

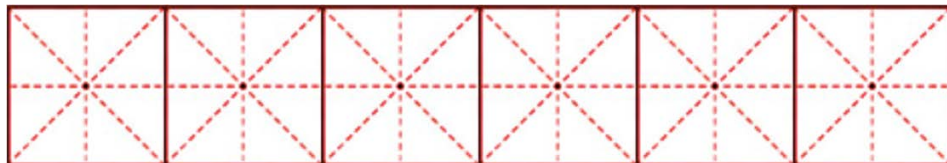
Dì shí sān kè qǐng bǎ zhuō zǐ shōu shí yí xià
第十三课 请把桌子收拾一下

Lesson 13 Please clear the table



bù shǒu
部 首

Radicals



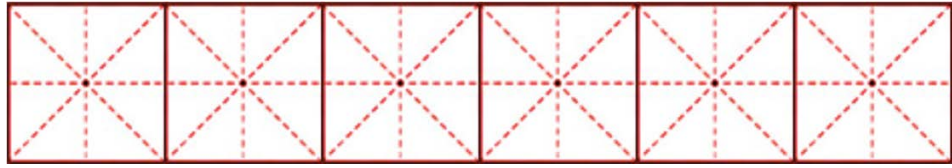
zǐ zì páng
子 字 旁



“子” is a pictogram which means son or child. When it shows as a radical at the left, it indicates that the meaning of the character is related with children.

e.g. hái: child; sūn: grandson

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.



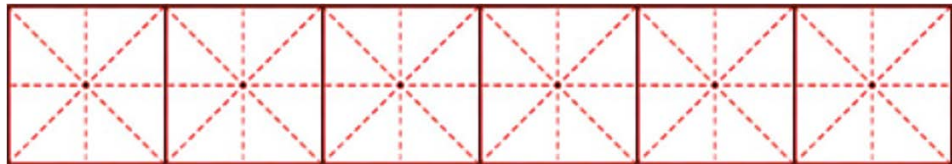
shí zì páng

石 字 旁



“石” is a pictogram which means stone. When it shows as a radical, it indicates that the meaning of the character is related with stone.

e.g. 碗: ^{wǎn} bowl; 矿: ^{kuàng} mine



shí zì páng

食 字 旁

“食” comes from the character of “食”, which means food. It always appears at the left side and indicates the eating related characters.

e.g. 饭: ^{fàn} meal, rice; 饱: ^{bǎo} be full



mù biāo
目 标

Learning Objectives

bǎ hái yī xǐ wǎn

把 孩 衣 洗 碗

bēi tí men fàn zǎo

杯 题 们 饭 早

guò shuǐ guǒ wàng jì

过 水 果 忘 记



xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

请把桌子收拾一下。 Please clear the table.

bǎ

把

扌

prep. In a bǎ construction, the object of a verb is placed after the function word “bǎ”.

