

## I. Vocabulary Practice: Fill in the blanks to complete the table.

汉字 [hànzì]	拼音 [pīnyīn]	英文 [yīngwén]
	gōngkè	
大家		
		handsome
	píngcháng	
早上		
		to begin
	niàn kèwén	
		sound recording

## II. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

小美是中国学生，在美国大学学英文。她觉得英文生词太多，语法也不容易。昨天下午她在图书馆做功课。一个美国男学生帮她复习生词和语法，所以她做功课做得很快。那个美国男生很帅，很酷。今天小美想给他打电话，才知道没有问他的名字和电话。

1. (true / false) Xiao Mei is studying English.
2. (true / false) She thinks English is much easier than Chinese.
3. (true / false) She met a handsome young man at the library.
4. (true / false) She helped him practice speaking Chinese.
5. (true / false) Xiao Mei called her new friend to invite him to dinner.

## III. Combine the phrases below using the most appropriate 就 or 才:

EXAMPLE: 下午三点开会                  两点半来  
学校下午三点开会，我们两点半就来了。

1. 昨天早上八点钟考试                  七点一刻来学校
2. 星期二上第七课                          星期一预习生词
3. 今天上午十点上英文课                  十点十分来学校

4. 明年跟朋友一起去中国      现在开始学习中文

5. 平常晚上十一点睡觉      今天十一点半回家

**IV. Respond to each of the situations in Chinese (characters).**

1. When someone gives you a compliment, you should respond:
2. If you want to know how well your friend did on the test, you ask:
3. You compliment a classmate on how quickly and beautifully they write Chinese characters:

**V. Translate the following passage into Chinese.**

My classmate studies Chinese well. She likes to listen to the recordings and practice speaking, so she speaks Chinese very well. She often studies grammar and practices writing Chinese characters. On Tuesdays and Thursdays she usually reviews Chinese with her friends in the library. She writes characters pretty well now, and also did well on the test last week.