

# HEAVY RAIN OUTLOOK



# 天气预报有什么可看的?

Tiānqì yùbào yǒu shēnme kě kàn de?

## Objectives 学习目标

- 1** Learn to use “verb+了+ time +(noun)” and “verb+了+ time+(noun)+了”  
初步掌握“动词+了+时量+（名词）”和“动词+了+时量+（名词）+了”的用法
- 2** Learn to use “先……再……” to express time order  
学会用“先……再……”表示先后顺序
- 3** Learn to use “有什么可……的” to express contempt  
会用“有什么可……的”表达轻视或不值得
- 4** Learn to express suggestion and summary  
学会表达建议和概括

## Ask yourself 问问你自己

- 1** Do you often watch the weather forecasting?  
你经常看天气预报吗?
- 2** Do you think the weather forecasting is precise or not?  
你觉得天气预报准不准?
- 3** What do you think of today's weather?  
What kind of weather do you like?  
你觉得今天天气怎么样?  
你喜欢什么样的天气?



Warm-up

热身

The following are the weather forecasting symbols used in China. Do you know them?

下面是中国常用的天气预报符号，你认识吗？



晴 qíng  
fair



多云 duō yún  
cloudy



阴 yīn  
overcast



小雨 xiǎo yǔ  
light rain



中雨 zhōng yǔ  
middle rain



大雨 dà yǔ  
heavy rain



暴雨 bǎoyǔ  
rainstorm



大暴雨 dà bǎoyǔ  
strong storm



雷阵雨 léizhēnyǔ  
thundershower



雨夹雪 yǔ jiā xuě  
rain and snow



小雪 xiǎo xuě  
light snow



中雪 zhōng xuě  
middle snow



雾 wù  
fog



Part I

第一部分

Vocabulary  
词语

1

预报

yùbào  
forecasting

2

可

kě  
worth

3

准(确)

zhǔn (què)  
precise

4

暴雨

bǎoyǔ  
storm

5

总的来说

zǒng de lái shuō  
generally speaking

6

主持人

zhǔchí rén  
host

7

指

zhǐ  
point

8

地图

dìtú  
map

9

主持

zhǔchí  
host

10

先……再……

xiān ... zài ...  
first...then...

11

相关

xiāngguān  
relevant

12

田野

tiányě  
field

13

羊群

yáng qún  
flock

14

留学

liúxué  
study abroad

15

冰天雪地

bīng tiān xuě dì  
icy world

16

开会

kāihuì  
attend a meeting

17

照顾

zhàogù  
take care of

18

金色

jīn sè  
golden

19

沙滩

shātān  
sandy beach

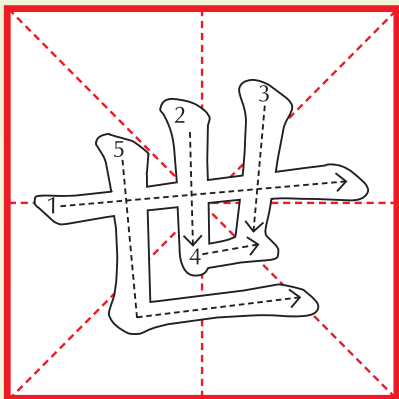


## Part III

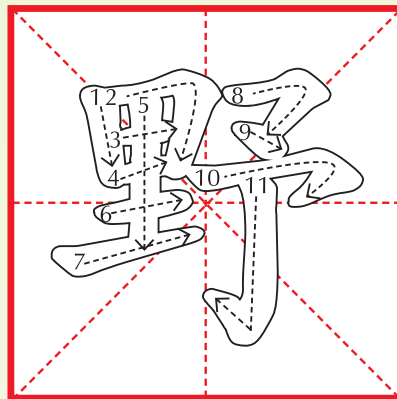
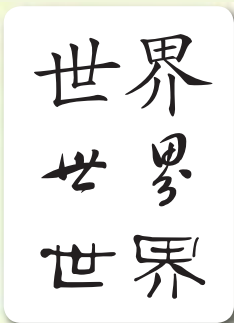
## 第三部分

## Chinese characters and calligraphy

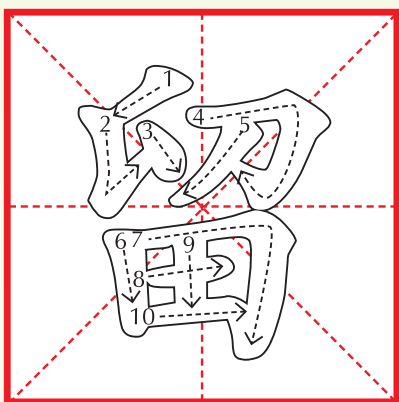
## 汉字与书法



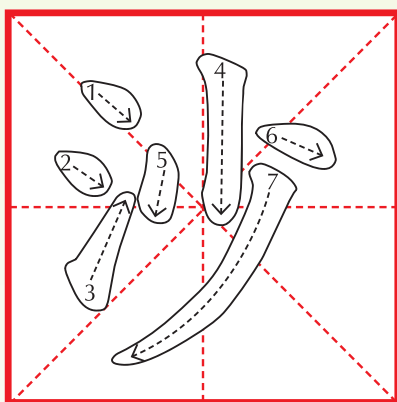
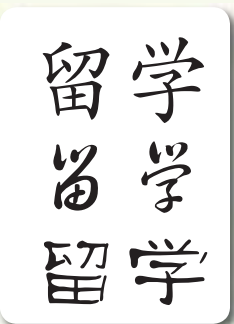
世界  
shìjiè  
world



