好起来了！
kěshì dì sān zǔ de yèzi gāng kāishǐ hěn ruò xiànzài yòu hǎo qǐlai le · But the leaves in the third set were weak at first, and now they're getting better!

xiaoming 很好。只要你每天记录下来，坚持下去，结果一定很有意思。
hěn hǎo zhǐyào nǐ měi tiān jìlù xialai jiānchí xiaqu jiéguǒ yídìng hěn yǒu yìsi · Great. As long as you write it all down every day and keep going, the results will be really interesting.

little sister 我长大了也想学化学和物理，发明新东西！
wǒ zhǎng dà le yě xiǎng xué huàxué hé wùlǐ fāmíng xīn dōngxi · When I grow up, I want to study chemistry and physics too, and invent new things!

xiaoming 好啊！这个实验室的空间很大，设计也很新，很多设备是从国外引进的。下个月我们还要去农村调研，开发一个新工程。
hǎo a zhège shíyànshì de kōngjiān hěn dà shèjì yě hěn xīn hěn duō shèbèi shì cóng guó wài yǐnjìn de xià gè yuè wǒmen hái yào qù nóngcūn diàoyán kāifā yí gè xīn gōngchéng · Great! This lab has lots of space and a brand-new design, and much of the equipment was brought in from abroad. Next month we're going out to the countryside for field research, to develop a new project.

chapter 3 the storm

little sister 妈妈！外面刮大风了，我的植物还在阳台上！
māma wàimiàn guā dà fēng le wǒ de zhíwù hái zài yángtái shàng · Mum! There's a gale outside, and my plants are still on the balcony!

ms zhang 你看，空中都是云，风把树都吹断了。
nǐ kàn kōngzhōng dōu shì yún fēng bǎ shù dōu chuī duàn le · Look, the sky is full of cloud, and the wind has snapped trees.

little sister 窗户的玻璃会不会被打破？
chuānghu de bōli huì bu huì bèi dǎpò · Will the window glass get broken?

ms zhang 这种玻璃的厚度够，不会的。不过要把窗户关紧！
zhè zhǒng bōli de hòudù gòu bú huì de búguò yào bǎ chuānghu guān jǐn · This glass is thick enough: it won't. But shut the windows tight!

ms zhang 别急，我们迅速把它们移到屋子里。小心玻璃！
bié jí wǒmen xùnsù bǎ tāmen yí dào wūzi lǐ xiǎoxīn bōli · Don't panic. Let's move them inside, quickly. Mind the glass!

ms zhang 下大雨的时候，要时刻注意安全。
xià dà yǔ de shíhou yào shíkè zhùyì ānquán · When it's pouring, always keep safety in mind.

xiaoming 妈妈，我回来了！我刚才在地铁站被困了一个小时，雨水还从上面漏下来。
māma wǒ huílái le wǒ gāngcái zài dìtiě zhàn bèi kùn le yí gè xiǎoshí yǔshuǐ hái cóng shàngmiàn lòu xialai · Mum, I'm back! I was stuck at the metro station for an hour just now, with rain leaking in from above.

little sister 这种暴雨是怎么形成的？
zhè zhǒng bàoyǔ shì zěnme xíngchéng de · How do storms like this form?

xiaoming 热空气遇到冷空气，就会形成暴雨，这是一种规律。
rè kōngqì yùdào lěng kōngqì jiù huì xíngchéng bàoyǔ zhè shì yì zhǒng guīlǜ · When hot air meets cold air, a storm forms: it's a natural pattern.

ms zhang 暴雨对植物有很大的危害，也会损害房子。
bàoyǔ duì zhíwù yǒu hěn dà de wēihài yě huì sǔnhài fángzi · Storms do a lot of harm to plants, and they damage houses too.

little sister 糟糕，第二组的盒子被风给吹坏了。
zāogāo dì èr zǔ de hézi bèi fēng gěi chuī huài le · Oh no, the wind has wrecked the box for the second set.

ms zhang 没关系，植物没有受伤。我们用木头做一个新的，把它固定好。
méi guānxi zhíwù méiyǒu shòushāng wǒmen yòng mùtou zuò yí gè xīn de bǎ tā gùdìng hǎo · Never mind, the plants aren't hurt. We'll make a new one out of wood and fix it in place properly.

little sister 大自然有着这么强大的力量，我今天真的体会到了。
dàzìrán yǒuzhe zhème qiángdà de lìliàng wǒ jīntiān zhēn de tǐhuì dào le · Nature really is that powerful. I've felt it today.

ms zhang 是啊。给植物带来生命的是它，带来危险的也是它。
shì a gěi zhíwù dài lái shēngmìng de shì tā dài lái wēixiǎn de yě shì tā · Yes. It's what gives plants life, and it's what puts them in danger.

