

第十课 谈论天气 Lesson 10 Talking about the Weather

Text

(1)

Míngtiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

A: 明天 天气 怎么样?

How is the weather tomorrow?

Míngtiān tiānqì hěn hǎo, bù lěng yě bù rè.

B: 明天 天气 很 好, 不 冷 也 不 热。

It will be a nice day tomorrow, neither cold nor hot.

Míngtiān huì xià yǔ ma?

A: 明天 会 下 雨 吗?

Will it rain tomorrow?

Míngtiān bú huì xià yǔ.

B: 明天 不 会 下 雨。

It will not rain tomorrow.

(2)

Míngtiān shàngwǔ wǒmen zěnmé qù xuéxiào?

A: 明天 上午 我们 怎么 去 学校?

How are we going to school tomorrow morning?

Míngtiān hěn lěng, wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù ba.

B: 明天 很 冷, 我们 坐 出租车 去 吧。

It will be cold tomorrow. Let's take a taxi.

(3)

Jīntiān tài lěng le! Wǒ xiǎng qù mǎi yì xiē yīfu, wǒ de yīfu tài shǎo le.

A: 今天 太 冷 了! 我 想 去 买 一 些 衣服, 我 的 衣服 太 少 了。

It's so cold today. I want to buy some clothes. I don't have enough.

Wǒmen yìqǐ qù ba. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí ge diànnǎo.

B: 我们 一起 去 吧。我 想 买 一 个 电 脑。

Let's go together. I want to buy a computer.

Wǒmen zěnmē qù?

A: 我们 怎么 去?

How do we go there?

Wǒmen kāi chē qù ba.

B: 我们 开 车 去 吧。

Let's drive the car.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
天气	tiānqì	n.	weather
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	pron.	how
冷	lěng	adj.	cold
热	rè	adj.	hot
下雨	xià yǔ		to rain
我们	wǒmen	pron.	we, us
上午	shàngwǔ	n.	morning
怎么	zěnmē	pron.	how
出租车	chūzūchē	n.	taxi
坐	zuò	v.	to sit
太	tài	adv.	too
开	kāi	v.	to drive
电脑	diànnǎo	n.	computer
衣服	yīfu	n.	clothes
少	shǎo	adj.	few, little

Grammar

Míngtiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

1. 明天 天气 怎么样? How is the weather tomorrow?

怎么样 is a common question word, usually used before a noun or a noun phrase to ask someone's opinion about something. For example:

Noun/Noun phrase		Sentence
zhè běn shū 这 本 书 this book	+ zěnmeyàng 怎么样 how	Zhè běn shū zěnmeyàng? 这 本 书 怎么样 ? How is this book?
nà ge diànyǐng 那 个 电 影 that movie		Nà ge diànyǐng zěnmeyàng? 那 个 电 影 怎么样 ? How is that movie?
jīntiān tiānqì 今 天 天 气 Today's weather		Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng? 今 天 天 气 怎么样 ? How is the weather today?

Míngtiān tiānqì hěn hǎo.

2. 明天 天气 很 好。 It will be a nice day tomorrow.

In this sentence, **明天** is the subject, **天气很好** is the predicate. The predicate “**天气很好**” is a subject-predicate phrase. In this type of sentence, the subject in the subject-predicate phrase is usually part of the subject of the sentence or related to it.

For example:

Subject	Predicate	
	Subject	Predicate
jīntiān 今 天 today	tiān qì 天 气 weather	hěn hǎo 很 好 very nice
tā 他 he	shēntǐ 身 体 body,health	bù hǎo 不 好 not good

zhè ge wèntí 这 个 问题 this question	wǒ 我 I	xiǎng le hěn jiǔ 想 了 很 久 thought about for a long time
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Míngtiān huì xià yǔ ma?

3. 明天 会 下 雨 吗? Will it rain tomorrow?

Here, 会 means will, indicating a possibility.

For example:

Subject		Verb+(Object)
míngtiān 明天 tomorrow	huì 会 will	xià yǔ 下 雨 rain
tā 他 he		lái wǒ jiā 来 我 家 come to my house
tāmen 他们 they		qù kàn diànyǐng 去 看 电影 go see a movie

Míngtiān shàngwǔ wǒmen zěnmē qù xuéxiào?

