

整全教育2026-2027年AP中文

第一周

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玉明博士制作，只能在中文
课堂，用于中文教学之用。
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个人自我介绍：名字，住在哪个州，秋季开学后读几年级；在家、中文学校或别的地方学习过中文？

上课时间：从2026年8月29号到2027年5月1号，一共上28周。假日有4周、感恩节、圣诞节、新年、春节)，另外两周应急之用。

Labor Day之前的5号(下周)继续上课？

关于缺席：如果不能来上课，请事先请假；如果当天缺席的人数多了，就停课，另外找时间补课。

作业：已经邀请了

<https://classroom.google.com/>

每周上课前，要点评大家的作业(不说是谁做的)，分享每个人的错误。因此请在美东礼拜六中午前提交。

今天要录像，因为内容多，不一定记得住。

讲解AP中文考试：

Advanced Placement (AP) Chinese **Language** and **Culture** Exam

Culture：比如饮食、服装、节日，了解文化、中国，还有你的父母

千万不要忘记报名参加AP中文考试。

你们的目标 (goal): 考5分 (评分标准)是其一, 其二对中文和中国文化与更多的了解。

我的使命 (mission): 不仅要教AP中文, 还要教治学的态度和方法。

整份考试的原始分数 (Raw Score) 会被换算成 1-5 分的等级。

满分 = 120 分 (College Board 内部换算标准)

Section I: 自由应答 (Free-response)

Section II: 选择题 (Multiple-choice)

Section I: Free response questions



Question Type		Number of Questions	Final Score (Percent)	Time (Minutes)	Communication Mode
Writing	Story Narration	1	7.5%	15	Presentational
	E-mail Response	1	7.5%	15	Interpersonal
Speaking	Project Presentation	1	20%	6-8	Presentational
	Project Q&A	4	15%	5-7	Interpersonal