一 扌 扌 扌 扌 扌 把 把 把

hái

孩

子

n. child

孩子: children

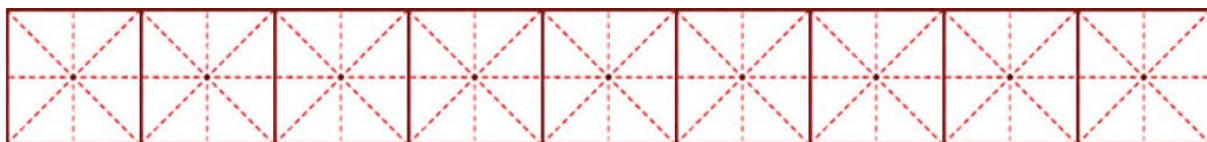
了 子 子 子 子 子 孩 孩 孩

yī

衣

n. clothes

一 一 一 衣 衣 衣 衣 衣 衣

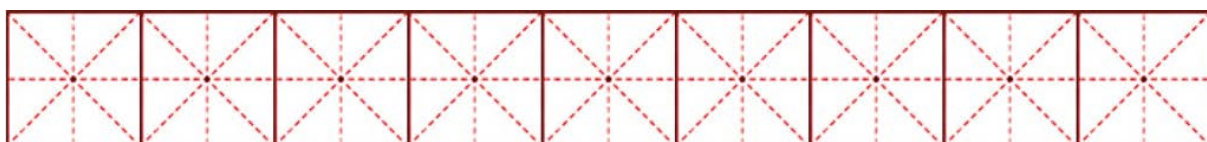
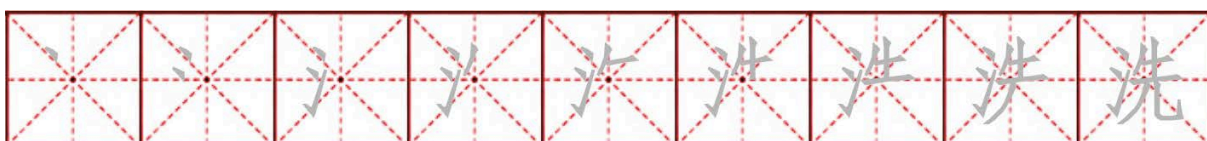


xǐ



v. to wash

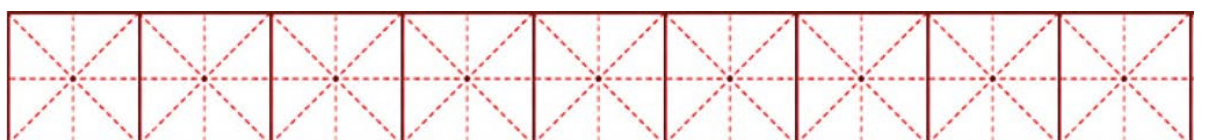
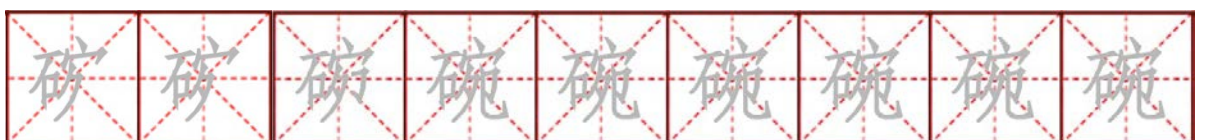
洗衣服: wash clothes



wǎn



n. bowl



请把桌子收拾一下。 Please clear the table.

