

Lesson 2

Dan

语音

Pronunciation

辨音

discrimination of sounds

足够	折扣
zú gòu enough	shé kòu discount
商量	响亮
shāng liang consult/discuss/talk over	xiǎng liàng loud/loudly
寄信	执行
jì xìn send mail	zhí háng execute
杂技	杂志
zá jì acrobatics	zá zhì magazine
大喜	大使
dà xǐ great pleasure	dà shǐ ambassador
闪烁	伸缩
shǎn shuò blink	shēn suō stretch out and draw back

识文章

read the short essay

- 各位同学、各位领导：

gè wèi tóng xué 、 gè wèi lǐng dǎo :

大家上午好！（掌声）

dà jiā shàng wǔ hǎo ! (zhǎng shēng)

非常高兴许校长给我这么崇高的荣誉，谈一谈我在北大的体会。（掌声）

fēi cháng gāo xìng xǔ xiào zhǎng gěi wǒ zhè me chóng gāo de róng yù , tán yī tán wǒ zài běi dà de tǐ huì 。

可以说，北大是改变了我一生的地方，是提升了我自己的地方，是使我从一个农村孩子最后走向了世界的地方。

kě yǐ shuō , běi dà shì gǎi biàn le wǒ yī shēng de dì fāng , shì tí shēng le wǒ zì jǐ de dì fāng , shì shǐ wǒ cóng yī gè nóng cūn hái zǐ zuì hòu zǒu xiàng le shì jiè de dì fāng 。

毫不夸张地说，没有北大，肯定就没有我的今天。北大给我留下了一连串美好的回忆，大概也留下了一连串的痛苦。

háo bú kuā zhāng dì shuō , méi yǒu běi dà , kěn dìng jiù méi yǒu wǒ de jīn tiān 。 běi dà gěi wǒ liú xià le yī lián chuàn měi hǎo de huí yì , dà gài yě liú xià le yī lián chuàn de tòng kǔ 。

语法

Grammar

名词 Noun

• 1. 量词 Classifier

- 1. 我认为，你的这（ 番 ）话很有道理。
- 2. 请帮我转达一（ 声 ）问候。
- 3. 等这（ 场/阵 ）雨下完，天气就会变暖了。
- 4. 他爸爸帮他在学校找了一（ 份 ）工作。
- 5. 上海和北京是中国两（ 座 ）最有名的城市。
- 6. 读完这（ 篇 ）文章以后，我思考了很多。
- 7. 请你把这（ 份 ）文件拿给老板。
- 8. 我最擅长的一（ 门 ）学科是数学。
- 9. 今天老师出了一（ 道 ）非常难的题目，谁都没有解出来。

名词 Noun

2. “这”、“那”、“哪”： must be followed by a classifier or number + classifier. If the number is one, the number may be omitted (后边要接量词)

e.g. a) That book has been sold out. 那本书被卖光了 (售罄) 。

b) They bought a lot of food for those three homeless cats. 他们给那三个流浪猫买了很多吃的。

c) which two movies are your favorite? 你最喜欢哪两部电影?

3. +“们”:

1) plural form for multiple persons NOT things (修饰人, 非物) :

e.g. These students are very usually very creative.

2) When a noun is suffixed with “们”, it cannot be further modified with any kind of modifying phrase, including a *number + classifier* phrase.

e.g. three friends: 三个孩子 NOT 三个孩子们

3) address audience:

e.g. 同学们.....

数字 Numbers

1. '2':

- 1) When counting without a classifier, the number 2 is always 二 (èr) .
- 2) When it occurs in a phrase with a classifier, the number 2 is “两” (liang) .

e.g. 两碗饭、两杯水

2. 不确定

- 1) “左右”: number + classifier (+ noun) + 左右
- 2) “差不多”: 差不多+number + classifier (+ noun)
- 3) “以上”、“以下”: number (+ classifier + noun) + 以上
- 4) “以内”、“之内”:

e.g. a) the price of purse should be no more than 100RMB. 这个钱包价格应该在100块钱以内。

b) I will be back within 2 hours. 我两个小时之内就会回来。

数字

Numbers

3. 表“百分比”:

1) X分之Y: X/Y e.g. This event is 100% real. 这件事百分之百是真的。

4. 表“一半”:

1) place “半” (bàn) before the classifier associated with the thing.

e.g. 1) half a cup of water. 半杯水

2) two and a half bottle of oil. 两瓶半油

5. 表“倍数”

e.g. a) Prices have all doubled (increased by one-fold). 价格都涨了一倍

b) This year this book is twice as expensive as it was last year. 这本书今年比去年贵了一倍

6. 表时序“一”: used to indicate sequence

1) “一”+ verb as soon as verb occurs . . .

e.g. He hid somewhere once he saw the policeman. 他一看见警察就躲起来了

“的”

1. modifier+的+head noun:

1. mandarin has no words that correspond to relative pronouns or complementizers. (中文没有做关系代词和补语的特定词语)

e.g. 1) the coat that I bought for you is very expensive.

