

## Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 121 [Simplified]

Kirin: [上网学中文第一百二十一课](#).

Adam: Hello, and welcome to the first lesson for level 3 of our course. I'm your host, Adam, along with Kirin.

In today's lesson we will try and describe our course, using Chinese. This is important since, as you may have noticed in recent lessons, we have been moving towards using more Chinese to explain the content of new lessons.

So to begin with, how would you say “course” in Chinese?

Kirin: [课程](#).

Adam: This is made up of two characters. The first, we've seen before, means “class” while the second refers to “journey” or “procedure” so together

Kirin: [课程](#).

Adam: means “course.” But this isn't any normal course we have here, is it?

Kirin: [不是，是一个更进一步的课程](#).

Adam: So let's look at what she just said. There's the character [更](#), which we've seen before in

Kirin: [更好](#).

Adam: which means “better.” The [更](#) on its own refers to “change” and here it combines with another term.

Kirin: [进一步](#).

Adam: The first character we've also seen before. We in fact saw it way back in lesson 16 in the term.

Kirin: [请进](#)

Adam: which means “Please enter.” The [进](#) means “to enter” or “advance.” That's followed by

Kirin: 一步

Adam: which means “one step.” So together

Kirin: 更进一步的课程.

Adam: literally means “to progress one step at a time course,” in other words “a progressive course.”

Kirin: 更进一步的课程.

Adam: So knowing this, we can now change the intro to our lesson to:

Kirin: 欢迎来到我们更进一步的中文学习课程.

Adam: So that literally translates to “Welcome arrive we progressive Chinese study course.”

Kirin: 欢迎来到我们更进一步的中文学习课程.

Adam: which means I can now retire my previous intro of “Welcome to our progressive course teaching Chinese.” (sigh) Alright, so what can you tell us about this course, Kirin?

Kirin: 现在有三级.

Adam: Ah yes. Right now there are three

Kirin: 级.

Adam: And that means “level.” What else can you tell us?

Kirin: 一级有六十课.

Adam: So can you figure out what she said there? “One level has 60 lessons.”

Kirin: 一级有六十课.

Adam: Now in most lessons, we try to teach you some new vocabulary items. Previously, we taught you the term used for “word.” There are two similar terms we’ve been using. Our friends in Mainland China used the word

Kirin: 单词.

Adam: while in our most recent lessons we've been using

Kirin: 单字.

Adam: Similarly, there is a term used to describe a “new word” which is

Kirin: 生词

Adam: or

Kirin: 生字.

Adam: So Kirin, what can you tell us about the 生字 in our course?

Kirin: 我们在第一二级已经教了很多生字.

Adam: Yes, that's right. Let's look at some examples of some of the 生字 we have taught you in the past. First though, let's look at how we say “example.”

Kirin: 比如.

Adam: So to say “for example” we could say

Kirin: 比如说.

Adam: which means she's going to tell us some examples. Now before we do that, let's look at a few categories of 生字 we have taught you.

Kirin: 国家.

Adam: Ah, can you figure out what that is? It's made up of two characters we've seen before. The first refers to “country,” but you may remember that on its own, concepts are usually described using two characters, so here there is a second character added, which in this case refers to “home.” And when you put the two together you get the word meaning “country.”

Kirin: 国家.

Adam: So what can you tell us about the 国家 we have taught here?

Kirin: 我们已经教你们很多国家的名字. 比如说台湾, 美国, 日本, 加拿大, 澳洲等等.

Adam: Great, you can... sorry what did you say at the end there?

Kirin: 等等.

Adam: I'm sorry what country is that? I don't have that on my list.

Kirin: 那不是国家. 是 etcetera 的意思.

Adam: Ah, I knew that (ahem) . The literal meaning is “wait wait” but it's commonly used in this context to mean “etc.” You can find the whole list of countries and more in lesson 3.

Kirin: 还有我们也教了你们不一样的食物.

Adam: So there's another 生字 for us.

Kirin: 食物. 是食品的食跟动物的物.

Adam: So that's the character from “food products” and “animal”, which together forms the word for “food” in general.

Kirin: 对，我们也教了你们很多食物的名字. 比如说汉堡，薯条，炒面，米饭，汤等等.

Adam: For the entire list, premium subscribers can access the word bank, and type in “food” under the “type” field.

Kirin: 我们也教了你们很多饮料的名字. 比如说咖啡，茶，可乐，啤酒等等.

Adam: To see that list, type in “drink” in the “type” category of the Word Bank.

Kirin: 我们还教了你们一些地方的名字. 比如说茶馆，公园，动物园等等.

Adam: And as you might guess, you can find that list by typing “place” in the word bank “type” field. So hopefully that helped you out a little by learning a few extra words that can be used in the teaching portion of this course. For more review tools, visit [ChineseLearnOnline.com](http://ChineseLearnOnline.com).

Kirin: 我们下次再见.