bēi

杯

木

n. cup

杯子: cup

一 杯 木 木 杯 杯 杯 杯 杯

tí

题

n. question, problem

问题: problem

一 目 目 目 目 早 早 是 是

是 是 是 题 题 题 题 题 题

men

们

人

an adjunct to a pronoun or
noun to indicate plurality

我们: we, us

你们你们你们你们

fàn

饭

个

n. rice, meal

吃饭: have a meal

饭饭饭饭饭饭饭饭

zǎo

早

adj. early

早上: morning

早早早早早早早

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

guò

过

讠

v. pass

过来: come over

一寸寸寸寸过过过过

shuǐ

水

n. water

hē

喝水: drink water

小水水水水水水水水

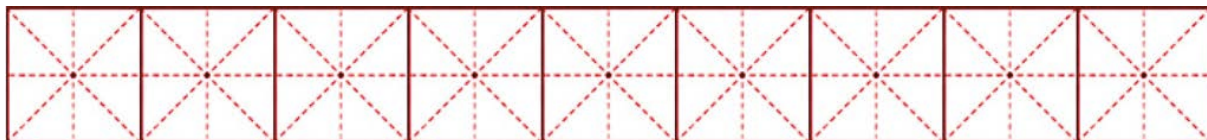
guǒ

果

n. fruit

水果: fruit

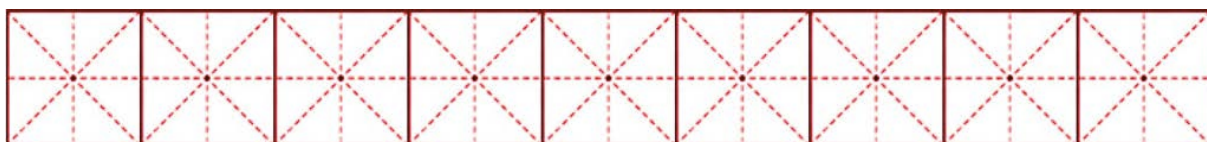
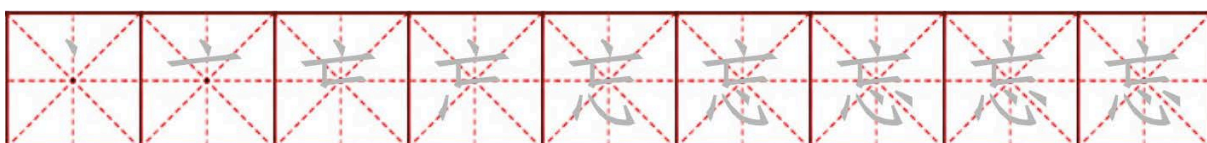
丨口田田旦果果果



wàng



v. forget

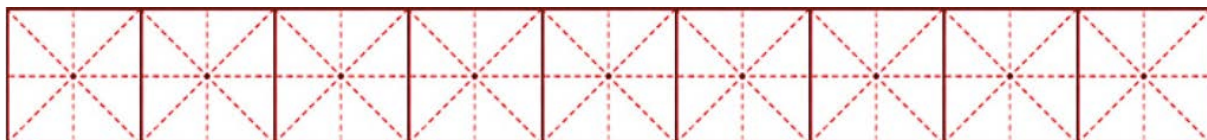
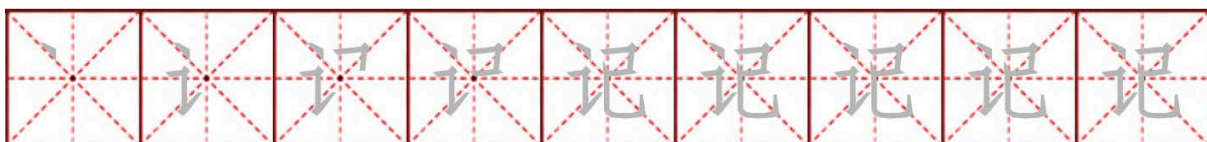


jì



ì v. remember

忘记: to forget



liàn xí
练 习

Exercise

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

把

孩

衣

洗

碗

杯

题

们

饭

早

过

水

果

忘

记

二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 把 孩 子 的 衣 服 洗 了。

② 你 吃 过 早 饭 了 吗？

③ 桌 子 上 有 碗 和 杯 子。

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

④ 多 买 点 水 果 回 来。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

子

子

服

间

吃

上

水

记

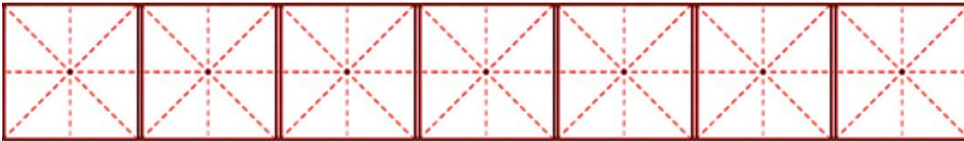
洗

四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.


chī wán zǎo fàn jì dé bǎ
(1)

wǎn hé bēi zi xǐ le
。

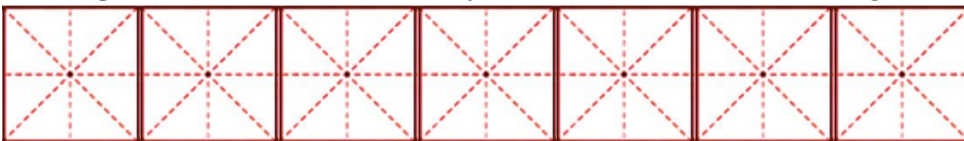
(2) hái zi men bú tài ài chī




zhè zhǒng shuǐ guǒ



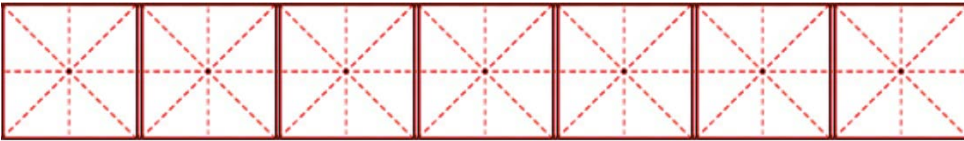
(3) bāng wǒ bǎ yī fu dài guò



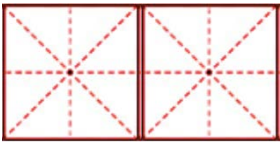
lái



(4) yǒu gè wèn tí wàng jì wèn



nǐ le

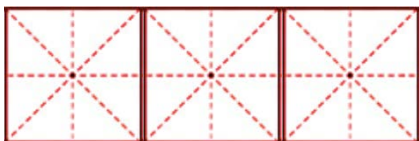


五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

请把桌子收拾一下。Please clear the table.