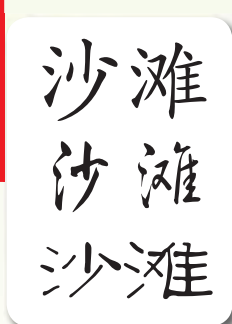
田野  
tiānyě  
field



留学  
liúxué  
study abroad



沙滩  
shātān  
sandy beach



## 体验中国

在中国，探亲访友，一般都要带点儿礼物。不管礼物多少、贵贱，都代表送礼者的一份心意，而受礼者一般都会说“谢谢你！”之类的话。因此，中国人常用“礼轻情意重”这句话来表达送礼者的真挚情意。

中国人一般不当着送礼者的面打开礼物，这也体现了受礼者“重情不重礼”的心理，表示你送什么礼物都没关系，重要的是你的情义。

If you go to visit someone in China, you are supposed to bring some gifts. No matter what the gift is, dear or cheap, the receiver will always say “thank you” because it represents the giver’s kind feelings. The Chinese idiom “a small gift means a lot” is a good summary of this case.

The Chinese do not open the gifts before the giver, which means that he values the kind feelings the gift conveys more than the gift itself. Whatever the gift is, it is your kindness that really matters.

你们国家的人当着送礼者的面打开礼物吗？用汉语介绍一下你们国家探亲访友的礼仪。  
Do people in your country open the presents in front of the giver?  
Introduce in Chinese the etiquette of visiting in your country.

## 汉语社区

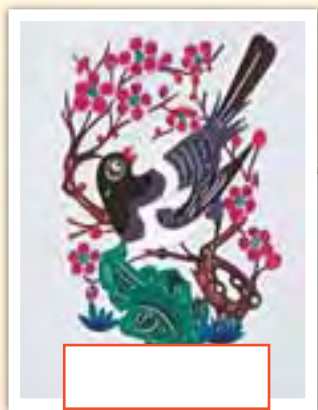
## Chinese Community

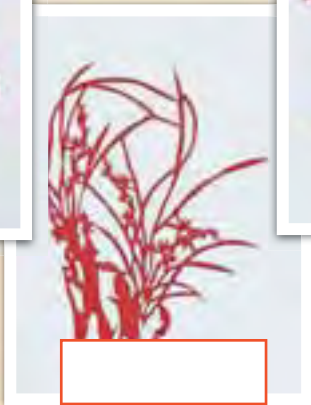
在中国，梅花、兰花、竹、菊花被人们称为“四君子”。寒冷的冬天只有梅花绽放；兰花只在清静的地方盛开；竹子四季常青，坚忍不拔；菊花清雅高洁。中国人喜欢梅兰竹菊，并赋予它们特殊的文化意义，从古到今有很多赞美梅兰竹菊的诗歌和书画作品。

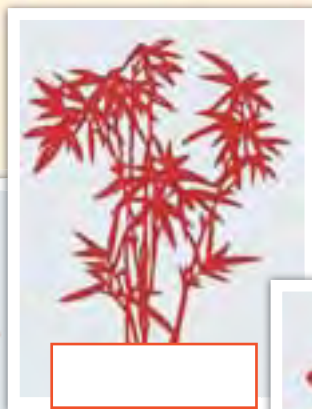
下面是用剪纸的形式表现出来的四君子图案，请把它们分别与梅兰竹菊四个字对号入座。

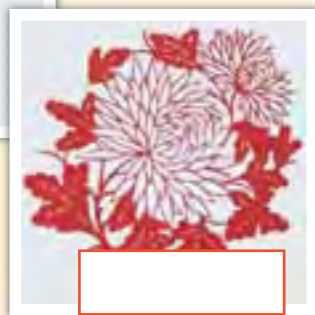
In China, plum, orchid, bamboo, and chrysanthemum are called the “Four Gentlemen”. In winter only the plum defies the coldness and blossoms. The orchid would only grow in clean places. The bamboo remains green in all four seasons and bears all weather changes. The chrysanthemum is noble and virtuous. The Chinese love the four plants, endow them with special cultural meanings, and have produced many Chinese poems, calligraphy works, and drawings to praise them.

The following are some paper-cut works about the “Four Gentlemen”. Match them with the four Chinese characters.










去图书馆或上网找一找表现梅兰竹菊的诗歌或书画作品，和同学们分享一下吧！

Go to the library or the Net to find some poems, calligraphy works, or drawings and share them with your classmates.