

第三课 去公司

Lesson 3 Go to company

Text

(1)

Nǐ yào hē niúnǎi ma?

A: 你 要 喝 牛奶 吗?

Do you want some milk?

Wǒ bù xiǎng hē niúnǎi, wǒ yào hē kāfēi.

B: 我 不 想 喝 牛奶, 我 要 喝 咖啡。

I don't want to drink milk. I want some coffee.

Jīntiān shì nǐ dì yī tiān qù xīn gōngsī shàng bān, duō chī diǎnr.

A: 今 天 是 你 第 一 天 去 新 公 司 上 班, 多 吃 点 儿。

Today is your first day at your new job. Eat more.

Wǒ bù chī le, wǒ xiǎng zài hē yì bēi kāfēi.

B: 我 不 吃 了, 我 想 再 喝 一 杯 咖 啡。

I don't want to eat any more. I want another cup of coffee.

Bié hē kāfēi le. Hē tài duō kāfēi duì shēntǐ bù hǎo.

A: 别 喝 咖 啡 了。喝 太 多 咖 啡 对 身 体 不 好。

Don't drink it. Drinking too much coffee is not good for your health.

(2)

Bú yào kàn bàozhǐ le. Nǐ dì yī tiān qù shàng bān, bié chídào le.

A: 不 要 看 报 纸 了。你 第 一 天 去 上 班, 别 迟 到 了。

Stop reading the newspaper. It's your first day at your new job. Don't be late.

Wǒ zài děng Lǐ Míng. Tā jīntiān huì sòng wǒ qù gōngsī.

B: 我 在 等 李 明。他 今 天 会 送 我 去 公 司。

I am waiting for Li Ming. He will drive me to my office today.

Lǐ Míng lái le. Zǎoshang hǎo, Lǐ Míng! Kuài qǐng jìn.

A: 李 明 来 了。早 上 好, 李 明! 快 请 进。

Li Ming is here. Good morning, Li Ming! Come in, please.

Zǎoshang hǎo, Zhēnnī! Wǒ bù jìnqù le. Dàwèi, nǐ kěyǐ zǒu le ma? Bié chídào le.

C: 早上 好, 珍妮! 我 不 进去 了。大卫, 你 可以 走 了 吗? 别 迟到 了。

Good morning, Jenny! I'm not going into (your place). David, are you leaving now? Don't be late.

(3)

Gěi dàjiā jièshào yíxià, zhè shì Dàwèi.

A: 给 大家 介绍 一下, 这 是 大卫。

Let me make the introduction. This is David.

Dàjiā hǎo, wǒ jiào Dàwèi, wǒ shì Měiguó rén. Hěn gāoxìng rènshi dàjiā.

B: 大家 好, 我 叫 大卫, 我 是 美国 人。很 高兴 认识 大家。

Hello everyone, my name is David and I am American. Nice to meet you all.

Dàwèi, nǐ hǎo! Wǒ xìng Wáng, nǐ kěyǐ jiào wǒ Xiǎo Wáng.

C: 大卫, 你 好! 我 姓 王, 你 可以 叫 我 小 王。

Hello David! My surname is Wang, and you can call me Xiao Wang.

Nǐ hǎo, Xiǎo Wáng!

B: 你 好, 小 王!

Hello, Xiao Wang!

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
要	yào	mod.	to want to, would like to
牛奶	niúnǎi	n.	milk
咖啡	kāfēi	n.	coffee
第一	dì yī	num.	first
新	xīn	adj.	new

上班	shàng bān	v.	to work, to do a job
再	zài	adv.	again, once more
别	bié	adv.	don't, stop
对	duì	prep.	(used before a noun or pronoun) to, for
身体	shēntǐ	n.	body, health
报纸	bàozhǐ	n.	newspaper
迟到	chídào	v.	to be late
等	děng	v.	to wait, to await
送	sòng	v.	to send, to deliver
可以	kěyǐ	mod.	can
快	kuài	adj.	quick, fast
进	jìn	v.	to enter, to come/go in
大家	dàjiā	pron.	all, everybody
姓	xìng	v.	family name, surname

Grammar

Nǐ yào hē niúnǎi ma?