little sister 我把三组种子隔开了，为的是不让它们互相影响。
wǒ bǎ sān zǔ zhǒngzi gé kāi le wèi de shì bú ràng tāmen hùxiāng yǐngxiǎng · I keep the three sets of seeds apart so they don't affect each other.

little sister 风停了，我的心也终于静下来了。
fēng tíng le wǒ de xīn yě zhōngyú jìng xialai le · The wind has dropped, and I've finally calmed down too.

chapter 4 in front of the judges

professor sun 同学，你好。今天由我来评你们的作品。请介绍一下你的实验。
tóngxué nǐhǎo jīntiān yóu wǒ lái píng nǐmen de zuòpǐn qǐng jièshào yíxià nǐ de shíyàn · Hello. I'm judging the projects today. Please tell me about your experiment.

little sister 孙教授好！我的实验由三组种子组成，研究水对植物生长的影响。
Sūnjiàoshòu hǎo wǒ de shíyàn yóu sān zǔ zhǒngzi zǔchéng yánjiū shuǐ duì zhíwù shēngzhǎng de yǐngxiǎng · Hello, Professor Sun! My experiment uses three sets of seeds and looks at how water affects plant growth.

little sister 今天早上起来，云都消失了，城市很快恢复了正常。我的植物也没事！
jīntiān zǎoshang qǐlái yún dōu xiāoshī le chéngshì hěn kuài huīfù le zhèngcháng wǒ de zhíwù yě méishì · When I got up this morning the clouds had all gone, and the city was quickly back to normal. My plants are fine too!

professor sun 第三组用的是什么水？
dì sān zǔ yòng de shì shénme shuǐ · What water did you use for the third set?

little sister 是洗菜的水。结果说明，回收的水也能让植物长得很好。
shì xǐ cài de shuǐ jiéguǒ shuōmíng huíshōu de shuǐ yě néng ràng zhíwù zhǎng de hěn hǎo · Water from washing vegetables. The results show that recycled water can also help plants grow well.

professor sun 你的实验较上一届的作品更有创新。
nǐ de shíyàn jiào shàng yí jiè de zuòpǐn gèng yǒu chuàngxīn · Your experiment is more innovative than last year's entries.

professor sun 很有创新！水资源是有限的，这个发现对我们的生活很有用。
hěn yǒu chuàngxīn shuǐ zīyuán shì yǒuxiàn de zhège fāxiàn duì wǒmen de shēnghuó hěn yǒuyòng · Very innovative! Water is a limited resource, so this finding is really useful in daily life.

professor sun 水的来源有很多，雨水是最重要的一种。当前城市的水不够用，从长远看，回收水能改善我们的环境。这个发现有着重大的意义。
shuǐ de láiyuán yǒu hěn duō yǔshuǐ shì zuì zhòngyào de yì zhǒng dāngqián chéngshì de shuǐ búgòu yòng cóng chángyuǎn kàn huíshōu shuǐ néng gǎishàn wǒmen de huánjìng zhège fāxiàn yǒuzhe zhòngdà de yìyì · Water comes from many sources, and rain is the most important. Cities are short of water right now; in the long run, recycled water can improve our environment. This finding is really significant.

little sister 原计划我想用雪水，可是北京的雪早就化了。
yuán jìhuà wǒ xiǎng yòng xuě shuǐ kěshì Běijīng de xuě zǎo jiù huà le · My original plan was to use snow water, but Beijing's snow melted long ago.

professor sun 你的方法还可以改进，比如更换一种优质的种子，或者缩短测试的时间。这一带的河流和湖里的水，也可以这样研究。
nǐ de fāngfǎ hái kěyǐ gǎijìn bǐrú gēnghuàn yì zhǒng yōuzhì de zhǒngzi huòzhě suōduǎn cèshì de shíjiān zhè yídài de héliú hé hú lǐ de shuǐ yě kěyǐ zhèyàng yánjiū · Your method could still be improved: for example, use a higher-quality seed, or shorten the test. You could study the water in the rivers and lakes round here the same way.

professor sun 中国的竹子主要分布在南方，沙漠里的植物都很会存水。地球上陆地的面积不大，大部分是海水，能喝的水很少，所以更珍贵。
Zhōngguó de zhúzi zhǔyào fēnbù zài nánfāng shāmò lǐ de zhíwù dōu hěn huì cún shuǐ dìqiú shàng lùdì de miànjī bú dà dà bùfen shì hǎi shuǐ néng hē de shuǐ hěn shǎo suǒyǐ gèng zhēnguì · China's bamboo grows mainly in the south, and desert plants are very good at storing water. Land covers only a small part of the Earth; most of it is sea, and there's very little water we can drink, which makes it all the more precious.

little sister 这次实验加深了我对环保的了解。我会把记录都保留下来。
zhè cì shíyàn jiāshēn le wǒ duì huánbǎo de liǎojiě wǒ huì bǎ jìlù dōu bǎoliú xialai · This experiment has deepened my understanding of protecting the environment. I'll keep all my records.

