wishyou.today learning

day 83 festivals and customs

Chinese HSK 6 in 90 days
unit 12 · culture & history

Talk about festivals and customs: what people eat, hang and say, and where traditions come from.

Festivals are when Chinese families gather, and knowing the customs and good wishes makes you part of the table.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
习俗	xísú	custom, tradition	过年吃饺子是北方的习俗。 Eating dumplings at New Year is a northern custom.
民俗	mínsú	folk customs	这个小镇保留了很多传统民俗。 This little town has kept many traditional folk customs.
民间	mínjiān	among the people, folk	这个故事在民间流传了几百年。 This story has been told among ordinary people for centuries.
拜年	bàinián	to pay a New Year call	大年初一，孩子们去给爷爷奶奶拜年。 On New Year's Day, the children go to wish their grandparents a happy New Year.
元宵	yuánxiāo	Lantern Festival; sweet rice ball	元宵节晚上，大家一起看灯。 On the night of the Lantern Festival, everyone goes out to see the lanterns.
汤圆	tāngyuán	sweet rice dumpling (tangyuan)	南方人元宵节喜欢吃汤圆。 In the south, people like to eat tangyuan at the Lantern Festival.
粽子	zòngzi	zongzi (sticky rice in leaves)	粽子有甜的，也有咸的。 Zongzi can be sweet or savoury.
灯笼	dēnglong	lantern	过年的时候，家家门口都挂着红灯笼。 At New Year, red lanterns hang at every door.
团圆	tuányuán	to be reunited (family)	过年最重要的是一家人团圆。 What matters most at New Year is the whole family being together.
喜事	xǐshì	happy event (often a wedding)	听说你家有喜事，恭喜恭喜！ I hear your family has happy news: congratulations!
仪式	yíshì	ceremony	婚礼的仪式简单又温暖。 The wedding ceremony was simple and warm.
祝福	zhùfú	to bless; blessing, good wishes	新年到了，我给大家送上最好的祝福。 The New Year's here: my very best wishes to you all.
祝愿	zhùyuàn	to wish (formal)	祝愿你们身体健康，生活幸福！ Wishing you good health and a happy life!
吉祥	jíxiáng	lucky, auspicious	在中国，红色是一种吉祥的颜色。 In China, red is a lucky colour.

属	shǔ	to be born in the year of	我属龙，我妹妹属马。 I was born in the Year of the Dragon, my sister in the Year of the Horse.
神	shén	god (in myths); amazing	你猜得这么准，真是神了！ You guessed it exactly: that's uncanny!
神奇	shénqí	magical, amazing	这种花只{zhi3}在晚上开，真神奇。 This flower only opens at night: amazing.
相传	xiāngchuán	legend has it	相传，这口{=(measure word for wells)}井已经有一千年了。 Legend has it this well is a thousand years old.
由来	yóulái	origin (of a name, a custom)	你知道这个节日的由来吗? Do you know how this festival began?
源于	yuányú	to come from, originate in	很多节日习俗都源于古代的生活。 Many festival customs come from everyday life in ancient times.
起源	qǐyuán	origin; to originate	关于这个节日的起源，有好几种说法。 There are several stories about how this festival began.
样	yàng	kind, type (measure word)	桌子上摆了十几样菜。 There were a dozen or more dishes on the table.
未	wèi	not yet (written)	这个问题至今未解决。 This problem still hasn't been solved.

pattern time adverbs: 一向, 不时, 依旧, 仍旧, 一时

subject | **一向 / 不时 / 依旧 / 仍旧** | **verb or adjective**

一向 is "always, all along" (a habit); 不时 is "every so often"; 依旧 and 仍旧 are "still, as before", a little more written than 还是. 一时 is "for a moment".

他一向很准时。 **tā yíxiàng hěn zhǔnshí** He's always on time.

十年没见，她依旧那么年轻。 **shí nián méi jiàn tā yījiù nàme niánqīng** Ten years on, she looks as young as ever.

雨仍旧下个不停。 **yǔ réngjiù xià gè bù tíng** The rain still hasn't stopped.

窗外不时传来孩子们的笑声。 **chuāng wài bùshí chuán lái háizimen de xiào shēng** Every now and then, children's laughter drifts in through the window.

dialogue the lantern festival

ms zhang 安娜，快进来！今天是元宵节，我们一起吃汤圆。
Ānnà kuài jinlai jīntiān shì yuánxiāo jié wǒmen yìqǐ chī tāngyuán · Anna, come in! It's the Lantern Festival: let's have tangyuan together.

anna 谢谢阿姨！北方人吃的叫元宵，南方人吃的叫汤圆，对吗？
xièxie āyí běifāng rén chī de jiào yuánxiāo nánfāng rén chī de jiào tāngyuán duì ma · Thank you! In the north they're called yuanxiao and in the south tangyuan, right?

ms zhang 对。我是南方人，所以我们家一向吃汤圆。
duì wǒ shì nánfāng rén suǒyǐ wǒmen jiā yíxiàng chī tāngyuán · Right. I'm from the south, so we've always had tangyuan.

xiaoming 吃完我们去公园看灯笼吧。今年有一个超大的灯笼，十米高，特别神奇！
chī wán wǒmen qù gōngyuán kàn dēnglong ba jīnnián yǒu yí gè chāo dà de dēnglong shí mǐ gāo tèbié shénqí · After we eat, let's go and see the lanterns in the park. There's a giant one this year, ten metres high: amazing!

little sister 相传，元宵节看灯的习俗已经有两千年了。
xiāngchuán yuánxiāo jié kàn dēng de xísú yǐjīng yǒu liǎngqiān nián le · Legend says the custom of lantern-watching is two thousand years old.

anna 这个节日的起源是什么？
zhège jiérì de qǐyuán shì shénme · How did the festival begin?

little sister 关于它的由来，民间有好几种说法，有人说它源于古代的一个仪式。
guānyú tā de yóulái mínjiān yǒu hǎo jǐ zhǒng shuōfǎ yǒu rén shuō tā yuányú gǔdài de yí gè yíshì · There are several folk stories about it; some say it comes from an ancient ceremony.

dr li 不管怎么说，最重要的是一家人团圆。来，我祝愿大家新的一年身体健康！
bùguǎn zěnme shuō zuì zhòngyào de shì yì jiā rén tuányuán lái wǒ zhùyuàn dàjiā xīn de yì nián shēntǐ jiànkāng · Whatever the story, what matters is the family together. Here's to good health for everyone this year!

anna 我也送上我的祝福：祝大家新年吉祥！
wǒ yě sòng shàng wǒ de zhùfú zhù dàjiā xīnnián jíxiáng · And my good wishes too: a lucky New Year to you all!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

吉
jí
lucky

宵
xiāo
night

good to know · 你属什么？ asks which of the twelve zodiac animals you were born under. It's a polite way to guess someone's age within twelve years. 神 in everyday talk often just means "amazing, uncanny": 太神了！ 神 also appears in 神话 (myths) and 精神 (spirit). 习俗 is any custom of a place or festival (过年的习俗); 民俗 is folk culture as a whole: 民俗文化, 民俗表演. The everyday word for local ways is 风俗.