1. 你 要 喝 牛奶 吗? Do you want some milk?

“要” (yào) is a modal verb which means “to want to”, “would like to”. It is usually used before a verb, indicating someone wants to do something.

For example:

Subject		Predicate
tā 他 he	yào 要 to want to, would like to	xuéxí Hánnyǔ 学习 汉语 learn Chinese
érzi 儿子 son		chī mǐfàn 吃 米饭 eat rice
nǐ 你 you		hē niúnǎi ma 喝 牛奶 吗 drink milk

Normally, we use “不想” (bù xiǎng) to negate “要”.

For example:

Subject		Predicate
tā 他 he		xuéxí Hánnyǔ 学习 汉语 learn Chinese
érzi 儿子 son	bù xiǎng 不 想 don't (doesn't) want to	chī mǐfàn 吃 米饭 eat rice
wǒ 我 I		hē niúnǎi 喝 牛奶 drink milk
wǒmen 我们 we		mǎi yǐzi 买 椅子 buy chairs

Jīntiān shì nǐ dì yī tiān qù xīn gōngsī shàng bān.

2. 今天 是你**第一天**去新公司上班。 Today is your first day at your new job.

The structure “**第(dì)+number**” is used to say an ordinal number, and it is often used with a measure word and a noun.

For example:

	Number	Measure Word	Noun
dì 第 Indicating order	yī 一 one		tiān 天 day
	èr 二 two	ge 个	gōngzuò 工作 job, work
	sān 三 three	bēi 杯 cup of	kāfēi 咖啡 coffee
	sì 四 four	jiàn 件 piece of	yīfu 衣服 clothing

Wǒ xiǎng zài hē yì bēi kāfēi.

3. 我想**再**喝一杯咖啡。 I want another cup of coffee.

“**再(zài)**” indicates the repetition or continuation of an action or a state. It's usually used before a verb to say do something again. If there is a modal verb in a sentence, “**再**” should come after the modal verb and before the verb.

For example:

Wǒ xiǎng zài mǎi yí ge bēizi.

- 我想**再**买一个杯子。

I want to buy one more cup.

Tā míngtiān huì zài lái.

- 他 明天 会 **再** 来。

He will come again tomorrow.

Wǒ zài kàn yíxià zhè běn shū.

- 我 **再** 看一下 这 本 书。

Let me read the book again.

“再” can also connect two actions, used to say what happens next or what you do next.

For example:

Wǒ wèn yíxià lǎoshī zài gàosu nǐ.

- 我 问 一下 老师 **再** 告诉 你。

I'll ask the teacher first before I tell you.

Wǒmen chīle fàn zài qù kàn diànyǐng.

- 我们 吃了饭 **再** 去 看 电影。

Let's go see a movie after dinner.

Nǐ dào jiā zài gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

- 你 到 家 **再** 给 我 打 电话。

Call me when you get home.

Hē tài duō kāfēi duì shēntǐ bù hǎo.

4. 喝 太 多 咖啡 对 身体 不 好。 Drinking too much coffee is not good for your health.

“对(duì)” is a preposition which means “for” or “to”. It is usually used in the structure “sb/sth + 对 + sb/sth + v./adj.”.

