

# 1 Lesson 四

Thursday 8/11/2018

## 1.1 Homework Checks

### 1.1.1 Dictation Practice

From week three, we should know (be able to read and write) the characters :

Dictation exercises as given, with original and then correct answers.

#### Question 1.

tā jiào shenmemingzi

- a) b)

#### Question 2.

- a) b)

#### Question 3.

- a) b)

In addition, from week two, we now should know (be able to read and write) the characters :

一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十 (i.e. the numerals 1–10) as well as

你好; 国; 人; 他; 我们

## 1.2 Number 11-99

Very logical. For multiples of ten, say the multiple, then ten. Hence forty is “four ten” 四十. Then add the units. Hence twenty-five is “two-ten five” or 二十五.

Practice

72	七十二	40	四十
23	二十三	51	五十一
14	十四	65	六十五
54	五十四	60	六十
76	七十六	18	十八
99	九十九	21	二十一
37	三十七	83	八十三

## 1.3 New Words

Taken from the vocabulary in the text book, unit 1, supplemented with some of the other words introduced in the lesson.

您	nín	nín	adv	You (polite)
姓	xìng	xìng	verb/noun	Family name/Surname
名字	míng zì	míng zì	verb/noun	Name
问	wèn	wèn	verb	ask
认识	rèn shí	rèn shí	verb	to know
叫	jiào	jiào	verb	be called
呢	ne	ne	particle	Question particle
什么	shén me	shén me	interrogative	what
高兴	gāo xìng	gāo xìng	adj	happy; glad
小姐	xiǎo jiě	xiǎo jiě	title	Miss (young women)
打	dǎ	dǎ	verb	open
开	kāi	kāi	possessive	your
书	shū	shū	noun	book
页	yè	yè	noun	page
学	xué	xué	verb	learn
生词	shēng cí	shēng cí	noun	new word/vocabulary
跟	gēn	gēn	verb	follow
读	dú	dú	verb	to read/pronounce/study

## 1.4 Culture and Usage

Word order. Note that number comes before noun in the case of : 'open your books to 19 page'.

Names can cause confusion due to order. Order is greater meaning first. Only use first names with close relationships. Colleagues and classmates use full name, but never use both names for someone of senior rank - this would cause offence. Use title, or title and surname. Beware business card double inversion.

UK	中国
Given + Family Name	Family + Given Name
Mr/Mrs/Miss + Family Name	Family name + <sup>xiānshēng</sup> 先生 / <sup>nǚ shì</sup> 女士 / <sup>xiǎo jiě</sup> 小姐
Minister + Family Name	Family + <sup>xiānshēng</sup> 先生
Prof + Family Name	Family + <sup>jiào shǒu</sup> 叫首
Dr + Family Name	Family + <sup>bó shì</sup> 伯是
Doctor (med) + Family Name	Family + <sup>yī shēng</sup> 一生
Mrs + Husband Family Name	Husband Family Name + tai4tai

TODO : correct the entries for Minister/Prof/Dr/Doctor?mrs based on the pinyin of bu4zhang3 ; jiao4shou4 ; bo2shi4; yi1sheng ; tai4tai

Note that Chinese women retain their surname on marriage, so to form the Mrs Foo it is necessary to know the surname of their husband. Conversely if you know Anna Wang, do not assume that her husband is Mr Wang.

## 1.5 Teacher's Instructions

These will be used to tell us what we are doing next on a regular basis :

- <sup>qǐng dǎ kāi shū sān yè</sup> 请打开书三页 : Please open your book 3 page.
- <sup>wǒ men xué xīng cí</sup> 我们学新词 : We learn new words.
- <sup>qǐng gēn wǒ dú</sup> 请跟我读 : Please follow me reading aloud.

## 1.6 Textbook Unit 1 / Lesson 1-3

From the dialogues, we can form some standard phrases with the new vocabulary from lesson 1 surrounding basic introductions

- <sup>qǐng wèn nǐ jiào shén me</sup> 请问你叫什么 : Please to ask you be called what?
- <sup>nǐ jiào shén me míng zì</sup> 你叫什么名字 : You be called what name?
- <sup>wǒ rèn shí tā</sup> 我认识他 : I to know him
- <sup>hěn gāo xìng rèn shí nǐ</sup> 很高兴认识你 : Very glad to know you.
- <sup>rèn shí nǐ hěn gāo xìng</sup> 认识你很高兴 : To know you very glad.
- <sup>xiǎo jiě</sup> 小姐 : Miss / Young girl / (prostitute, slang)
- <sup>nǐ xìng shén me</sup> 你姓什么 : You surname what?
- :
- :
- :

## 1.7 Making Questions

A good strategy is to work backwards from an answer, and then substitute the noun/pronoun of the answer for a question word. e.g. To work out how to ask for a name, start from the construction of the answer. Thus "he is called Mark" transforms to "he is called What?".

In Mandarin :

### Question 4.

他叫什么?

- a) 他叫马克 (Ma-ke Mark)

### Question 5.

他姓什么?

- a) 他姓Jones

## 1.8 Study Pattern

When studying the text book dialogues :

1. Read aloud and pronounce the pinyin/characters.
2. Translate the meaning piecewise.
3. Synthesise new statements from the learned language.

## 1.9 Unit 1 / Lesson 2

New particle word to indicate possessive like the apostrophe-'s' in English : 的 <sup>de</sup> and handily the same as in French (de).

For example. Mark's book. Mark 的书. Marke de shu1.

New word for a group of several people, as in an audience being addressed fairly formally and for the first time by a speaker (to gain attention) : 大家 (da4jia1) <sup>da jia</sup> 大家 - everybody.

## 1.10 Pedagogical Points about Textbook

The textbook asks negative questions by giving 3 statements, only 2 of which are true. This is not helpful, so our tutor will indicate the errors in advance so we are not misled.

## 1.11 Character Study

A new dictation sheet (DC1 Unit1) is provided with the followin gcharacters to learn.

## 1.12 Homework

### 1.12.1 Dictation

DC1 Unit 1 vocabulary.

### 1.12.2 Oral

Prepare to introduce yourself to others (apt).

### 1.12.3 Written Work

To be handed in and checked. Can be received in arrears.

### 1.12.4 Class Times/Rooms

Tuesday 9-11 in 301. Thursday 5-7 in 301.

## 1.13 IP/Copyright

In respect of the content, Dr. Wendy Che, and to an extent yet to be determined, her employer, the University of Oxford Language Center.

In respect of the write up and typesetting, Dr. Adam Vercingetorix Stephen.