You can now join a festival table, ask how a custom began and give your good wishes like family.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

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day 84 the chinese language

Chinese HSK 6 in 90 days
unit 12 · culture & history

Talk about the Chinese language itself: tones, syllables, dialects, idioms, poetry and writing.

After five levels, you can finally talk about Chinese in Chinese, and that's when it becomes yours.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
成语	chéngyǔ	chengyu (four-character idiom)	“一模一样”是一个常用的成语。 “Yi mu yi yang” (exactly alike) is a common idiom.
方言	fāngyán	dialect	爷爷说的方言，我只能听懂一半。 I can only understand half of Grandpa's dialect.
母语	mǔyǔ	mother tongue	安娜的母语不是中文，可是她的中文说得很地道。 Chinese isn't Anna's mother tongue, but her Chinese sounds very natural.
声调	shēngdiào	tone (of a syllable)	普通话有四个声调，还有一个轻声。 Mandarin has four tones, plus a neutral tone.
音节	yīnjié	syllable	一个汉字一般就是一个音节。 One Chinese character is usually one syllable.
言语	yányǔ	speech, words	他的言语中带着对家乡的想念。 His words were full of longing for home.
含义	hányì	meaning, implication	这个成语的含义是什么? What does this idiom mean?
符号	fúhào	symbol, sign	拼音上面的这些小符号表示声调。 The little marks above the pinyin show the tones.
诗词	shīcí	classical poetry	很多中国孩子从小就会背{bei4-5}古代诗词。 Lots of Chinese children learn classical poems by heart from an early age.
诗歌	shīgē	poetry, poems	她在大学里研究现代诗歌。 She studies modern poetry at university.
书写	shūxiě	to write (formal)	请用中文书写你的名字。 Please write your name in Chinese.
书画	shūhuà	calligraphy and painting	陈教授家里挂着很多书画。 Professor Chen's home is full of calligraphy and paintings.
横	héng	horizontal; horizontal stroke	“三”字有三个横。 The character 三 has three horizontal strokes.
竖	shù	vertical; vertical stroke	写“十”的时候，先写横，再写竖。 To write 十, write the horizontal stroke first, then the vertical.
尺	chǐ	chi (a third of a metre); ruler	一尺大约是三十三厘米。 One chi is about thirty-three centimetres.
寸	cùn	cun (about 3.3 cm), inch	十寸是一尺。 Ten cun make one chi.

识	shí	to know, recognise	他三岁就开始识字了。 He started learning to read at three.
误	wù	to miss, delay; by mistake	路上堵车，我差点儿误了飞机。 There was traffic, and I nearly missed my flight.
限	xiàn	to limit	这本书很受欢迎，每人限买两本。 The book is so popular it's limited to two per person.
限于	xiànyú	to be limited to	这次活动限于我们学校的学生参加。 This event is open only to students of our school.
尽	jìn	to use up; to the utmost	我会尽最大的努力。 I'll do my very best.
免	miǎn	to exempt, avoid	六岁以下的孩子免票。 Children under six get in free.

pattern 把 with a thing as the subject

a thing or event **把** **what it affects** **verb + result**

The subject of 把 doesn't have to be a person. Rain, a word, a tone or a mistake can 把 something into a new state: 一场雨把路弄湿了 (the rain got the road wet). The verb always ends with its result.

一场雨把路弄湿了。 **yì chǎng yǔ bǎ lù nòng shī le** The rain made the road wet.

一个错字把整个句子的意思都改了。 **yí gè cuò zì bǎ zhěnggè jùzi de yìsi dōu gǎi le** One wrong character changed the meaning of the whole sentence.

这道题把我难住了。 **zhè dào tí bǎ wǒ nánzhù le** This question has me stumped.

大风把门吹开了。 **dà fēng bǎ mén chuī kāi le** The wind blew the door open.

dialogue tones and idioms

teacher wang 安娜，好久不见！你的中文越来越地道了。
Ānnà hǎojiǔ bújiàn nǐ de Zhōngwén yuè lái yuè dìdao le · Anna, long time no see! Your Chinese sounds more and more natural.

anna 谢谢王老师！不过声调还是不太准。上次我说“买”，一个声调把意思全改成了“卖”。
xièxie Wánglǎoshī búguò shēngdiào háishi bú tài zhǔn shàng cì wǒ shuō mǎi yí gè shēngdiào bǎ yìsi quán gǎichéng le mài · Thank you! But my tones still slip. Last time I said “buy”, and one tone turned it into “sell”.

teacher wang 哈哈，很多学生都犯过这个错。普通话的每个音节都有声调，母语没有声调的人常常觉得这一点最难。
hā hā hěn duō xuéshēng dōu fàn guo zhège cuò pǔtōnghuà de měi gè yīnjié dōu yǒu shēngdiào mǔyǔ méiyǒu shēngdiào de rén chángcháng juéde zhèyìdiǎn zuì nán · Ha, lots of students make that mistake. Every syllable in Mandarin has a tone, and if your mother tongue has none, that’s often the hardest part.

anna 还有方言！我去南方旅行，当地人说的方言，我一点儿也听不懂。
hái yǒu fāngyán wǒ qù nánfāng lǚxíng dāngdì rén shuō de fāngyán wǒ yìdiǎnr yě tīng bu dǒng · And dialects! When I travelled in the south, I couldn’t understand the local dialect at all.

teacher wang 方言虽然不同，但是书写都用汉字，所以写下来大家都能看懂。
fāngyán suīrán bù tóng dànshì shūxiě dōu yòng Hànzì suǒyǐ xiě xialai dàjiā dōu néng kàn dǒng · Dialects differ, but they’re all written in characters, so everyone can read them.

anna 我最近在学成语，可是很多成语的含义很难猜。
wǒ zuìjìn zài xué chéngyǔ kěshì hěn duō chéngyǔ de hányì hěn nán cāi · I’ve been learning idioms lately, but their meanings are often hard to guess.

teacher wang 很多成语来自古代的诗词和故事。你可以先学一些常用的，比如“一模一样”。
hěn duō chéngyǔ láizì gǔdài de shīcí hé gùshi nǐ kěyǐ xiān xué yìxiē cháng yòng de bǐrú yìmú yíyàng · Many idioms come from classical poems and stories. Start with common ones, like “exactly alike”.

anna 下周学校有一个书画展览，我能去吗？
xià zhōu xuéxiào yǒu yí gè shūhuà zhǎnlǎn wǒ néng qù ma · There’s a calligraphy and painting show here next week. Can I come?

teacher wang 当然！参观的人不限于学生，大家都可以来，而且免票。
dāngrán cānguān de rén bú xiànyú xuéshēng dàjiā dōu kěyǐ lái érqiě miǎn piào · Of course! It isn’t just for students: everyone’s welcome, and it’s free.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

横
héng
horizontal; horizontal stroke

竖
shù
vertical; vertical stroke

good to know · 买 mǎi (buy) and 卖 mài (sell) differ only in tone. A memory picture for the characters: 卖 is 买 with an extra 十 on top. 尽 is jìn in 尽力 and 尽头, and jǐn in 尽管 and 尽量. Same character, two readings.

