

教材结构与教学建议

Coursebook Structure and Teaching Advice

《出发》（课本 1 册）结构 The Structure of <i>CHUFA</i> Coursebook 1	给教师的教学建议 Teaching Advice to Teachers
<p>Pre-unit Study</p> <p>课堂用语 Classroom Expressions</p>	<p>本教材所提供的“课堂用语”仅供教师参考。教师可根据自己学校和学生的情况酌情选用或增加课堂用语。</p> <p>建议教师将“课堂用语”制作成卡片或海报用于装饰中文教室，并鼓励学生在课堂上多用中文表达需求。</p>
<p>常用疑问词 Frequently Used Question Words</p>	<p>请教师务必重视疑问词的教学。建议教师将“常用疑问词”制作成卡片装饰教室，并在教学中反复强调理解疑问词的重要性。</p>
<p>汉语基础知识 Basic Knowledge of Chinese Language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hanyu Pinyin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Consonants ➢ Vowels ➢ Tones ➢ Pinyin Chart ● Chinese characters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ History ➢ Transformation ➢ Basic strokes ➢ Stroke order ➢ Radicals ● Expression of numerals in Chinese ● Expression of dates in Chinese ● Expression of time in Chinese 	<p>“汉语基础知识”这一章系统、详细地介绍了汉语拼音、汉字知识、数字、日期和时间的汉语表达法。教师可以根据班上学生情况自行安排对这一部分内容的教学方式及教学时间：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 对于汉语零起点水平学生，教师可以把本章作为正式教学内容，让学生对汉语语言形成基本的认识；特别是对数字、日期和时间的表达法应加以详细讲解。 ● 如果班上学生并非零起点水平，教师可安排学生自己阅读和复习本章内容，并设计一些针对本章知识点的课堂活动或小测试以检测学生的复习效果。
<p>Main Units Study</p> <p><i>CHUFA</i> Coursebook 1 has three units. Each unit is composed of three lessons. In each lesson, there are three texts of different text types. There are 27 texts in total in Coursebook 1.</p>	<p>如前言所述，由于这 27 篇文本在故事情节上前后衔接，词汇和语法难度螺旋上升且不断复现，同时又兼顾了文本类型的多样性，因此建议教师在使用本教材时按照文本顺序教学并确保在 11 年级 (IBDP Year 1) 完成第 1 册全部教学内容。</p> <p>如果学校课时有限或学生已经有一定汉语基础，不能或不需精讲全部 27 篇文本，教师可将其分为以下三类，酌情安排教学时间和教学方式：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 精读精讲文本 ● 泛读文本 ● 学生自学文本

Each text is organised in the following way:



Pre-class Exercise

IB exam-style questions are provided in this section to students before they formally start learning the text. Students need to use their prior knowledge and conceptual understanding of the text to figure out the main ideas and details about the text.

In order to help students understand the questions, those questions that appear for the first time in this coursebook are written in Chinese with Pinyin and their English translation. Those questions that appear for the second time are written in Chinese only.

教师在指导学生进行“课前练习”之前，可以先布置作业，让学生预习文本中的生词。教师既可以利用课堂时间带领全班学生共同完成“课前练习”中的题目，也可以以预习作业的方式让学生在课下独立完成。

教师应向学生解释“课前练习”的意义在于提高其：

- 对文本进一步学习的兴趣
- 运用已有汉语知识解决未知的能力
- 通过对文本的概念性理解获得对于文本大意及细节的初步理解能力
- 学习技能 (ATL)
- 对 IB 考试题型的理解及应试时的心理素质



Text Transcript

Text transcripts are written in Chinese characters, but they are written without Pinyin. The purpose is to enhance students' recognition of Chinese characters and improve their reading skills.

An audio recording is generated for each text. Students are encouraged to not only read the text transcript, but also listen to the audio file to develop their listening comprehension skills.