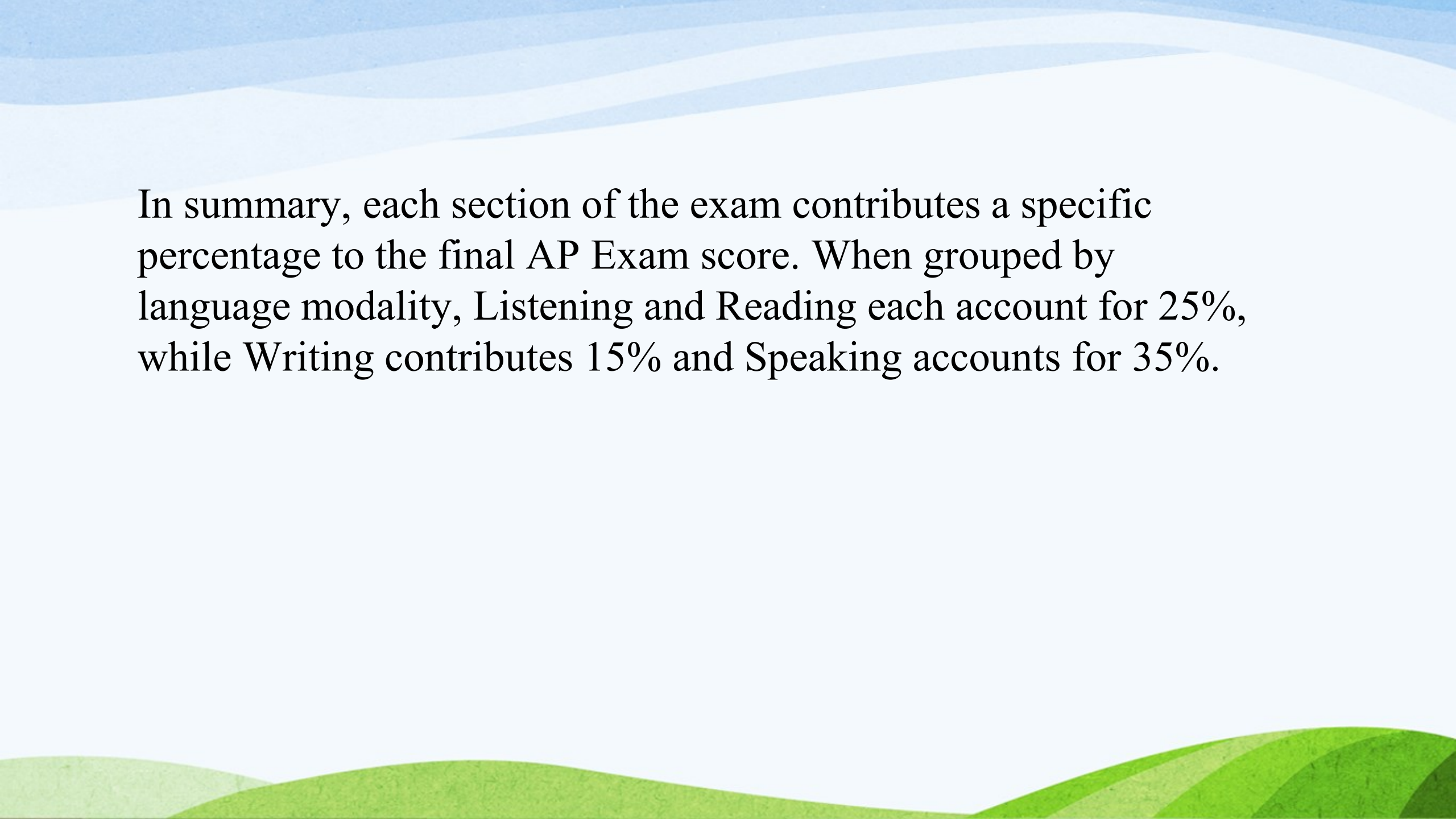


Section II: Multiple choice questions



Question Type	Number of Questions	Final Score (Percent)	Time (Minutes)	Communicative Mode
Listening	25	25%	25	Interpretive
Reading	30	25%	40	Interpretive



The background of the slide features a stylized landscape with rolling hills. The top half of the image is composed of several layers of light blue and white wavy lines, creating a sense of depth and movement. The bottom half of the image shows rolling green hills in various shades of green, from light to dark, also with a wavy, layered appearance. The overall effect is a clean, modern, and naturalistic background.

In summary, each section of the exam contributes a specific percentage to the final AP Exam score. When grouped by language modality, Listening and Reading each account for 25%, while Writing contributes 15% and Speaking accounts for 35%.

分数等级的细分（大致区间）

（⚠️ 注意：College Board 每年会根据考试难度调整曲线，这里是一般性规律）

5分 (Extremely Well Qualified)

原始分数一般在 85–120 之间（约 70%–100%）。

说明学生语言能力接近母语水平，能完全胜任大学中文课程。

4分 (Well Qualified)

原始分数一般在 65–84 之间（约 55%–70%）。

说明学生中文能力较强，能在大学接受大部分中文课程学习。

3分 (Qualified)

原始分数一般在 45–64 之间（约 40%–55%）。

达到基本合格水平，很多大学认定可换学分。

2分 / 1分

<45 左右。未达及格线。

讲解AP中文考试：Read AP Book Instruction

听(Selections), 说(Project Presentation), 读(Reading), 写(Email response, story narration)

Email response, story narration (看图写作文)

不能用AI写，也不能用英文写，然后用AI翻译。

完成作业前，不能看书里的范文(example)

所有的问题都在电脑上面做，必须要学会打字，选择汉字。这本AP中文完全能beat college board的中文考试。

课程安排：AP中文，第八册+额外的AP中文练习

课堂安排：批改作业，Class Starter, Joke (目的是扩大阅读+放松, AP 中文

每次上课前最好预习一下课文后面的部分生字与生词

整全AP中文学习安排

- 1, 课堂上做听力练习题: Selections。然后讲解。
- 2, 阅读理解题(Reading)。至少要完成2/3。后面的比较难, 愿意挑战自己的同学可以做。做完以后, 自己核对答案(Appendix I, Unit Answer Key), 告诉我哪些题做错了。
- 3, 写作题(Writing) 包括email response and story narration, 也是家庭作业。回复邮件的要点: 必须有针对性地回答对方提出的所有问题; Story Narration必须Make up a story that holds together logically, you cannot simply give a plain narration of each picture.
- 4, 书的后面有两套模拟考试题: Practice Test I and Practice Test II。请不要看, 明年四月的时候才用。

回答选择题的时候, 选错了不扣分。

AP中文是一门大学先修外语课程(The Advanced Placement Chinese Language and Culture Course), 就是学生在高中阶段选修的大学课程, 水平相当于学完大学4个学期(约250小时)中文课的程度。2006年秋天在美国中学正式开课, 2007年5月首次举行AP中文考试。虽然AP中文考试是为AP中文课程设定的, 但即使没有选修AP中文课程, 也能参加AP中文考试。AP中文考试的评分为5分制, 5分等于是优良, 相当于大学中文课程的A。4分是良好, 相当于A-, B+或者B。3分算及格。虽然大部分学校都接受AP中文考试成绩, 但对学分有不同的认定标准, 一般说来, 如果能达3分以上, 就可直接获得大学的学分, 或免修大学的外语必修课。

1. Which statement is correct?

- (A) The AP Chinese exam score of 3 and up can earn language course credits in some colleges.
- (B) All colleges accept AP Chinese exam scores for college credit.
- (C) The AP Chinese course is offered in colleges.
- (D) To take the AP Chinese exam, students must take the AP Chinese course.

2. Which statement is correct?

- (A) The AP Chinese exam was offered in 2006.
- (B) The AP Chinese course is mandatory.
- (C) The first AP Chinese exam was offered in 2007.
- (D) The first AP Chinese course was offered in 2007.



第一周第一堂课 Class Starter

说一说你最喜欢的一个中文字、词、成语、句子或故事等。

What would you do if you were the one survivor in a plane crash?