4. 明天 上午 我们 怎么 去 学校?

How are we going to school tomorrow morning?

怎么 means how. It's a commonly used question word, usually used before a verb to ask how someone does something.

For example:

Wǒmen zěnmē qù xuéxiào?

-我们 怎么 去 学校? How do we go to school?

Zhè ge zì zěnmē dú?

-这 个 字 怎么 读? How do you pronounce this character?

Tāmen zěnmē huí jiā?

-他们 怎么 回 家? How do they go home?

Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù ba.

5. 我们 坐 出租车 去 吧。 Let's take a taxi.

The particle “吧” is usually used at the end of a sentence to indicate a suggestion or discussion. You can use it to sound more polite.

For example:

Sentence 1		Sentence 2
Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù. 我们 坐 出租车 去。 We will take a taxi.	+ ba 吧=	Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù ba. 我们 坐 出租车 去 吧。 Let's take a taxi.
Nǐ mǎi zhè ge bēizi. 你 买 这 个 杯子。 Buy this cup.		Nǐ mǎi zhè ge bēizi ba. 你 买 这 个 杯子 吧。 Why don't you buy this cup?
Míngtiān wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng. 明天 我们 去 看 电影。 We will see a movie tomorrow.		Míngtiān wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng ba. 明天 我们 去 看 电影 吧。 Let's go see a movie tomorrow.

Jīntiān tài lěng le!

6. 今天 太 冷 了! It's so cold today!

太 means too. The structure 太+Adj. +了 is used to say a high degree.

For example:

Subject		Adjective	
jīntiān 今天 today	tài 太 too, so	rè 热 hot	le 了
tā 她 she		piàoliang 漂亮 beautiful	
qián 钱 money		shǎo 少 few, little	

The negative form is adding a “不” before the “太”, and dropping the particle “了”.

For example:

Subject		Adjective
jīntiān 今天 today	bú tài 不 太 is not so	lěng 冷 cold
tā 她 she		piàoliang 漂亮 beautiful
zhè ge shuǐguǒ 这 个 水果 this fruit		hǎo chī 好 吃 delicious

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

1. Pinyin chart

	e	ei	er	en	eng	ü	üe	ün	üan
zh	zhe	-	-	zhen	zheng	-	-	-	-
ch	che	-	-	chen	cheng	-	-	-	-
sh	she	shei	-	shen	sheng	-	-	-	-
r	re	-	-	ren	reng	-	-	-	-
z	ze	zei	-	zen	zeng	-	-	-	-
c	ce	-	-	cen	ceng	-	-	-	-
s	se	-	-	sen	seng	-	-	-	-

- means it does not exist in Chinese.

Note: the initials are usually not used with the finals starting with the ü, except for j,q,x,n, and l.

practice:



chē

车 n. car



shé

蛇 n. snake



rè

热 adj. hot



zéi

贼 n. thief



rēng

扔 v. to throw



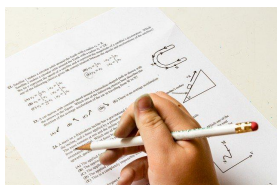
zhé

折 v. fold



chéng rén

成人 n. adult



cèshì

测试 v. to test



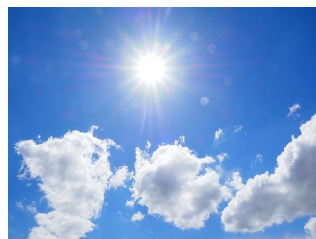
shēng rì

生日 n. birthday

词汇 Words

qíng tiān

1. 晴天



qíng tiān

晴天

sunny day

yīn tiān

阴天

xià xuě

下雪



yīn tiān

阴天

cloudy day



xià xuě

下雪

to snow

chūzūchē dīshì

2. 出租车 VS 的士 taxi

“出租车” is also called “的士”. “的士” is a borrowed word from English. It more commonly used than “出租车”.

To get a taxi, we usually say:

dǎ dī (shì) dǎ chē

打的 (士) = 打车 get a taxi

If you get a taxi using an app, in that case, we say:

jiào chē

叫车 call a taxi