与大多数初级汉语水平教材不同，本教材每篇文本均未配以拼音，目的在于最大限度地突出汉字，加强学生对汉字的识记能力。

请教师告知学生，阅读文本的文稿出现在“课前练习”题目之前；听力文本的文稿出现在“课前练习”题目之后。在做听力题目时，请教师提醒学生事先不要翻看听力文稿。



Text Vocabulary

Text vocabulary lists contain Chinese characters, Pinyin, parts of speech, and English definitions for each word.

“文本词汇表”中含有阅读文本和听力文本中的全部生词。如前所述，教师可安排学生课前预习文本词汇，然后在课堂上指导学生完成“课前练习”题目。

为了方便学生预习和复习，教师也可以利用科技手段，把每课的文本词汇制作成在线词汇卡或含有笔顺的汉字书写工作纸供学生使用。



Self-study Vocabulary

Self-study vocabulary is equally important as text vocabulary because it is carefully selected from Mandarin ab initio language specific syllabus and New HSK levels 1-4 word lists.

The purpose of adding this self-study section is to enlarge students' vocabulary and also develop their skills specified in Approaches to Learning (ATL).

Guiding questions are provided under the self-study vocabulary. Students are expected to understand and memorize all these words by fulfilling the given tasks.

To check the answers, students can refer to Appendix. Some of the answers are also recorded in audio files for developing students' listening skills.

每篇文本之后的“自学词汇”选取自：

- 《汉语普通话初级课程具体语种的教学大纲(2020年首次评估)》
- 《汉语普通话初级课程具体语种的教学大纲(2013年首次考试)》
- 新汉语水平考试 (New HSK) 1—4 级词汇表 (基于作者对 IB Mandarin ab initio 历年考卷的研究)

教师可将自学词汇作为课后作业布置给学生，并在下一节课开始时通过课堂活动或小测验等形式检测学生的自学效果。

虽然自学词汇与文本词汇同样重要，但教师也可根据学生的个体差异，给不同能力水平的学生制定不同的标准，比如：

- 对于语言和能力水平较高的学生，可要求其尽量掌握自学词汇中的全部词汇。
- 对于大多数学生而言，可要求他们至少掌握选自《汉语普通话初级课程具体语种的教学大纲(2020年首次评估)》中的词汇。
- 对于语言和能力水平较弱的学生，可鼓励他们掌握自学词汇中一些简单并且常用的词汇。



Language Notes

Language notes, mostly grammatical structures from the texts, are summarized and explained in English in this section. Sample sentences are also provided for each language note.

由于有些文本中所含语法结构较多，因此请教师在备课时务必认真阅读每课的语言点。

教师可根据学生的汉语水平，将每篇文本中的语言点分为精讲和略讲两大类。对于一些易错的语法结构难点，教师应在讲解的同时相应补充更多例句加强学生的理解。

请教师在布置课后作业时要求学生认真阅读语言点总结，因为对于语法结构的记忆既有助于学生完成课后的综合练习，又能切实提高他们的口头和书面交流技能。



Comprehensive Exercise

The comprehensive exercises are designed to help students reinforce their knowledge of the vocabulary and grammatical structures they have learned in the text.

Answers are provided in the Appendix. Some of them are also recorded in audio files.

“综合练习”中的题目有些需要学生协作完成，有些则需要其独立完成。教师可根据题目的具体要求将需要协作完成的题目作为课堂活动、将需要独立完成的题目作为课后作业布置给学生。

虽然学生可以在附录中查找综合练习题目的答案，但教师也应尽可能地在课上给学生提供针对综合练习的答疑时间，确保学生真正掌握每篇文本的词汇和语法结构。



Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding

If a new text type is introduced, this section will be included to explain the text type's features, including its purpose, audience, tones, register, and use of language. A model text is attached to show the formatting conventions of this text type.

请教师有效利用这一部分内容，加强学生对不同文本类型的概念性理解。

本教材所提供的文本格式仅供参考。教师可根据自己的理解和学生的能力水平或简化、或细化不同文本的格式。



Cultural Understanding

This section is at the end of each lesson. It introduces the cultural spotlights in each text. This is helpful to improve students' inter-cultural understanding and international mindedness. In addition, since the title of each lesson is an idiomatic expression, there is also an introduction to its meaning and a sample sentence showing how to use it in a real-life situation at the end of this section.