You can now talk about Chinese in Chinese: tones, dialects, idioms and strokes. That's a real milestone.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

wishyou.today learning

day 85 heritage and crafts

Chinese HSK 6 in 90 days
unit 12 · culture & history

Talk about heritage and traditional crafts: relics, sites, archaeology, masters and apprentices.

China's museums, gardens and crafts are among the world's great treasures, and a favourite HSK reading topic.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
遗产	yíchǎn	heritage; inheritance	长城{==the Great Wall}是世界文化遗产。 The Great Wall is a World Heritage site.
文物	wénwù	cultural relic, artefact	博物馆里有很多珍贵的文物。 The museum holds many precious relics.
国宝	guóbǎo	national treasure	大熊猫被称为中国的国宝。 The giant panda is called China's national treasure.
瓷器	cíqì	porcelain, china	中国的瓷器在古代就卖到了世界各地。 Chinese porcelain was sold all over the world in ancient times.
园林	yuánlín	classical garden	这座园林有山、有水，还有很多老树。 The garden has hills, water and lots of old trees.
古迹	gǔjì	historic site	北京有很多名胜古迹。 Beijing has lots of famous historic sites.
遗址	yízhǐ	ruins, archaeological site	这里发现了一个五千年前的村子遗址。 The ruins of a five-thousand-year-old village were found here.
现存	xiàncún	to be still in existence	这是现存最老的一座木头建筑。 It is the oldest wooden building still standing.
考古	kǎogǔ	archaeology; to do archaeology	她大学学的是考古，经常在外面工作。 She studied archaeology and often works out in the field.
痕迹	hénjì	trace, mark	墙上还能看到当年的痕迹。 You can still see traces of those days on the wall.
技艺	jìyì	craft, skill	这门技艺已经有八百多年的历史了。 This craft has a history of over eight hundred years.
师父	shīfu	master (teacher of a craft)	他跟着师父学了十年。 He trained under his master for ten years.
徒弟	túdì	apprentice	这位老师父一共收了五个徒弟。 The old master has taken on five apprentices in all.
传承	chuánchéng	to pass on (and carry on)	年轻人应该把这些传统传承下去。 Young people should carry these traditions on.
继承	jìchéng	to inherit, carry on	他继承了爸爸的饭馆。 He took over his dad's restaurant.
延续	yánxù	to continue, carry on	这个习俗一直延续到今天。 This custom has carried on to this day.

融合	rónghé	to blend, fuse	这家{=(measure word for businesses)}餐厅的菜融合了中西两种风格。 This restaurant's food blends Chinese and Western styles.
严	yán	strict	师父对徒弟要求很严。 The master is very strict with his apprentices.
系列	xìliè	series	电视台做了一个关于传统技艺的系列节目。 The TV station made a series about traditional crafts.
显著	xiǎnzhù	notable, marked	这几年，保护文物的工作效果显著。 Work to protect relics has shown clear results in recent years.
看似	kànsì	to seem, look like	这个问题看似简单，其实很难。 The question looks easy but is actually hard.

pattern 东一a，西一a: scattered all over

东一 | measure | ，西一 | measure

东一个，西一个 literally says "one in the east, one in the west": things scattered here and there, untidy or random. It also works for talk: 东一句，西一句 (rambling, a bit here, a bit there).

他的衣服东一件，西一件，房间乱极了。 tā de yīfu dōng yí jiàn xī yí jiàn fángjiān luàn jí le His clothes are scattered everywhere; the room's a mess.

地上东一块，西一块，都是古代瓷器的碎片。 dì shàng dōng yí kuài xī yí kuài dōu shì gǔdài cíqì de suì piàn The ground is scattered with bits of ancient porcelain.

他说话东一句，西一句，大家都听不明白。 tā shuōhuà dōng yí jù xī yí jù dàjiā dōu tīng bu míngbai He rambles from one thing to another, and no one can follow.

dialogue the porcelain workshop

professor chen 这位老师父做瓷器已经五十年了，这门技艺在他们家传承了五代。
zhè wèi lǎo shīfu zuò cíqì yǐjīng wǔshí nián le zhè mén jìyì zài tāmen jiā chuánchéng le wǔ dài · This old master has made porcelain for fifty years. The craft has been handed down through five generations of his family.

anna 太了不起了！他的徒弟多吗？
tài liǎobuqǐ le tā de túdì duō ma · Amazing! Does he have many apprentices?

professor chen 现在有三个。师父对徒弟要求很严，一个碗做得不好，就得再做一个。
xiànzài yǒu sān gè shīfu duì túdì yāoqiú hěn yán yí gè wǎn zuò de bù hǎo jiù děi zài zuò yí gè · Three at the moment. He's strict with them: if a bowl isn't right, they have to make another.

anna 难怪地上东一个，西一个，都是没做好的碗！
nánguài dì shàng dōng yí gè xī yí gè dōu shì méi zuò hǎo de wǎn · No wonder there are rejected bowls all over the floor!

professor chen 对。看似简单的一个碗，其实要花好几天的工夫。
duì kànsì jiǎndān de yí gè wǎn qíshí yào huā hǎo jǐ tiān de gōngfu · Yes. A bowl looks simple, but it takes days of work.

anna 这个碗的颜色好特别，融合了传统和现代的风格。
zhège wǎn de yánsè hǎo tèbié rónghé le chuántǒng hé xiàndài de fēnggé · This bowl's colour is so unusual: it blends traditional and modern styles.

professor chen 你的眼光倒是不错！这是他徒弟做的，别看他才二十岁，技艺已经很高了。
nǐ de yǎnguāng dàoshì búcuò zhè shì tā túdì zuò de biékàn tā cái èrshí suì jìyì yǐjīng hěn gāo le · You've got a good eye! His apprentice made it: only twenty, and already highly skilled.

anna 我真想干脆在这里学一个月！
wǒ zhēn xiǎng gāncuì zài zhèlǐ xué yí gè yuè · I'm tempted to just stay here and learn for a month!

professor chen 好啊，你总算找到一件让你停不下来的事了。
hǎo a nǐ zǒngsuàn zhǎo dào yí jiàn ràng nǐ tíng bu xialai de shì le · Go for it: you've finally found something you can't put down.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

瓷
cí
porcelain

痕
hén
scar, mark

good to know · 师父 is a master who trains you, almost like a parent; 师傅, same sound, is a polite word for any skilled worker, and for taxi drivers. 传承 is to hand down and carry on (traditions, crafts); 继承 is to take over what someone leaves you (a business, a style, an inheritance).