2) the girl who spoke to you is my sister.

2. Omission of the particle “的”

1) when the modifier is an unmodified one syllable adjectival verb (修饰词是单形容词)

e.g. 1) an good role will give you more opportunities. -> 一个好角色可以给你更多机会。

2) You must choose a **very good** role. -> 你必须选择一个**非常好的**角色。

2) when the modifier is closely associated with the noun, describing, for example, nationality

e.g. American girls -> 美国女孩 my father -> 我爸爸

Practice

1. the very cute child who is wearing a sweater

那个很可爱的穿毛衣的小孩子.....

2. The Chinese movie that just came out that we saw yesterday

我们昨天看的新出的中国电影.....

3. those two very smart exchange students whom you introduced to me yesterday...

昨天你给我介绍的那两个非常聪明的留学生.....

4. Q: 这是谁做的菜? (This food is cooked by whom?)

A: — — — — —. (This food is cooked by Professor Ma.)

“之”

1. 时间短语 Time phrases:

1) “之后” after:

e.g. I will come back after three years. 三年之后我会回来。

2) “之前” before

e.g. I have completely no idea before you told me. 在你告诉我之前我完全不知道。

3) “之内” within/include

e.g. I will definitely be able to finish within three days. 我三天之内一定要完成。

2. 表 比例:

e.g. 三分之一、十之八九....

3. 成语:

e.g. 前车之鉴、持之以恒、当之无愧

形容词

- 1. “越来越” more and more

e.g. Things are more and more expensive, we can't afford them.

东西越来越贵，我们买不起了。

- 2. “又（既）...又”

e. g. That pair of shoes is really good. They are *both cheap and comfortable*.

那双鞋很好，既便宜又舒服。

- 3. “越...越...”

e.g. The more he speaks, the faster he speaks.

他说的越来越快。

静态动词

- 1. “是”:

- 1) When the object of 是 includes a number, it can be omitted in affirmative form

- e.g. 1) My younger sister is 18 years old. 我妹妹18岁。

- 2) My younger sister is not 18 years old. 我妹妹不是18岁。

- 2. “在”

- e. g. The library is not to the north of the park. 图书馆不在公园北边

- 3. “会”: innate ability or ability based on learning and knowledge.

- e.g. He can speak Chinese.

- e.g. I am sure that he will beat the boy tomorrow.

静态动词—表能力

4.“能”： physical ability or the unobstructed ability to perform some action

- e.g. 1) His throat is sore. He can't speak. 他喉咙痛，不能说话
- 2) Can you move this table over there? 你能不能把桌子搬到那边?

4.“可以”：

1) physical or knowledge-based ability

- e.g. 1) She is already eighty years old but can still ride a bicycle. 她已经80岁了，但还可以骑自行车

2) permission to perform an action

- e.g. 1) You are only 16 years old. You cannot drink alcohol. 你才16岁，不可以喝酒。

静态动词—表义务

1.“必须”、“得”：

1) must/have to

- e.g. 1) Before being admitted to the hospital you must first pay a fee.

- 住院之前你必须（得）先付钱

• 2) negation 不必

- e.g. 1) When you visit me it is not necessary to bring a gift.

- 来看我的时候不必送礼。

2.“应该”：

1) should

- e.g. 1) Children should respect their parents. 孩子应该尊敬父母。

• 2) negation 不该

- e.g. 1) You should not stay over without telling your parents. 你不该不告诉父母在外过夜。

静态动词—疑问

可以、能、会、必须、得

- 1) Can you speak Chinese? —No, I can't .
- 2) Can I borrow your car? —yes, you can .
- 3) Can you help me? — yes, of course!
- 4) Do you have to go home now? — no, I don't.
- 5) Do we need to register here? — yes, we are.