教师可以让学生在课后阅读“文化理解”部分的内容，也可以根据学生的兴趣，选择一两个文化要点在课上进行讨论。

如果学生的理解水平和语言表达水平较高，教师也可以在“成语表达”部分补充更多例句，鼓励初级水平的学生尝试在书面和口头交流中使用汉语成语、俗语以加强表达效果。



Summary and Reflection

This section is provided at the end of each unit to help students recall all the vocabulary and grammatical structures they have learned.

Students can also self-evaluate their learning results according to the instructions provided.

教师可以把这一部分内容设置成在线调查问卷，收集学生对本单元词汇、语法的掌握情况。

教师和学生可根据调查结果对教与学进行双向反思、查缺补漏，为下一单元“探究——行动——反思”的教学过程做好准备。

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Unit 1

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Coming to Beijing

Themes and Topics:

身份认同 Identities

- 个人特点 Personal attributes
- 个人关系 Personal relationships

体验 Experiences

- 日常生活 Daily routine

Unit 2

日常生活

Daily Life

Themes and Topics:

体验 Experiences

- 日常生活 Daily routine
- 休闲 Leisure

社会组织 Social organization

- 教育 Education

Unit 3

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Themes and Topics:

人类发明创造 Human ingenuity

- 交通 Transport
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社会组织 Social organization

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Appendix 2 Vocabulary List (In order of Chinese Pinyin)



保罗看学区房

2020.12.06 19:05

http://blog.wordpress.com/paul_beijing

🏷️ 标签: 学区房

📁 分类: 教育

👤 关注 📡 订阅

- ❶ 今天我想说 [- 例 -] 说北京的学区房。
- ❷ 我和张先生一家住在一套三室一厅的公寓 [- 3 -]，这是一间学区房。六年 [- 4 -]，小美刚出生的时候，张先生 [- 5 -] 郊区的大房子卖了，买了这套市中心的公寓， [- 6 -] 附近有北京 [- 7 -] 好的小学和中学。
- ❸ 中国的家长愿意花很多钱买学区房，巴西的家长也愿意交昂贵的学费让孩子上私立学校。王老师说，这叫“可怜天下父母心”。
- ❹ 虽然新新社区的房子不便宜，但是住在这里确实很方便：社区周围不是商店就是餐馆，交通也十分便捷，从家里出来，走五分钟就能到地铁站和公交车站，不管去哪里都很方便。我越来越喜欢住在这儿了。
- ❺ 朋友们，你们住在什么地方？你们觉得北京的学区房贵不贵？欢迎大家留言。

Pre-class Exercise

选择正确的答案，把答案写在方框里。

1. 这是一篇……

A. 日记

B. 博客

C. 广告

D. 通知

2. 你在哪儿能看到这样的文章?

A. 图书馆

B. 网球场

C. 中餐馆

D. 互联网

根据①和②，从下面选出合适的字 / 词填空，每个字 / 词只能用一次。

后 把 从 里 一 因为 也 前 最 外 可能

例: [- 例 -] 一

3. [- 3 -] _____ 4. [- 4 -] _____ 5. [- 5 -] _____

6. [- 6 -] _____ 7. [- 7 -] _____

选出与②③④各个段落相应的段落大意，把答案写在方框里。

注意：右边的选项比需要的多。

8. 第二段

9. 第三段

10. 第四段

A. 每个国家的父母都爱自己的孩子。

B. 为什么保罗喜欢住在新新社区。

C. 保罗越来越喜欢住在新新社区。

D. 为什么张先生住在现在的家。

E. 每个国家的父母都很可怜。

F. 张先生家周围有很多好学校。

根据⑤，回答下面的问题。

11. 保罗希望朋友们看完他的博客以后做什么？

.....