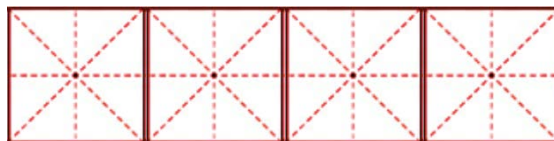
A:

zǎo shàng hǎo

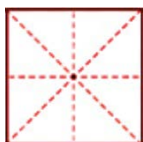


!

chī zǎo fàn le



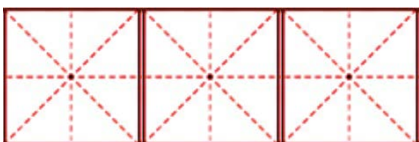
méi



?

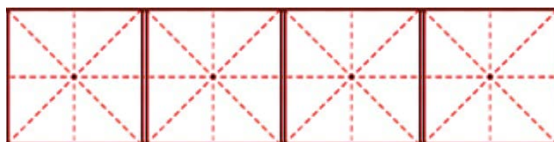
B:

hái méi yǒu

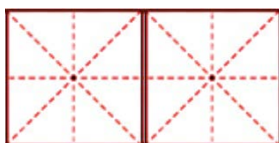


,

zǎo shàng tài zhāo



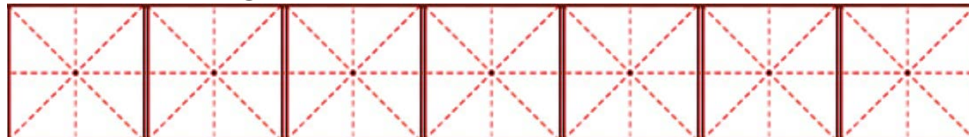
jí le



。

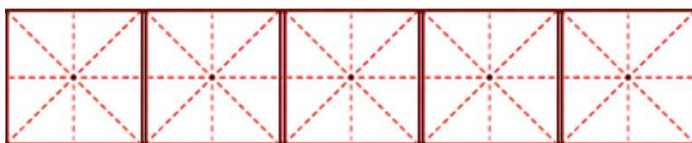
A:

bù néng bù chī zǎo fàn a



,

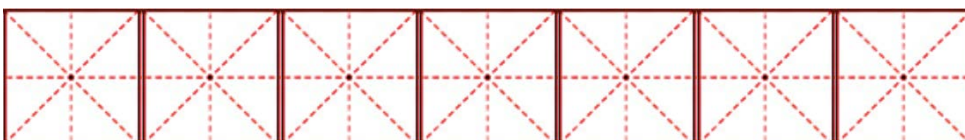
huì bù shū fu de

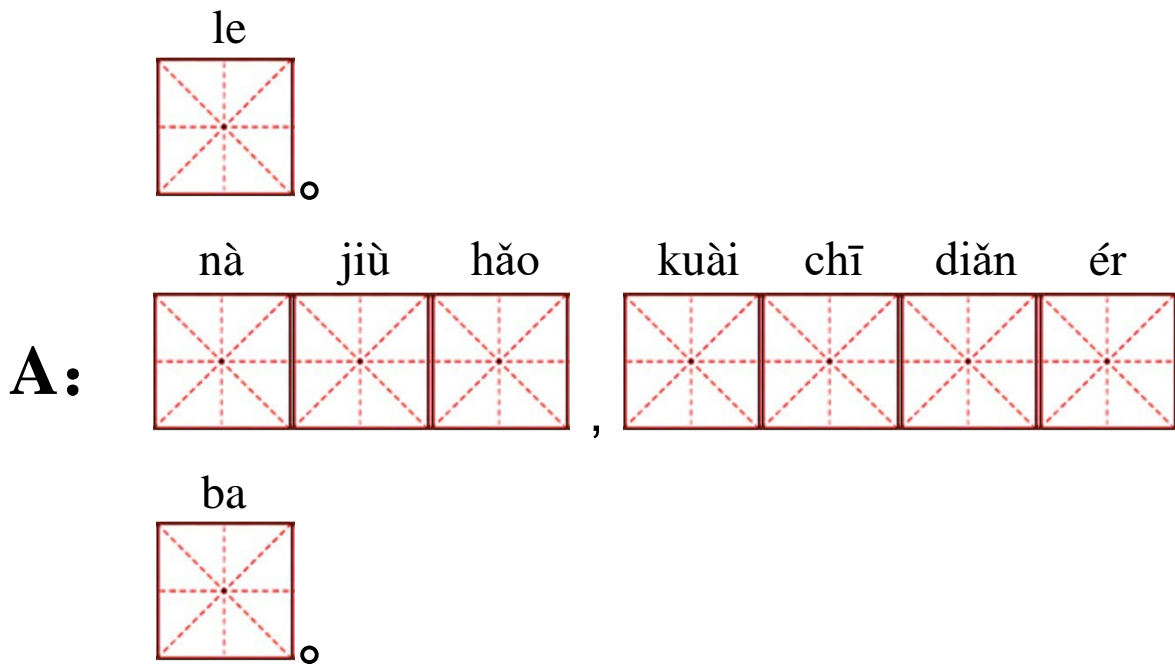


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B:

wǒ bǎ shuǐ guǒ dài guò lái





六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

每天早上，妈妈起来给^{mǎ kè}马克做早饭，吃完早饭，妈妈给他带一点水果，可以到中午吃。爸爸开车^{chē}(car)送他去学校上课，这时候妈妈在家里把碗和杯子洗好，就坐地铁去^{xiào}医院上班了。晚上回家，马克会跟爸爸妈妈说今天过得怎么样，学到了什么新^{xīn}(new)知识^{zhī}(knowledge)。他很喜欢这样的生活^{huó}(life)。

1. What does Mark's mom do first in the morning?

请把桌子收拾一下。 Please clear the table.

A. Prepare the breakfast for him.

B. Wake him up.

C. Pack his bag.

2. Which of the following statement is wrong ?

A. Mark usually eat some fruit in school.

B. Mark's mother do housework every day.

C. Mark goes to school by subway.

D. Mark's father has a car.

3. Describe your daily life briefly in Chinese.

七、造句 | Make Sentences

(Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can use Pinyin.)

(旁边)_____

(着急)_____

(觉得)_____

(同学)_____

(忘记)_____



hàn zì zhī shì
汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters

-- Tips for learning

There are various reasons why Chinese characters are so hard to learn. First of all, compared with any non-logographic literacy systems, the total number of characters needed by functional literacy (3000-4000) is overwhelming, which means it will take years for learners (including first language learners) to master them. Secondly, although the Phono-semantic compounds account for over 90

percent of all characters, they do not record phonetics strictly and accurately, and the same syllable can be represented by many different characters. This may cause confusion for learners from non-sinosphere background at the beginning. Thirdly, though the semantic radical may help the learners to a certain extent, the total number of radicals (phonetic parts too) is still very big and their learning would be time consuming, and the idea that characters express meaning (alone and in combinations) will be novel to learners for a quite long period. In sum, successful acquisition of characters takes tremendous effort and long time, for L2 learners and L1 learners as well. However, if you have made up your mind to learn Chinese characters, there are still some tips that can facilitate the process greatly.

Tip 1: know your options

Though characters are hard, you should know at the beginning that you have the option to learn pinyin only. If your goal is to learn basic spoken Mandarin, and your time is limited, you may simply following a course with all its materials demonstrated in pinyin (as we do in this course). The pinyin system is very easy to learn and records the phonetic system loyally. Though a pinyin-only course cannot teach you literacy, it is worth trying if your goal is only to use Chinese in daily communication. Chinese will seem pretty “easy to learn” under this mode.