You can now walk through a museum or a workshop and talk about what you see, and who keeps it alive.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

wishyou.today learning

day 86 emperors and dynasties

Chinese HSK 6 in 90 days
unit 12 · culture & history

Talk about emperors, dynasties and the ancient world: courts, palaces, ancestors and civilisation.

History is everywhere in China, from palace tours to TV dramas, and HSK 6 texts love it.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
朝代	cháodài	dynasty	中国历史上有很多朝代。 There were many dynasties in Chinese history.
皇帝	huángdì	emperor	中国的第一个皇帝在公元前二二一年统一了中国。 China's first emperor unified China in 221 BC.
国王	guówáng	king	童话里的国王总是有一个漂亮的女儿。 In fairy tales, the king always has a beautiful daughter.
王子	wángzǐ	prince	小王子要去很远的地方旅行。 The little prince is setting off on a long journey.
公主	gōngzhǔ	princess	我女儿想当公主，每天都穿着长裙子。 My daughter wants to be a princess and wears a long dress every day.
大臣	dàchén	minister (of a king or emperor)	那位大臣常常给皇帝提意见。 That minister often gave the emperor advice.
官	guān	official, officer	他的爷爷的爷爷以前当过{guo}官。 His great-great-grandfather was once an official.
宫	gōng	palace	古代的皇帝住在宫里，很少出来。 In ancient times the emperor lived in the palace and seldom came out.
天下	tiānxià	the whole world, all under heaven	天下没有免费的午饭。 There's no such thing as a free lunch.
公元	gōngyuán	AD, the Common Era	这座古城建于公元前五百年左右。 The ancient city was built around 500 BC.
古人	gǔrén	people of ancient times	古人没有手机，就写信给远方的家人。 People long ago had no phones, so they wrote letters to family far away.
后人	hòurén	later generations	他写的书，后人读了一千多年。 People have read his books for over a thousand years.
后代	hòudài	descendants	我们要把美丽的地球留给后代。 We must leave a beautiful planet to our descendants.
祖先	zǔxiān	ancestors	我们的祖先很早就开始种{zhong4}水稻了。 Our ancestors started growing rice very early on.

文明	wénmíng	civilisation; civilised	中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。 China is one of the world's oldest civilisations.
原始	yuánshǐ	primitive, original	原始人用石头做工具。 Early humans made tools out of stone.
诞生	dànshēng	to be born, come into being	世界上第一台电脑诞生于二十世纪四十年代。 The world's first computer was born in the 1940s.
开创	kāichuàng	to found, pioneer	他开创了一种新的绘画风格。 He pioneered a new style of painting.
历经	lìjīng	to go through, undergo	这座古桥历经一千年，至今还在使用。 This old bridge has stood a thousand years and is still in use.
势力	shìlì	power, influence (of a group)	那个时候，各地的势力都想控制天下。 In those days, rival powers everywhere wanted to rule the land.
跪	guì	to kneel	在古代，大臣见皇帝的时候要跪下。 In ancient times, ministers had to kneel before the emperor.

pattern 看你x的 / 瞧他x的: look how x you are!

看 / 瞧 | 你 / 他 | adjective | 的

看你急的 and 瞧他高兴的 point at how someone looks: "look how worried you are!", "look how happy he is!". It's warm teasing or concern, and often comes before advice: 瞧你急的，慢慢说.

瞧他急的，满头是汗。 **qiáo tā jí de mǎn tóu shì hàn** Look how worked up he is: his face is dripping with sweat.

看你高兴的，有什么好消息？ **kàn nǐ gāoxìng de yǒu shénme hǎo xiāoxi** Look how happy you are! What's the good news?

看你紧张的，放松一点儿。 **kàn nǐ jǐnzhāng de fàngsōng yìdiǎnr** Look how nervous you are: relax a bit.

dialogue the emperor's palace

little sister 快看，这就是古代皇帝住的宫！
kuài kàn zhè jiùshì gǔdài huángdì zhù de gōng · Look, this is where the emperors lived!

professor chen 这座宫历经六百年，二十几位皇帝都在这里住过。
zhè zuò gōng lìjīng liùbǎi nián èrshí jǐ wèi huángdì dōu zài zhèlǐ zhù guo · This palace has stood for six hundred years; over twenty emperors lived here.

anna 大臣见皇帝的时候，真的要跪下吗？
dàchén jiàn huángdì de shíhou zhēn de yào guì xià ma · Did ministers really have to kneel before the emperor?

professor chen 是的。那时候，大臣和当官的人见了皇帝都要跪。
shì de nà shíhou dàchén hé dāng guān de rén jiàn le huángdì dōu yào guì · Yes. Back then, ministers and officials all knelt before him.

anna 我们快走吧，我想把每个地方都看一遍！
wǒmen kuài zǒu ba wǒ xiǎng bǎ měi gè dìfang dōu kàn yí biàn · Let's hurry: I want to see every single corner!

little sister 瞧你急的，安娜！这么大的地方，一天看不完的。
qiáo nǐ jí de Ānnà zhème dà de dìfang yì tiān kàn bu wán de · Look at you, Anna, so impatient! A place this big takes more than a day.

anna 那倒是。可是我太兴奋了！
nà dàoshì kěshì wǒ tài xīngfèn le · That's true. But I'm so excited!

professor chen 中国有几千年的文明，从原始社会到最后一个朝代，后人一直在研究古人的生活。
Zhōngguó yǒu jǐ qiān nián de wénmíng cóng yuánshǐ shèhuì dào zuìhòu yí gè cháodài hòurén yìzhí zài yánjiū gǔrén de shēnghuó · China has thousands of years of civilisation. From the earliest societies to the last dynasty, people keep studying how the ancients lived.

little sister 小时候我总以为自己是公主，祖先一定是国王。
xiǎoshíhou wǒ zǒng yǐwéi zìjǐ shì gōngzhǔ zǔxiān yídìng shì guówáng · When I was little I was sure I was a princess, and my ancestors were kings.

professor chen 哈哈，中国古代的皇帝可不叫国王。不过天下的孩子都喜欢公主和王子的故事。
hā hā Zhōngguó gǔdài de huángdì kě bú jiào guówáng búguò tiānxià de háizi dōu xǐhuan gōngzhǔ hé wángzǐ de gùshi · Ha! Chinese emperors were never called kings. But children everywhere love stories of princesses and princes.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

皇
huáng
sovereign

臣
chén
minister, subject

诞
dàn
birth

good to know · 皇帝 is an emperor (China from 221 BC; earlier rulers were called 王); 国王 is a king, for other countries and fairy tales. 公元 is AD and 公元前 BC. Years are read digit by digit: 二二一年 is “two-two-one year”.

You can now tour a palace in Chinese, ask how the court worked and tease a friend: 瞧你急的!
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 87 war and heroes

Talk about history's battles in a museum, and about everyday heroes, using the words of war and struggle carefully.