12. 有多少人喜欢保罗的博客？

.....

Text Vocabulary



No.	Chinese	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1	博客 / 部落格	bókè/bùluògé	n.	blog
2	互联网	hùliánwǎng	n.	Internet
3	看⑤	kàn	v.	think; observe
4	标签	biāoqiān	n.	tag; label
5	分类①	fēnlèi	n.	category
6	教育	jiàoyù	n.	education
7	关注	guānzhù	v.	follow (on social media)
8	订阅	dìngyuè	v.	subscribe
9	间	jiān	m.w.	measure word for rooms, houses
10	刚	gāng	adv.	just

11	愿意	yuànyì	v.	be willing to
12	花	huā	v.	spend (money, time)
13	交 ^②	jiāo	v.	pay (money)
14	昂贵	ángguì	adj.	very expensive; costly
15	学费	xuéfèi	n.	tuition fee
16	私立	sīlì	adj.	private (school, etc.)
17	可怜天下父母心	kělián tiānxià fùmǔ xīn	i.e.	unconditional parental love
18	这里	zhèlǐ	pron.	here
19	确实	quèshí	adv.	indeed; really
20	不是……就是……	búshì ... jiùshì ...	fix.stru.	either ... or ...
21	商店	shāngdiàn	n.	shop; store
22	餐馆	cānguǎn	n.	restaurant
23	十分	shífēn	adv.	very; extremely
24	便捷	biànjié	adj.	convenient and fast
25	哪里	nǎlǐ	q.w.	wherever; where
26	越来越	yuèláiyuè	adv.	more and more
27	留言	liúyán	v.	leave one's message; leave one's comments (on social media)
28	评论	pínglùn	v.	comment
29	转发	zhuǎnfā	v.	forward (on social media)
30	收藏	shōucáng	v.	bookmark (on Internet)
31	赞	zàn	v.	like; thumbs up (social media slang)

Self-study Vocabulary

推特

微软

快拍

图享 / 照片墙

主页

雅虎

新浪微博

脸谱网 / 脸书

谷歌

优酷

社交媒体

优兔 / 油管

连我 / 赖

Word Search ▶

The Internet plays an important role in our daily lives. Do you know what the following icons represent? How do you say and write their name in Chinese?



13

1

社交媒体

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

Speaking ▶

After filling in the table, please discuss the following questions in Chinese with your classmates:

1. 你经常用什么社交媒体?
2. 你用社交媒体做什么?
3. 你每天什么时候上社交媒体?
4. 你每天花多长时间在社交媒体上?
5. 你的父母让你用社交媒体吗, 为什么?
6. 你觉得社交媒体有什么好处 (hǎochù, advantage) 和坏处 (huàichù, disadvantage) ?

Language Notes

• Emphasizing a specific time point or time period with 刚……的时候

In Text 5.1 of Lesson 5, we learned that the phrase ……的时候 (... de shíhòu) means “when” or “during”. In this text, the adverb 刚 (gāng) is used ahead of ……的时候 to emphasize a specific time point or period. In this pattern, 刚 is equivalent to “just”. 刚……的时候 can be interpreted as “just at the time when ...”. The sentence structure is:

Subject + 刚……的时候, + Clause
or
刚……的时候, Subject + Verb Phrase

For example

- ① 小美刚出生的时候, 张先生就买了这套市中心的公寓。
- ② 刚开始学汉语的时候, 我每天都想跟中国朋友聊天。
- ③ 王老师刚来北京国际学校工作的时候, 她只有 28 岁。

1. Mr Zhang bought this apartment in the downtown just at the time when Xiaomei was born.
2. When I had just started learning Chinese, I wanted to chat with Chinese friends every day.
3. When Ms Wang had just come to work in Beijing International School, she was only 28 years old.

