

## Chinese Emotions Poster

additional website assistance

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This additional resource is intended to assist teachers who are using the Teacher Idea Sheet included in Classic Education Product EP001 (Emotions Poster).

### Instruction for grammatical structure: (with pinyin and English)

后天就要考试了，我很多还没准备，心里非常紧张。

Hòutiān jiù yào kǎoshì le, wǒ hěn duō hái méi zhǔnbèi, xīnli fēicháng jǐnzhāng.

The day after tomorrow, I will take a test but I haven't prepared for it. I feel very nervous.

你最近看起来比较疲劳，是不是工作很忙啊？

Nǐ zuìjìn kàn qilai bǐjiào pí láo, shìbùshì gōngzuò hěn máng a?

Recently you've looked weary. Is it because you are very busy with your work?

明天就回老家了，我很兴奋。

Míngtiān jiù huí lǎojiā le, wǒ hěn xīngfèn.

Tomorrow I will go to my hometown; I'm very excited.

我的手机被偷了，很郁闷。

Wǒ de shǒujī bèi tōu le, hěn yù mèn.

My cell phone was stolen; I'm bummed.

你今天看起来有点不开心。

Nǐ jīntiān kàn qǐ lái yǒudiǎn bù kāixīn.

You look a little unhappy today.

我的数学不好，但我的数学老师对我还是很有耐心。

Wǒ de shùxué bù hǎo, dàn wǒ de shùxué lǎoshī duì wǒ hái shì hěn yǒu nàixīn.

I'm not good at math; but my math teacher is very patient with me.

 **Listening practice: examples (with pinyin and English)**

1. 当你被邀请到一个中国人家里吃饭，主人预备了很多吃的，非常热情好客。你吃饱后，主人还一直叫你再多吃，还往你的碗里面夹菜，你会有什么感觉？

“我感觉比较尴尬。” “我觉得比较感动。” “我感觉困惑。”

Dāng nǐ bèi yāoqǐng dào yī gè zhōngguó rén jiā lǐ chī fàn, zhǔ rén yù bèi le hěn duō chī de, fēi cháng rè qíng hào kè. Nǐ chī bǎo hòu, zhǔ rén hái yī zhí jiào nǐ zài chī, hái wǎng nǐ de wǎn lǐ miàn jiā cài, nǐ huì yǒu shén me gǎn jué?

“Wǒ gǎn jué bǐ jiǎo gān gà.” “Wǒ jué de bǐ jiǎo gǎn dòng.” “Wǒ gǎn jué kùn huò.”

Suppose you are invited to a Chinese friend's home to eat; the host prepared lots of food and is very hospitable. After you are full, the host continues to tell you to eat more and keeps putting more food in your bowl. How do you feel?

“I feel awkward.”

“I feel touched.”

“I feel confused.”

2. 假如你是第一次到中国，不小心迷路了，又不知道怎么说中文，身上也没带要去的地方的地址，要去的那个地方的中文名字也不会说，这时你会有什么感觉？

“我比较紧张。”

“我很担心。”

Jiǎ rú nǐ shì dì yī cì dào Zhōngguó, bù xiǎo xīn mí lù le, yòu bù zhī dào zěn me shuō Zhōngwén, shēn shàng yě méi dài yào qù de dì fāng de dì zhǐ, yào qù de nèi ge dì fāng de Zhōngwén míng zì yě bù huì shuō, zhè shí nǐ huì yǒu shén me gǎn jué?

“Wǒ bǐ jiǎo jǐn zhāng.”

“Wǒ hěn dān xīn.”

Suppose you have come to China for the first time. You get lost and don't know how to speak Chinese, don't have the address and can't say the name of your destination. How do you feel?

“I feel nervous.”

“I feel worried.”

3. 你一个人到中国的药店买药，你的老师已经教过你那个药的中文名称了，可是当你把那药名说给售货员听的时候，对方一直听不懂你在说什么，可能是你的发音错了，所以对方听不懂，这时你有什么感觉？

“我感觉很尴尬。”

“我会比较困惑。”

Nǐ yī gè rén dào Zhōngguó de yào diàn mǎi yào, nǐ de lǎo shī yǐ jīng jiāo guò nǐ nèi ge yào de zhōngwén míngchēng le, kě shì dāng nǐ bǎ nà yào míng shuō gěi shòu huò yuán tīng de shí hou, duì fāng yī zhí tīng bù dǒng nǐ zài shuō shén me, kě néng shì nǐ de fā yīn cuò le, suǒ yǐ duì fāng tīng bù dǒng, zhè shí nǐ huì yǒu shén me gǎn jué?

“Wǒ gǎn jué hěn gān gà.”

“Wǒ huì bǐ jiǎo kùn huò.”

You went into a pharmacy in China to buy medicine. Your teacher already taught you the medicine's Chinese name, but after several times of telling the pharmacist the medicine's name, he still didn't understand what you said. Maybe your pronunciation was incorrect, so he didn't understand. How do you feel?

“I feel awkward.”

“I feel confused.”