War words fill history books and the news, and many of them live double lives: 发动 starts a car, 攻击 hits a website, 抵抗力 is your immune system.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
战争	zhànzhēng	war	这本书讲的是两千年前的一场战争。 The book is about a war two thousand years ago.
战斗	zhàndòu	battle; to fight	消防员们{==firefighters}战斗了一整夜，终于把火灭了。 The firefighters battled all night and finally put the fire out.
打仗	dǎzhàng	to fight a war	爷爷常说，能不打仗，就不打仗。 Grandpa always says: if war can be avoided, avoid it.
军队	jūnduì	army, armed forces	这座城墙是古代用来保护城市、挡住军队的。 In ancient times this wall protected the city and kept out armies.
军人	jūnrén	soldier, serviceman	他爸爸以前是军人，所以他做事特别认真。 His father used to be in the army, so he does everything very carefully.
部队	bùduì	troops, unit	发生地震以后，部队马上赶去救人。 After the earthquake, troops rushed to the rescue.
兵	bīng	soldier; the soldier piece (chess)	下{=to play (chess)}象棋的时候，兵不能往后走。 In Chinese chess, the soldier can never move backward.
士兵	shìbīng	soldier	博物馆里展出了古代士兵穿的衣服。 The museum shows the clothes ancient soldiers wore.
将军	jiāngjūn	general; check! (in chess)	爸爸笑着说：“将军！你输了！” Dad grinned: “Check! You've lost!”
率领	shuàilǐng	to lead, head	队长率领球队拿下了冠军。 The captain led the team to the title.
命令	mìnglìng	to order; order, command	我又不是你的士兵，别用命令的|口气{==tone (of voice)}跟我说话！ I'm not your soldier: don't talk to me like you're giving orders!
发动	fādòng	to start (an engine); launch	天太冷了，车怎么也发动不起来。 It was so cold the car just wouldn't start.
攻击	gōngjī	to attack	公司的网站昨天受到了网络攻击。 The company website was hit by a cyber attack yesterday.
抵抗	dǐkàng	to resist	多运动可以提高身体的|抵抗力{==resistance, immunity}。 Exercise boosts your body's resistance.

斗争	dòuzhēng	to struggle, fight; struggle	她一直在和疾病斗争，从来没放弃过{guo}。 She has kept fighting her illness and never given up.
革命	gémìng	revolution	手机给我们的生活带来了一场革命。 Phones have revolutionised our lives.
解放	jiěfàng	to liberate, free	有了洗衣机，我们的双手被解放了。 Washing machines have set our hands free.
英雄	yīngxióng	hero	那位救了孩子的司机，大家都叫他英雄。 Everyone calls the driver who saved the child a hero.
武器	wǔqì	weapon	这个博物馆展出了很多古代的武器。 The museum displays many ancient weapons.
枪	qiāng	gun	这把{=(measure word: things with a handle)}老枪是一百多年前的，现在放在博物馆里。 This old gun is over a century old and now sits in a museum.
剑	jiàn	sword	这把{=(measure word: things with a handle)}剑有两千多年了，还是{==still}很亮。 This sword is over two thousand years old and still shines.
箭	jiàn	arrow	他第一次射箭就成功了。 He got it right on his very first try at archery.
杀	shā	to kill	好的将军都明白：能少杀一个人，就少杀一个人。 Good generals know: every life you can spare, spare it.

pattern 把 + the person affected: 这件事把他急坏了

a thing or event | 把 | a person | feeling + 坏了 / 得……

Here 把 is followed by the person who feels something, and the cause comes first: 这个消息把大家高兴坏了 (the news made everyone over the moon). Endings like 坏了, 死了 and 得…… say how strong the feeling was.

这个消息把大家高兴坏了。 **zhège xiāoxi bǎ dàjiā gāoxìng huài le** The news made everyone over the moon.

这场比赛把运动员们累坏了。 **zhè chǎng bǐsài bǎ yùndòngyuánmen lèi huài le** The match wore the players out.

洗衣机把妈妈的双手解放了出来。 **xǐyījī bǎ māma de shuāng shǒu jiěfàng le chulai** The washing machine freed Mum's hands.

dialogue the history hall

xiaoming 陈教授，这里展出的都是古代的武器吗？
Chénjiàoshòu zhèlǐ zhǎnchū de dōu shì gǔdài de wǔqì ma · Professor Chen, are these all ancient weapons?

professor chen 对。你看，这把剑有两千多年了，那边是古代士兵用的箭。
duì nǐ kàn zhè bǎ jiàn yǒu liǎngqiān duō nián le nàbiān shì gǔdài shìbīng yòng de jiàn · Yes. Look, this sword is over two thousand years old, and those are arrows ancient soldiers used.

xiaoming 那把枪呢？看起来不太老。
nà bǎ qiāng ne kànqǐlai bú tài lǎo · What about that gun? It doesn't look so old.

professor chen 那把枪是一百多年前的。博物馆把它放在这里，是想让大家记住战争带来的痛苦。
nà bǎ qiāng shì yìbǎi duō nián qián de bówùguǎn bǎ tā fàng zài zhèlǐ shì xiǎng ràng dàjiā jìzhù zhànzhēng dài lái de tòngkǔ · That gun is just over a century old. The museum shows it so that people remember the pain war brings.

xiaoming 古代的将军率领军队打仗，一定很辛苦。
gǔdài de jiāngjūn shuàilǐng jūnduì dǎzhàng yídìng hěn xīnkǔ · Leading an army in ancient wars must have been hard.

professor chen 是啊。可是最了不起的将军，往往是能不打仗就不打仗的人。好的将军都明白：能少杀一个人，就少杀一个人。
shì a kěshì zuì liǎobuqǐ de jiāngjūn wǎngwǎng shì néng bù dǎzhàng jiù bù dǎzhàng de rén hǎo de jiāngjūn dōu míngbai néng shǎo shā yí gè rén jiù shǎo shā yí gè rén · Yes. But the greatest generals were often those who avoided war if they could. Good generals know: every life you can spare, spare it.

xiaoming 我觉得真正的英雄是保护大家的人，比如救人的军人和消防员。
wǒ juéde zhēnzhèng de yīngxióng shì bǎohù dàjiā de rén bǐrú jiù rén de jūnrén hé xiāofángyuán · I think real heroes are the people who protect us, like the soldiers and firefighters who save lives.

professor chen 好你个小明，说得比我还好！
hǎo nǐ gè Xiǎomíng shuō de bǐ wǒ hái hǎo · Well, Xiaoming, you put that better than I could!