• Expressing “be willing to” with 愿意

愿意 (yuànyì) means “be willing to”. The sentence structure is:

Subject + 愿意 + Verb Phrase

For example

- ① 家长愿意花昂贵的学费让孩子上私立学校。
- ② 这个周末你愿意跟我一起去看电影吗？
- ③ 住校生都愿意参加学生会安排的周末休闲活动。

1. The parents are willing to spend high tuition fees, so their kids can study at a private school.
2. Are you willing to go watch a film with me this weekend?
3. All the boarding students are willing to participate in the weekend leisure activities arranged by the Student Council.

• Expressing “indeed” or “really” with 确实

确实 (quèshí) means “indeed” or “really”. It can be used either before adjectives or verbs.

➤ To use 确实 before an adjective, the sentence structure is:

Subject + 确实 + Degree Adverb (很 / 非常, etc.) + Adjective

For example

- ① 住在这里确实很方便。
- ② 樱子的汉字写得确实非常漂亮。
- ③ 这个电影确实特别无聊。

1. Living here is indeed very convenient.
2. Sakurako writes Chinese characters very beautifully.
3. This film is indeed very boring.

➤ To use 确实 before a verb, the sentence structure is:

Subject + 确实 + Verb Phrase

For example

- ① 这本书确实是我的。

1. This is indeed my book.

- ② 张先生的朋友确实想买学区房。
- ③ 保罗确实喜欢住在北京。

- 2. Mr Zhang's friend really wants to buy a school-district house.
- 3. Paul really likes living in Beijing.

• Expressing “either ... or ...” with 不是……就是……

不是……就是…… (búshì...jiùshì...) means “either ... or ...”. It is used to indicate only two options are available. The sentence structure is:

不是 A，就是 B

For example

- ① 住在新新社区十分方便，因为附近不是商店就是餐厅。
- ② 我每天不是做作业就是看书，都快累死了。
- ③ 去大卫家不是坐公共汽车就是坐地铁，你选一个吧。

- 1. Living in Xinxin Neighbourhood is very convenient, because there are either shops or restaurants nearby.
- 2. I either do homework or read books every day. I'll die of exhaustion soon.
- 3. You can either take a bus or the subway to David's home. You choose one (way) please (It is up to you).

• Expressing “more and more” with 越来越

The adverb 越来越 (yuèlái yuè) means “more and more”. It is used to modify adjectives or verbs to indicate mental activities, such as 想, 喜欢, etc. The sentence structure is:

Subject + 越来越 + Adjective
or
Subject + 越来越 + Verb Phrase

For example

- ① 保罗的中国朋友越来越多。
- ② 大卫越来越喜欢樱子。
- ③ 我越来越想去中国学汉语。

- 1. Paul has more and more Chinese friends.
- 3. David likes Sakurako more and more.
- 3. I want to go to China to learn Chinese more and more.

Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding



8

Text Type Introduction and Conceptual Understanding



The text type of 8.3 is a blog entry — 博客 / 部落格 (bókè / bùluògé)

Blogs mainly discuss or serve as informational journals to express the owner's personal opinions and thoughts on a specific topic. The information is available online, and the blogs are updated frequently and anyone can contribute to them by posting an entry or commenting on previous entries.

The audience of a blog entry includes a wide range of netizens from different backgrounds or a specific audience that is interested in the topic being addressed.

When writing a blog entry, we need to bear the following points in mind:

- *write with informative and clear language;*
- *begin with the most important thoughts that the blogger wants to present to his/her audience;*
- *structure and divide the thoughts into clear paragraphs which the audience can easily follow;*
- *capture and maintain the audience's interest and attention by using vivid words, expressions, modifiers, and images;*
- *end with a conclusion that invites further comments from the audience.*

Let's use Text 8.3 as an example:

Write a URL of your blog in the third line. The URL doesn't have to be a real one. You can make it up by writing `http://blog.xxx.xxx/xxx`

Write the title of your blog entry in the first line.

Write the date and time of publication in the second line. Date needs to be written in the order of year, month, and day.

Considering the urgency of time in an exam condition, these modifiers are optional. However, if time allows, it is better to decorate the layout of your blog entry to make it more appealing.