professor sun 你看，很多人都围过来看你的作品呢。你们这一代人一定能创造更好的未来。
nǐ kàn hěn duō rén dōu wéi guolai kàn nǐ de zuòpǐn ne nǐmen zhè yídài rén yídìng néng chuàngzào gèng hǎo de wèilái · Look, lots of people are crowding round to see your project. Your generation is sure to create a better future.

little sister 谢谢！为了这个实验，我每天都很早起床，有时候累得不得了。
xièxie wèile zhège shíyàn wǒ měi tiān dōu hěn zǎo qǐchuáng yǒu shíhou lèi de bùdéliǎo · Thank you! For this experiment I got up early every day, and sometimes I was completely exhausted.

professor sun 做科研就是要这样。你的未来一定很光明！
zuò kēyán jiùshì yào zhèyàng nǐ de wèilái yídìng hěn guāngmíng · That's what science takes. You have a bright future ahead of you!

chapter 5 a prize day at the zoo

little sister 我头一次拿奖，奖励居然是动物园的门票！
wǒ tóu yí cì ná jiǎng jiǎnglì jūrán shì dòngwùyuán de ménpiào · The first prize I've ever won, and it's tickets to the zoo!

anna 门口的牌子上写着动物园的提醒，你读一读吧。
ménkǒu de páizi shàng xiě zhe dòngwùyuán de tíxǐng nǐ dú yi du ba · The sign at the entrance has the zoo's reminders: read them out.

little sister “本园有两百多种动物，有大象、猴子、蛇，还有各种鸟和昆虫。请大家爱护动物，不要喂它们，也不要用手去碰。大型动物在北边，小型动物和宠物在南边。每天下午三点，大家可以来看大象吃东西。夏天虫子多，天气热，请带好水，注意休息。”
běn yuán yǒu liǎngbǎi duō zhǒng dòngwù yǒu dàxiàng hóuzi shé hái yǒu gèzhǒng niǎo hé kūnchóng qǐng dàjiā àihù dòngwù búyào wèi tāmen yě búyào yòng shǒu qù pèng dàxíng dòngwù zài běi biān xiǎoxíng dòngwù hé chǒngwù zài nán biān měi tiān xiàwǔ sān diǎn dàjiā kě yǐlái kàn dàxiàng chī dōngxi xiàtiān chóngzi duō tiānqì rè qǐng dài hǎo shuǐ zhùyì xiūxi · “The zoo has over two hundred kinds of animals: elephants, monkeys, snakes, and all kinds of birds and insects. Please take care of the animals: don't feed them, and don't touch them. Large animals are in the north, small animals and pets in the south. Every afternoon at three, come and watch the elephants eat. In summer there are lots of bugs and it's hot, so bring water and take breaks.”

anna 你看那头大象，又高大又安静。
nǐ kàn nà tóu dàxiàng yòu gāodà yòu ānjìng · Look at that elephant: so big, and so calm.

little sister 猴子在树上追来追去，把尾巴挂在树上，太好玩了！
hóuzi zài shù shàng zhuī lái zhuī qù bǎ wěiba guà zài shù shàng tài hǎowán le · The monkeys are chasing each other round the trees and hanging by their tails: so funny!

xiaoming 那边有很多蝴蝶，翅膀五颜六色的。
nàbiān yǒu hěn duō húdié chìbǎng wǔyán liùsè de · There are lots of butterflies over there, with wings of every colour.

little sister 我最怕蛇，它们太丑了。
wǒ zuì pà shé tāmen tài chǒu le · I'm most scared of the snakes: they're so ugly.

anna 它们也是生物，我们都要爱护它们。不过别靠得太近！
tāmen yě shì shēngwù wǒmen dōu yào àihù tāmen búguò bié kào de tài jìn · They're living things too, and we should take care of them all. But don't get too close!

ms zhang 你看那只兔子，毛多白啊！旁边还有几只鸭子和一头小猪。
nǐ kàn nà zhī tùzi máo duō bái a pángbiān hái yǒu jǐ zhī yāzi hé yì tóu xiǎo zhū · Look at that rabbit: what white fur! And there are some ducks and a piglet next to it.

xiaoming 大白要是在这儿，一定会去追鸭子。
Dàbái yàoshi zài zhèr yídìng huì qù zhuī yāzi · If Dabai were here, he'd definitely chase the ducks.

little sister 我想养一只小猪当宠物！
wǒ xiǎng yǎng yì zhī xiǎo zhū dāng chǒngwù · I want a piglet as a pet!

ms zhang 不行！家里有大白就够了。
bùxíng jiā lǐ yǒu Dàbái jiù gòu le · No way! Dabai is quite enough.

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