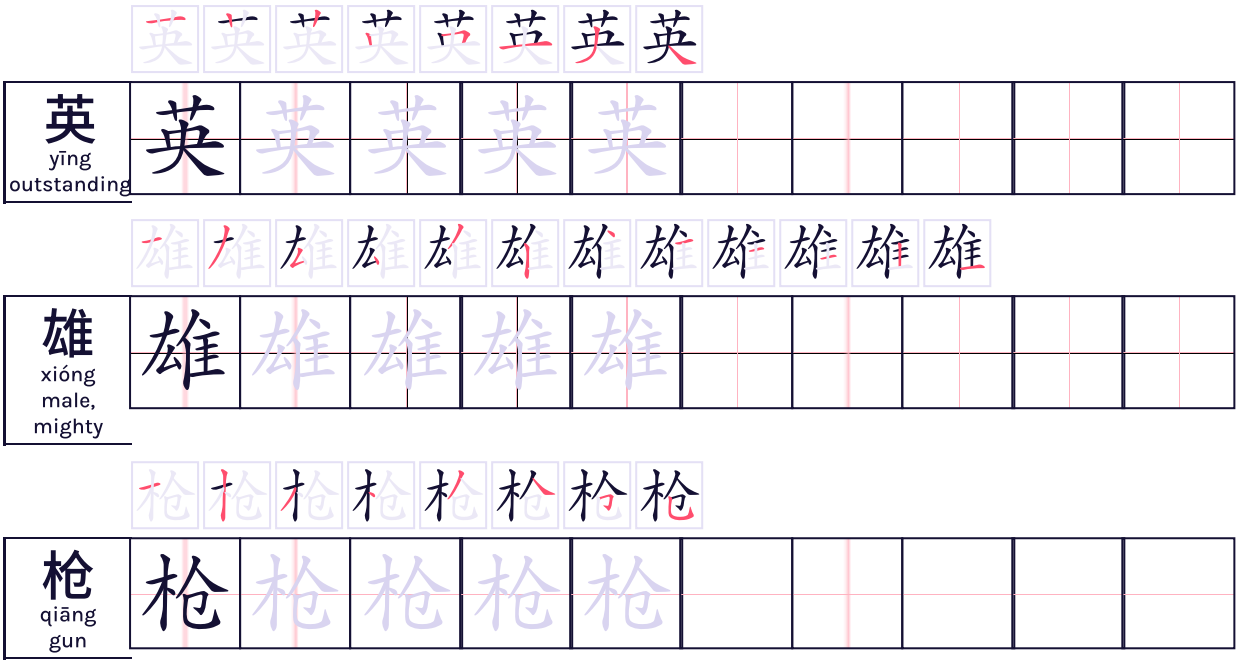
xiaoming 哈哈，这些都是跟您学的嘛！
hā hā zhèxiē dōu shì gēn nín xué de ma · Ha, I learned it all from you!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

仗
zhàng
battle

兵
bīng
soldier; the soldier piece (chess)

攻
gōng
to attack



good to know · 好你个X is teasing or scolding, depending on tone: 好你个小明！ can be “why, you rascal!” or “well done, you!”. Many war words have peaceful everyday uses: 发动 a car, 攻击 a website, 抵抗力 immunity, 解放双手 free your hands, 战斗 a fire.

You can now walk through a history museum in Chinese, and talk about courage in a way that honours peace.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

wishyou.today learning

day 88 mission: the museum night

Chinese HSK 6 in 90 days
unit 12 · culture & history

Follow a museum night from hall to hall: festivals, the Chinese language, crafts, dynasties and the history of war, with the words of unit 12.

The last mission ties the course together: one evening where every unit you have learned comes back.

chapter 1 lanterns at the door

anna 哇，门口挂满了红灯笼，像过年一样！
wā ménkǒu guà mǎn le hóng dēnglong xiàng guònián yíyàng · Wow, the entrance is full of red lanterns, just like New Year!

professor chen 今天是博物馆之夜，恰好也是元宵节。欢迎大家！
jīntiān shì bówùguǎn zhī yè qiàhǎo yě shì yuánxiāo jié huānyíng dàjiā · It's museum night, and it happens to be the Lantern Festival too. Welcome, everyone!

little sister 元宵节当然要吃汤圆！门口还有三样传统小吃，可以免费尝尝。
yuánxiāo jié dāngrán yào chī tāngyuán ménkǒu hái yǒu sān yàng chuántǒng xiǎochī kěyǐ miǎnfèi cháng chang · The Lantern Festival means sweet rice balls, of course! And there are three kinds of traditional snacks at the door to try for free.

xiaoming 在北方，我们一般叫它“元宵”，南方人才叫“汤圆”。
zài běifāng wǒmen yìbān jiào tā yuánxiāo nánfāng rén cái jiào tāngyuán · In the north we usually call them yuanxiao; it's southerners who say tangyuan.

anna 那为什么要挂灯笼呢？这个习俗源于什么？
nà wèi shénme yào guà dēnglong ne zhège xísú yuányú shénme · So why hang lanterns? Where does the custom come from?

professor chen 关于它的起源，民间有很多说法。相传两千多年前就有了。
guānyú tā de qǐyuán mínjiān yǒu hěn duō shuōfǎ xiāngchuán liǎngqiān duō nián qián jiù yǒu le · There are lots of folk stories about its origin. Legend has it that it goes back over two thousand years.

professor chen 不过大家都同意一件事：灯笼和汤圆，都象征着团圆。
búguò dàjiā dōu tóngyì yí jiàn shì dēnglong hé tāngyuán dōu xiàngzhēng zhe tuányuán · But everyone agrees on one thing: lanterns and rice balls both stand for the family being together.

little sister 你们看，这个灯笼会自己转，太神奇了！
nǐmen kàn zhège dēnglong huì zìjǐ zhuǎn tài shénqí le · Look, this lantern turns by itself. Amazing!

ms zhang 今年是龙年，小明属龙。我们家今年喜事特别多！
jīnnián shì lóng nián Xiǎomíng shǔ lóng wǒmen jiā jīnnián xǐshì tèbié duō · It's the Year of the Dragon, and Xiaoming was born in a dragon year. Our family has had so many happy events this year!

anna 那我祝福你们！也祝愿大家新的一年一切顺利。
nà wǒ zhùfú nǐmen yě zhùyuàn dàjiā xīn de yì nián yíqiè shùnlì · Then my best wishes to you! And I wish everyone every success in the new year.

professor chen 八点有一个点灯仪式，现在还未开始。我们先进去吧。
bā diǎn yǒu yí gè diǎn dēng yíshì xiànzài hái wèi kāishǐ wǒmen xiān jìnqù ba · There's a lantern-lighting ceremony at eight, and it hasn't started yet. Let's go in first.

chapter 2 the hall of words

little sister 教授，听说今天晚上还有一个系列讲座?
jiàoshòu tīngshuō jīntiān wǎnshang hái yǒu yí gè xìliè jiǎngzuò · Professor, I hear there's a series of talks tonight?