保罗看学区房

2020.12.06 19:05

http://blog.wordpress.com/paul_beijing

🏷️ 标签: 学区房 📁 分类: 教育 👤 关注 📡 订阅

Use informative language and well-organized structure to present your thoughts regarding a specific topic. Try your best to maintain the audience's interest from the beginning till the end.

今天我想说一说北京的学区房。

我和张先生一家住在一套三室一厅的公寓里，这是一间学区房。六年前，小美刚出生的时候，张先生把郊区的大房子卖了，买了这套市中心的公寓，因为附近有北京最好的小学和中学。

中国的家长愿意花很多钱买学区房，巴西的家长也愿意交昂贵的学费让孩子上私立学校。王老师说，这叫“可怜天下父母心”。

虽然新新社区的房子不便宜，但是住在这里确实很方便：社区周围不是商店就是餐馆，交通也十分便捷，从家里出来，走五分钟就能到地铁站和公交车站，不管去哪里都很方便。我越来越喜欢住在这儿了。

朋友们，你们住在什么地方？你们觉得北京的学区房贵不贵？欢迎大家留言。

💬 评论 110 🔄 转发 17 ☆ 收藏 50 👍 赞 580

The bottom line with numbers of "comment", "forward", "bookmark" and "likes" are essential. You CANNOT miss it (icons are not necessary) no matter how limited the time is in the exam because they are significant features to distinguish a blog entry from other text types.

End your blog entry with a conclusion and also invite the audience to leave comments for further discussion.

Comprehensive Exercise



Writing

在你的国家有高价学区房的问题吗？在你的国家，为了上好学校，孩子和父母一般需要做什么？请从以下方框中选择一个合适的文本类型进行写作，向中国网友介绍相关情况。写 84—180 个汉字。

日记

演讲

博客

School-district houses in Beijing

China is a country that has valued education since ancient times. No matter what their economic situation is, parents do whatever it takes to send their kids to the best schools.

The problem of elite school-district houses emerged after a policy stated kids had to attend secondary schools near their homes. This policy was designed to reduce the difficulties of cross-district schooling, but it didn't work as well as intended, and high-quality education is still not evenly distributed throughout Beijing. Thus, houses in such districts such as Haidian, Xicheng, and Dongcheng are always in high demand, because they are surrounded by top schools.

The average cost of housing in elite school districts is 100,000 RMB yuan (about 14,500 US dollars) per square metre. There are also reports that in some areas of Xicheng District, the cost of housing reaches 200,000 RMB yuan (about 29,000 US dollars) per square metre! That's why there is a saying 天价学区房 (*tiānjià xuéqūfáng*) in Beijing, which means "sky-high price school-district houses".



海淀**房价：**

低于东西城
目前约为
8.5 万 / 平米

学霸云集
竞争激烈

代表小学：

中关村一小

西城**房价：**

约为
12.5 万 / 平米

背景深厚
稳坐第一
注定买不起

代表小学：

实验二小

东城**房价：**

约为
12 万 / 平米

稳扎稳打
一本率 61%

代表小学：

史家小学

朝阳**房价：**

约为
8.5 万 / 平米

国际学校
本土学校
靠边站

代表小学：

芳草地小学

In order to solve this problem and ensure fairness in education, the new policy will be applied soon. It is said that under the new policy, children will be allocated to any school in the wider district and not necessarily sent to the one closest to their homes. The central government is also trying hard to cool the city's red-hot property market. Hopefully, the 天价学区房 phenomenon will not exist in Beijing soon.

The idiomatic expression 可怜天下父母心

可怜天下父母心 (kělián tiānxià fùmǔ xīn) is a well-known idiomatic expression in China that means parents will do whatever it takes to provide their children with the best living environment and education, and also protect them from any possible harm, setbacks, and suffering. This idiomatic expression can be interpreted as "unconditional parental love" in English.

Can you interpret the sentences?

小美刚出生的时候，她的爸爸妈妈就在市中心买了天价学区房。真是可怜天下父母心啊！