For example:

subject	predicate		
	duì	object	V. / adj.
Wáng lǎoshī 王 老师 Teacher Wang	对	xuésheng 学生 students	hěn hǎo 很 好 very nice

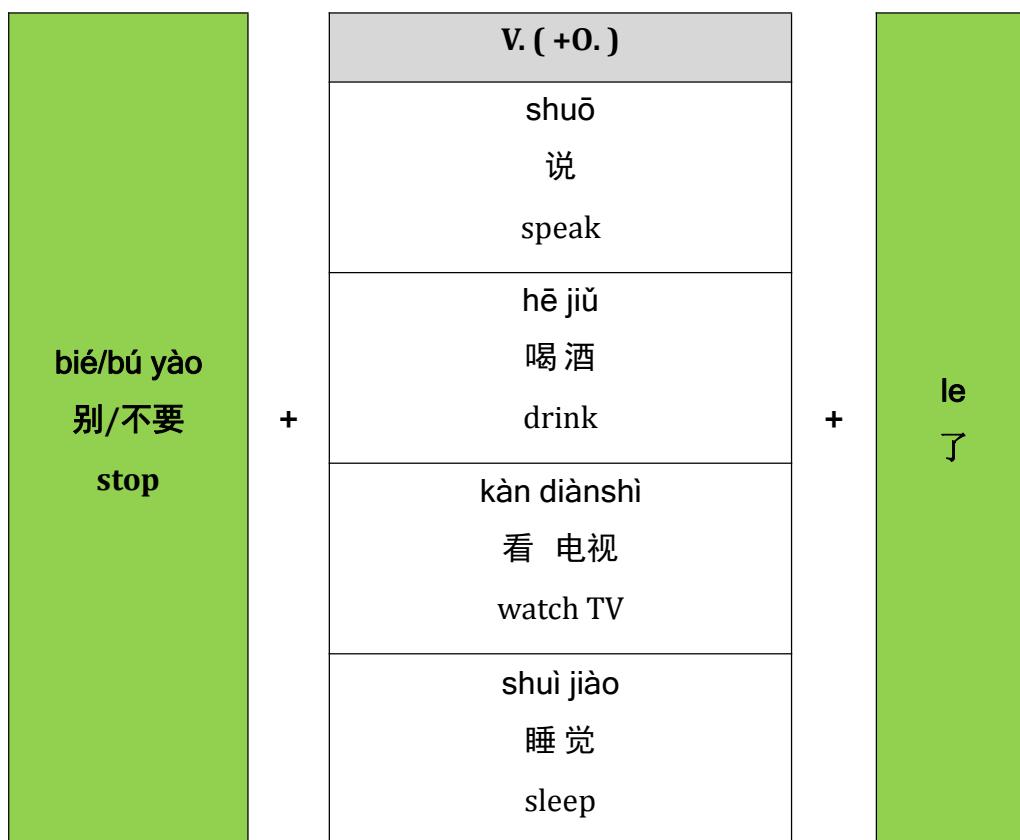
hē kāfēi 喝 咖啡 drink coffee		shēntǐ 身体 body	bù hǎo 不好 Not good
kàn diànsī 看 电视 watch TV		xué Hánnyǔ 学 汉语 learn Chinese	yǒu bāngzhù 有 帮助 have some helps

Bú yào kàn bàozhǐ le.

5. 不 要 看 报纸 了。 Stop reading the newspaper.

The structure “别(bié)/不要(bú yào)+do sth+了(le)” is usually used to suggest somebody not to do something or stop doing something.

For example:



Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

Please try to read the following sentences first, and then follow the recording to see if you read it correctly.

Xiao Gao měi tiān shàng bān dōu chídào.

1. 小 高 每 天 上 班 都 迟到。

Xiao Gao was always late for work.

Lǎobǎn yào tā bié zài chídào le.

2. 老板 要 他 别 再 迟到 了。

His boss told him not to be late again.

Xiao Gao xiǎng, tā míngtiān yào dì yī ge dào gōngsī.

3. 小 高 想，他 明天 要 第一个 到 公司。

Xiao Gao wanted to be the first to arrive at his office the next morning.

Dì èr tiān zǎoshang, Xiǎo Gao dì yī ge dàole gōngsī!