professor chen 对，从民俗讲到考古，每个小时一个。每场限五十人，学生免票。
duì cóng mínsú jiǎng dào kǎogǔ měi gè xiǎoshí yí gè měi chǎng xiàn wǔshí rén xuéshēng miǎn piào · Yes, from folk customs to archaeology, one every hour. Each one takes fifty people at most, and students get in free.

xiaoming 好你个妹妹，又是学生又是记者，什么都不用花钱!
hǎo nǐ gè mèimei yòu shì xuéshēng yòu shì jìzhě shénme dōu búyòng huā qián · Why, you! A student and a reporter: you never pay for anything!

little sister 人家可是来工作的！我要写一篇关于文物保护的专题。
rénjia kěshì lái gōngzuò de wǒ yào xiě yì piān guānyú wénwù bǎohù de zhuāntí · I'm here to work, you know! I'm writing a feature on protecting relics.

teacher wang 这里讲的是汉字和汉语。展览不限于文字，还有诗词、诗歌和书画。
zhèlǐ jiǎng de shì Hànzì hé Hànyǔ zhǎnlǎn bú xiànyú wénzì hái yǒu shīcí shīgē hé shūhuà · This part is about Chinese characters and the language. It's not just writing: there's poetry and calligraphy and painting too.

anna 这幅字写得真大，有五尺长吧？每个字都有好几寸。
zhè fú zì xiě de zhēn dà yǒu wǔ chǐ cháng ba měi gè zì dōu yǒu hǎojǐ cùn · This calligraphy is huge: five chi long, surely? Each character is several cun across.

teacher wang 古人书写的时候，是从上往下竖着写的。写字也有规矩：先横后竖。
gǔrén shūxiě de shíhou shì cóng shàng wǎng xià shù zhe xiě de xiě zì yě yǒu guīju xiān héng hòu shù · In the old days people wrote from top to bottom, in columns. And there are rules for each character: horizontal stroke first, then vertical.

dr li 古时候，识字的人很少。能写一手好字，很受尊重。
gǔ shíhou shí zì de rén hěn shǎo néng xiě yì shǒu hǎo zì hěn shòu zūnzhòng · In ancient times, few people could read. Beautiful handwriting earned a lot of respect.

anna 我是在英国长大的，母语不是汉语。对我来说，最难的是声调。
wǒ shì zài Yīngguó zhǎng dà de mǔyǔ bú shì Hànyǔ duì wǒ lái shuō zuì nán de shì shēngdiào · I grew up in the UK, so Chinese isn't my mother tongue. For me, the hardest part is the tones.

teacher wang 汉语一个字就是一个音节，声调一变，意思就变了。中国还有很多方言呢。
Hànyǔ yí gè zì jiùshì yí gè yīnjié shēngdiào yí biàn yìsi jiù biàn le Zhōngguó hái yǒu hěn duō fāngyán ne · In Chinese each character is one syllable: change the tone and you change the meaning. And China has lots of dialects too.

xiaoming 我最喜欢成语，四个字就能讲一个故事。
wǒ zuì xǐhuan chéngyǔ sì gè zì jiù néng jiǎng yí gè gùshi · I love chengyu best: four characters can tell a whole story.

teacher wang 不过很多人误用成语，闹出笑话。言语要谨慎，用之前最好查一查。
búguò hěn duō rén wù yòng chéngyǔ nào chū xiàohua yányǔ yào jǐnshèn yòng zhīqián zuìhǎo chá yi cha · But lots of people misuse chengyu and make fools of themselves. Words need care: look an idiom up before you use it.

chapter 3 masters and apprentices

anna 这些瓷器真精美！那个碗看似很普通，为什么放在中间？
zhèxiē cíqì zhēn jīngměi nàge wǎn kànsì hěn pǔtōng wèi shénme fàng zài zhōngjiān · This porcelain is exquisite! That bowl looks so ordinary: why is it in the middle?

professor chen 因为它是国宝，是现存最老的一件。考古人员在一个遗址里找到它的时候，上面东一块，西一块，都是泥。
yīnwèi tā shì guóbǎo shì xiàncún zuì lǎo de yí jiàn kǎogǔ rényuán zài yí gè yízhǐ lǐ zhǎo dào tā de shíhou shàngmiàn dōng yí kuài xī yí kuài dōu shì ní · Because it's a national treasure, the oldest that survives. When archaeologists found it at a site, it was caked in mud all over.

anna 碗上还能看到一些修补的痕迹。
wǎn shàng hái néng kàn dào yìxiē xiū bǔ de hénjì · You can still see some traces of repairs on the bowl.

professor chen 对。我们会尽全力保护这些文物，让它们一直延续下去。
duì wǒmen huì jìn quánlì bǎohù zhèxiē wénwù ràng tāmen yìzhí yánxù xiaqu · Yes. We do everything we can to protect these relics, so that they last.

little sister 你们看那边！一位老师父在画瓷器，旁边站着他的徒弟。
nǐmen kàn nàbiān yí wèi lǎo shīfu zài huà cíqì pángbiān zhàn zhe tā de túdì · Look over there! An old master is painting porcelain, with his apprentice standing beside him.

professor chen 这门技艺已经传承了几百年。师父对徒弟要求特别严，一笔都不能错。
zhè mén jìyì yǐjīng chuánchéng le jǐ bǎi nián shīfu duì túdì yāoqiú tèbié yán yì bǐ dōu bù néng cuò · This craft has been passed down for hundreds of years. The master is very strict with his apprentice: not one brushstroke can be wrong.

ms zhang 现在的年轻人还愿意继承这种老技艺吗？
xiànzài de niánqīng rén hái yuànyì jìchéng zhè zhǒng lǎo jìyì ma · Are young people today still willing to carry on an old craft like this?

professor chen 越来越多了。有的人把传统技艺和现代设计融合在一起，效果很显著。
yuè lái yuè duō le yǒude rén bǎ chuántǒng jìyì hé xiàndài shèjì rónghé zài yìqǐ xiàoguǒ hěn xiǎnzhù · More and more of them. Some blend the traditional craft with modern design, and the results are striking.

teacher wang 楼上还有一个展览，介绍南方的园林和古迹。
lóu shàng hái yǒu yí gè zhǎnlǎn jièshào nánfāng de yuánlín hé gǔjì · Upstairs there's another exhibition on the classical gardens and historic sites of the south.

chapter 4 emperors, generals and heroes

professor chen 第一部分讲的是原始社会。我们的祖先用石头做工具，慢慢地，文明就诞生了。
dì yī bùfen jiǎng de shì yuánshǐ shèhuì wǒmen de zǔxiān yòng shítou zuò gōngjù màn màn de wénmíng jiù dànshēng le · The first part is about early human society. Our ancestors made tools from stone, and little by little civilisation was born.

professor chen 后来，中国历经了很多朝代。每个朝代的开创者，都想统一天下。
hòulái Zhōngguó lìjīng le hěn duō cháodài měi gè cháodài de kāichuàng zhě dōu xiǎng tǒngyī tiānxià · Later, China went through many dynasties. Each dynasty's founder wanted to unite the whole land.