BBC-Earth , Life Story Ep05 - Courtship - Puffer Fish (From Netflix)



笑话

毕业典礼上，校长宣布某年级第一名的同学上台领奖，可是连续叫了好几声之后，那位学生才慢慢地走上台。上去以后，校长问那位学生说：“怎么了？是不是生病了？还是没听清楚？”学生回答：“不是的，我是怕其他同学没听清楚。”

Holistic Education Chinese Textbook

整全教育

无话与故事



蚁玉明 编著

AP第一单元

听力练习：Selections, 在另外一个PPT

阅读理解：讲解《春》，然后做一部分练习。





rùn

润: moisten

xīn xīn rán

欣欣然: gladly, cheerfully

qiáo

瞧: look

dǒu sǒu

抖擞: enliven, rouse

jiàn zhuàng

健壮: robust

nèn

嫩: tender

ruǎn mián mián

软绵绵: soft

gǎn tàng ér

赶趟儿: be on time for

huā zhī zhāo zhǎn

花枝招展: gorgeously dressed

gē bo

胳膊: arm

《春》节选

朱自清

盼望着，盼望着，东风来了，春天的脚步近了。

一切都像刚睡醒的样子，欣欣然张开了眼。山朗润起来了，水涨起来了，太阳的脸红起来了。

小草偷偷地从土里钻出来，嫩嫩的，绿绿的。园子里，田野里，瞧去，一大片一大片满是的。坐着，躺着，打两个滚，踢几脚球，赛几趟跑，捉几回迷藏。风轻悄悄的，草软绵绵的。

天上风筝渐渐多了，地上孩子也多了。城里乡下，家家户户，老老小小，也赶趟儿似的，一个个都出来了。舒活舒活筋骨，抖擞抖擞精神，各做各的一份事去。“一年之计在于春”，刚起头儿，有的是工夫，有的是希望。

春天像刚落地的娃娃，从头到脚都是新的，它生长着。

春天像小姑娘，花枝招展的，笑着，走着。

春天像健壮的青年，有铁一般的胳膊和腰脚，领着我们上前去。

37. Which statement is supported by the article?

- (A) Plan your year in spring.
- (B) People can relax in spring.
- (C) Spring is light and soft.
- (D) Spring brings floods.

39. Spring is vividly described through images of

- (A) mountains, grass, kites, infants, and girls.
- (B) sun, kites, hide-and-seek, and bees.
- (C) water, kites, trees, and youth.
- (D) wind, football, races, and flowers.

38. Spring is compared to

- (A) a flower.
- (B) grass.
- (C) youth.
- (D) wind.

40. Which statement is correct?

- (A) Spring makes the sun red.
- (B) Spring brings kites.
- (C) Spring wakes people.
- (D) Spring brings us new hope.

答案： 37A, 38C, 39A, 40D

汉字

汉字是世界上最古老的文字之一，有 4,000 多年的历史。最早的成熟汉字是 3,000 多年前，商朝人用来占卜的文字。因为它们都刻在龟壳和兽骨上，因此被称为甲骨文。到目前为止，已发现 4,000 多个甲骨文字单字，其中能识别的有 1,500 多个。

几千年来，汉字的形态在不断地变化。大致可分为甲骨文、金文、小篆、隶书、草书、楷书、行书。比如“羊”字，不同字体的形态如下图所示。

甲骨文	金文	小篆	隶书	草书	楷书	行书
						

汉字不仅是使用时间最长，也是使用人数最多的文字之一。全世界有近 17 亿人使用汉字。而且，越来越多的西方人也开始学汉语。优美的汉字体现了几千年前中国人的智慧，它不仅是汉语的载体，也是中华民族思想和文化的载体。

一 生字与生词

hàn zì

汉字: Chinese character

lì shǐ

历史: history

shāng cháo

商 朝: Shang dynasty

jiǎ gǔ wén

甲骨文: oracle bone inscriptions

shí bié

识别: distinguish

xíng tài

形态: shape, form

xiǎo zhuàn

小 篆: a Qin dynasty (seal) script

kǎi shū

楷书: regular Chinese calligraphy script

tǐ xiàn

体现: express, show

zhōng huá mín zú

中 华 民 族: the Chinese nation

gǔ lǎo

古老: ancient, old

chéng shú

成 熟: mature

zhān bǔ

占 卜: practice divination

dān zì

单字: single Chinese character

zì tǐ

字体: font

dà zhì

大致: roughly, approximately

lì shū

隶书: a Qin dynasty (official) script

yōu měi

优 美: graceful

zài tǐ

载体: carrier, medium

sī xiǎng

思想: thought, thinking

第一周家庭作业



1, 安装Pleco

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.pleco.chinesesystem&hl=en_US&gl=US

2, 观看Google classroom里的视频 https://www.holisticedu.us/wechat/class_activity.php?win_i=210602

用你自己的文字, 解释视频中的这句话“只要思想不滑坡, 办法总比困难多。”

3, 听《二泉映月》, 然后写感想。明年的Project考试题

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m92-XBjFne3jdIYYaY-QQgNXFtT8UJuM/view>

4, 完成部分阅读题 (13-36 page 4-6, 其中31-32上次已经做过了).