4. 第二天 早上，小高 第一个 到了 公司。

The next morning, Xiao Gao was the first to arrive at the office.

Qīzi dǎ diànhuà wèn tā: jīntiān shì xīngqī liù, nǐ qù gōngsī kàn bàozhǐ ma?

5. 妻子 打 电话 问 他：今天 是 星期 六，你去 公司 看 报纸 吗？

His wife called him: Today is Saturday, are you reading the newspaper at your office?

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

The radical “口” is called “口字旁 [kǒu zì páng]” (mouth). It is related to a mouth, such as the action of eating, drinking, speaking or asking. It's usually put at the left side of a character. Sometimes it can also be put on top of or after a character.

For example:

吃 喝 咖 啡 叫 听 吗

词语 Words

Zhè xiē kāfēi yòng Hànyǔ zěnme shuō?

1. 这 些 咖啡 用 汉语 怎么 说? How to say these coffee words in Chinese?

In real life, many people like to drink coffee and they can choose different coffee beverages. Do you know how to say different coffee beverages in Chinese and how to order coffee at a Chinese cafe? Hope the following words and dialogues can help you learn just a little bit more Chinese.

Coffee drinks in Chinese	Coffee drinks in English
Mókǎ 摩卡	Mocha
Nátiē 拿铁	Latte
Měishì 美式	Americano
Yìshì 意式	Espresso

Mǎqíduō 玛奇朵	Macchiato
Kǎbùqínüò 卡布奇诺	Cappuccino

guì xìng miǎn guì

2. “贵姓” & “免贵” What is your surname & Don't be so courteous

In Chinese, if we want to show our respect to people on some formal occasions, we won't use “what's your name?(你叫什么名字?)” directly. We tend to use “what's your surname?(您贵姓?)” instead, and the listener would say: “免贵，姓+surname.” 贵means honorable, “免贵” means please don't be so courteous.

For example:

Nín hǎo, wǒ shì Dàlì gōngsī de xiāoshòu, wǒ jiào Zhāng Huá. Nín guì xìng?

(1) A: 您 好，我 是 大力 公司 的 销售， 我 叫 张 华。您 贵 姓？

Hello, I am the sales of Dali Company. My name is Zhang Hua. May I know your surname?

Miǎn guì, xìng Lǐ.

B: 免 贵，姓 李。

My surname is Li.

Nín hǎo, wǒ zhǎo Zhāng jīnglǐ.

(2) A: 您 好，我 找 张 经理。

Hello, I'd like to talk to Manager Zhang.

Qǐngwèn nín guì xìng?

B: 请问 您 贵 姓?

Ok. May I know your surname?

Miǎn guì, xìng Sūn.

A: 免 贵，姓 孙。

My surname is Sun.

Sūn xiǎojiě, nín zhèbiān qǐng.

B: 孙 小姐，您 这边 请。

Miss. Sun, this way, please.

文化 Culture

Zhōngguó rén de xìngmíng tèdiǎn

中国 人 的 姓名 特点

Features of Chinese People's Names

A Chinese name starts with the family name and ends with the given name. For example, in the names of “Lǐ Míng”, “Zhōu Péng” and “Wáng Xiǎoyuè”, “Lǐ”, “Zhōu” and “Wáng” are family names and “Míng”, “Péng” and “Xiǎoyuè” are given names. There are over 5,000 Chinese family names, of which more than 200 are common ones.

A family name with one character is known as a single-character surname. Most Chinese people have a single-character surname. For example, “Lǐ”, “Zhāng”, “Wáng” and “Zhào” are the most common ones. But there are also surnames with two or more characters, called compound-character surnames, such as “Ōuyáng”, “Zhūgě”, “Shàngguān” and more.

When addressing someone, you can add his/her occupation after the surname. For example: Táng Měiměi is a teacher, so you can call her “Táng lǎo shī”. If Xiè yáng is a doctor, you can call him “Xiè yī shēng”.