little sister 西方叫国王、王子、公主，中国叫皇帝，对吧?
xīfāng jiào guówáng wángzǐ gōngzhǔ Zhōngguó jiào huángdì duì ba · In the West they say king, prince and princess, and in China it's the emperor, right?

professor chen 差不多。皇帝和他的家人住在宫里，下面有很多官，帮他管理国家。大臣见了皇帝还得跪下。
chàbuduō huángdì hé tā de jiārén zhù zài gōng lǐ xiàmiàn yǒu hěn duō guān bāng tā guǎnlǐ guójiā dàchén jiàn le huángdì hái děi guì xià · More or less. The emperor and his family lived in the palace, with lots of officials under him to help run the country. Ministers even had to kneel when they saw him.

dr li 你们看，这是皇帝用过的毛笔，旁边是大臣写给他的信。
nǐmen kàn zhè shì huángdì yòng guo de máobǐ pángbiān shì dàchén xiě gěi tā de xìn · Look, this is a brush an emperor used, and next to it a letter a minister wrote to him.

professor chen 可是到了后期，地方势力越来越大，这个朝代就结束了。
kěshì dào le hòuqī dìfang shìlì yuè lái yuè dà zhège cháodài jiù jiéshù le · But towards the end, regional powers grew stronger and stronger, and the dynasty came to an end.

xiaoming 这把剑也好酷！我能不能摸一下?
zhè bǎ jiàn yě hǎo kù wǒ néng bu néng mō yíxià · This sword is so cool too! Can I touch it?

professor chen 瞧你急的！文物都不能摸，这是规定。
qiáo nǐ jí de wénwù dōu bù néng mō zhè shì guīdìng · Look at you, so eager! You can't touch the relics: those are the rules.

xiaoming 那倒是。要是每个人都摸一下，它早就坏了。
nà dàoshì yàoshi měi gè rén dōu mō yíxià tā zǎo jiù huài le · Fair enough. If everyone touched it, it would have been ruined long ago.

professor chen 这把剑是公元前三百年左右的。一位将军率领军队抵抗敌人，用的就是它。
zhè bǎ jiàn shì gōngyuán qián sānbǎi nián zuǒyòu de yí wèi jiāngjūn shuàilǐng jūnduì dǐkàng dírén yòng de jiùshì tā · This sword is from around 300 BC. A general used it when he led his army against an enemy.

anna 古代打仗，除了剑，还有箭这样的武器吧?
gǔdài dǎzhàng chúle jiàn hái yǒu jiàn zhèyàng de wǔqì ba · In ancient wars, besides swords there were weapons like arrows, weren't there?

professor chen 你们看这幅画：将军正在给部队下命令，士兵们准备战斗。
nǐmen kàn zhè fú huà jiāngjūn zhèngzài gěi bùduì xià mìnglìng shìbīngmen zhǔnbèi zhàndòu · Look at this painting: the general is giving orders to his troops, and the soldiers are getting ready for battle.

anna 那些军人身上的东西看起来好重啊。
nàxiē jūnrén shēn shàng de dōngxi kànqǐlai hǎo zhòng a · The things those soldiers are carrying look so heavy.

dr li 对。可是不管哪场战争，最苦的都是普通士兵和老百姓。
duì kěshì bùguǎn nǎ chǎng zhànzhēng zuì kǔ de dōu shì pǔtōng shìbīng hé lǎobǎixìng · Yes. But in any war, it's the ordinary soldiers and people who suffer most.

professor chen 所以我们看这些文物，是为了记住历史、珍惜和平，也记住那些英雄。
suǒyǐ wǒmen kàn zhèxiē wénwù shì wèile jìzhù lìshǐ zhēnxī hépíng yě jìzhù nàxiē yīngxióng · That's why we look at these relics: to remember history, treasure peace, and remember the heroes.

chapter 5 the last quiz

dr li 将军！小明，你的兵还没过河呢，就输了。
jiāngjūn Xiǎomíng nǐ de bīng hái méi guò hé ne jiù shū le · Check! Xiaoming, your soldier hasn't even crossed the river and you've lost.

xiaoming 爸爸，您一向比我厉害。不玩了，教授的问题要开始了。
bàba nín yíxiàng bǐ wǒ lìhai bù wán le jiàoshòu de wèntí yào kāishǐ le · Dad, you've always beaten me. I'm done, Professor Chen's questions are starting.

professor chen 第一个问题：除了汤圆，还有什么传统食品跟节日有关?
dì yī gè wèntí chúle tāngyuán hái yǒu shénme chuántǒng shípǐn gēn jiérì yǒuguān · First question: besides sweet rice balls, what other traditional foods go with a festival?

little sister 粽子！还有中秋节的月饼。
zòngzi hái yǒu Zhōngqiūjié de yuèbing · Zongzi! And mooncakes at the Mid-Autumn Festival.

professor chen 答对了！最后一个问题：“一模一样”是什么意思？谁先答对，谁就有奖！
dá duì le zuìhòu yí gè wèntí yìmú yíyàng shì shénme yìsi shéi xiān dá duì shéi jiù yǒu jiǎng · Correct! Last question: what does “yi mu yi yang” mean? First right answer wins a prize!

anna 我知道！就是完全一样，没有一点儿不同。
wǒ zhīdào jiùshì wánquán yíyàng méiyǒu yìdiǎnr bù tóng · I know! It means exactly the same, without the slightest difference.

professor chen 答对了！你的奖是一个小灯笼，祝你一切吉祥。
dá duì le nǐ de jiǎng shì yí gè xiǎo dēnglong zhù nǐ yíqiè jíxiáng · Correct! Your prize is a little lantern: may everything go well for you.

teacher wang 安娜，还记得吗？你第一天来学校，只会说“你好”和“谢谢”。
Ānnà hái jìde ma nǐ dì yī tiān lái xuéxiào zhǐ huì shuō nǐhǎo hé xièxie · Anna, do you remember? On your first day at school, all you could say was “hello” and “thank you”.

anna 当然记得！现在我能看新闻、跟人讨论问题，还能在博物馆里听讲座。
dāngrán jìde xiànzài wǒ néng kàn xīnwén gēn rén tǎolùn wèntí hái néng zài bówùguǎn lǐ tīng jiǎngzuò · Of course! Now I can read the news, argue a point, and follow a talk in a museum.

teacher wang 这条路你走得不容易，可是你一直肯努力，总算走到了这里。
zhè tiáo lù nǐ zǒu de bù róngyì kěshì nǐ yìzhí kěn nǔlì zǒngsuàn zǒu dào le zhèlǐ · It hasn't been an easy road, but you kept putting in the work, and here you are at last.

anna 谢谢大家！没有你们，就没有今天的我。
xièxie dàjiā méiyǒu nǐmen jiù méiyǒu jīntiān de wǒ · Thank you, all of you! I couldn't have done it without you.

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