Lesson15 210420

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- 5. 练习 Communication Exercises
- 1) 有空 free 没(有)空 not free
- zìng qī sān wǒn shàng yóu yǒng 星期三晚上游泳 swimming
- 3) 星期四下午做什么?
- 4) 星期四下午 我有汉语课

P159

- 1. 熟读词组 Read the phrases
- zhè zhōng guồng pán nà gò póng yǒu 1) 这张光盘 那个朋友 that friend 哪个先生 which man
- sòng míng piàn 2) 送名片 business card 认识你 know you 找钱 give change
- 3) 在这儿买书 here buying books 在商场工作 work in the mall gén tổ qủ go with him 跟我学 learn with me
- 4) 跟朋友去商场 go to the mall with friends

Lesson 10

wǒ zài zhè mǎi guāng pán 我在这买光盘

I am here to buy a CD

1. 频率副词 Adverbs of frequency

always (总是), usually (通常), frequently (经常、常常), often (经常、常常), sometimes (有时), seldom (不常), rarely (很少), never (从不), once (一次), twice (两次)

例子 examples

-你一周吃几次 (times) 意大利面 (spaghetti)?
-我一周吃三次意大利面。

- nǐ jīng cháng hễ gã fēi ma -你经常喝咖啡吗?
- wǒ jīng cháng hē gā fēi yī tiān yī cì - 我经常喝咖啡,一天一次。

2. "这" / "那" + measure word + noun.

zhè bèn shū nà gè rén
这本书 那个人

3. 师傅

a form of address for workers and people in service trades.

For examples: 出租车 taxi 师傅、公交车 bus 师傅、厨师 cooks、工人 workers

4. **た** 女+ verb. : How to …

Ask about the ways how one could do something.

例子 examples:

-How do you come? 你怎么来?

-I come by car. 我开车来

5. **问价格** Asking price

yī jīn duō shǎo qián yī jīn 一斤···多少钱?/···多少钱一斤?

- ゲ: 500g

m 所 / 一公斤: 1kg

gián 多少銭: How much …

How much is your car?

ni di chê duố shǎo qián 你的车 多少钱?

How much is 1 kg of bananas?

yī gōng jīn xiāng jiāo duō shǎo qián 一公斤香蕉多少钱?

6. Monetary units

	RMB	rén mín bì 人民币 2	0.45 元	
Written form	20 元	4 角	5 分	
Spoken form	20 块	4(毛)	5 (分)	(钱)

RMB 100.9 PT 元就角/一百块九毛

RMB 8.40 八元四角/八块四(毛)

RMB 2.22 两元两角二分/两块两毛二

Grammar

- 1. Prepositional phrase with '程'
 - > '在' + noun/phrase: express location
 - > It is used before the predicative verb

Subject	'在'+ noun/phrase	Predicative	Object
		verb	
我	在家	kàn 看	diàn shì 电视
nín	在哪儿	gōng zuò 工作	
他	bù zài xué xiào 不在 学校	xué x 学习	

端 メ 练习 Exercise:

1. I am here buying CDs.

我在这儿买光盘。

2. Where do you celebrate your birthday?

你在哪儿过生日?

> Special cases:

- "在"+ noun/phrase as location complement
- when '在' is combined with verbs indicating the movement or a state like: '住'(live)、'坐'(sit)、站(stand)、故(put), the verbs are before '在'.

Subject	Special verbs	'在'+ noun/phrase
wo 我	社	zòi zhōng guó 在 中国
tā men 他们	走 walk	zài jiō shàng 在 街上 street
shū 书	fang 放	zài zhuō shàng 在 桌上

- Min メ 练习 Exercise:

1 . I sit in the restaurant .

2 . He stands here reading books.

2. Prepositional phrase with '跳'

- > "跟" + noun/phrase: "with …"
- > It is used before the predicative verb

Subject	'跟' + noun/phrase	Predicative	Object
		verb	
我	gēn lǒo shī 跟 老师	Xue	zhōng wén 中文
悠	gēn wǒ 跟 我	来	

iiàn メ 练习 Exercise:

1 . (You) talk with me .

gēn wǒ shuō 跟我说。

2 . He goes to school with his friend.

tā gēn pēng yǒu qù xué xiào 他跟朋友去学校。

3. sentences with double objects

- in Chinese, some verbs can take two objects. Usually one refers to people and the following one refers to something.
- ➤ Verbs can take two objects: 给 give、 送 give for free/ as a gift、

借 lend、还 give back、租 rent、卖 sell 买 buy

Not all verbs can take two objects.

Subject	verb	Object 1	Object 2
wo	sòng	rín	yi gè píng guờ
我	文美	Æ	一个苹果
nín	zhŏo	栽	èr shí kuời qián
Æ	找		二十块钱

1 . could you please lend me 50 yuan?

2 . I sell a house to him

4. Adverb '很'

> In Chinese, a sentence may not contain a verb.

> Adjective can be as predicate in a sentence.

➤ If there are no other adverbs like "真","太", "不", the adverb "很" is needed.

→ if the adjective does not have any adverbs before, the sentence indicate comparison

> In yes-or-not question,"視"can not be used.