

第十一课 打电话

Lesson 11 Making Phone Calls

Text

(1)

Wèi, nǐ hǎo!

A: 喂，你 好！

Hello!

Nǐ hǎo! Qǐng wèn Zhāng xiānsheng zài jiā ma?

B: 你 好！请 问 张 先生 在 家 吗？

Hello! Is Mr. Zhang there, please?

Tā bù zài.

A: 他 不 在。

He is not here.

Tā shénme shíhou huì huí jiā?

B: 他 什 么 时 候 会 回 家？

When will he be home?

Tā bā diǎn qián huì huí jiā.

A: 他 八 点 前 会 回 家。

He will be home before 8 o'clock.

Tā huí jiā hòu, qǐng tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

B: 他 回 家 后， 请 他 给 我 打 电 话。

Please tell him to call me when he gets home.

Wǒ de diànhuà shì 187-0012-3456.

我 的 电 话 是 187-0012-3456。

My phone number is 187-0012-3456.

Hǎo de.

A: 好 的。

OK.

(2)

Wèi, nǐ zài zuò shénme ne?

A: 喂，你 在 做 什 么 呢？

Hello, what are you doing?

Wǒ zài xuéxí xiě Hánzì ne.

B: 我 在 学 习 写 汉 字 呢。

I'm learning to write Chinese characters.

Dàwèi zài zuò shénme ne?

A: 大 卫 在 做 什 么 呢？

What is David doing?

Tā zài kàn diànsī ne.

B: 他 在 看 电 视 呢。

He is watching TV.

(3)

Wǒmen jīntiān zhōngwǔ chī shénme?

A: 我 们 今 天 中 午 吃 什 么？

What do we have for lunch today?

Wǒmen jīntiān zhōngwǔ chī Zhōngguó cài ba. Wǒ hěn xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài.

B: 我 们 今 天 中 午 吃 中国 菜 吧。我 很 喜 欢 吃 中国 菜。

Let's have Chinese food for lunch today. I like Chinese food very much.

Hǎo. Wǒ tīngshuō zhèr de Zhōngguó cài hěn hǎo chī.

A: 好。我 听 说 这 儿 的 中国 菜 很 好 吃。

OK. I heard the Chinese food here is delicious.

Words

| 词语 Word/Phrase | 拼音 Pinyin | 词性 Part of Speech | 词义 Meaning |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 喂 | wèi | int. | hello |
| 请 | qǐng | v. | please |
| 问 | wèn | v. | to ask |
| 时候 | shíhou | n. | time |
| 打电话 | dǎ diànhuà | | make a phone call |
| 学习 | xuéxí | v. | to learn, to study |
| 写 | xiě | v. | to write |
| 字 | zì | n. | character |
| 电视 | diànshì | n. | TV |
| 中午 | zhōngwǔ | n. | noon |
| 菜 | cài | n. | dish, food |
| 喜欢 | xǐhuan | v. | to like |
| 先生 | xiānsheng | n. | sir, Mr. |
| 听 | tīng | v. | to listen |

Grammar

Wèi, nǐ hǎo!

1. 喂，你 好！ Hello!

喂 is an interjection, means hey or hello. It's usually used to make a phone call. In real life, we usually say it in the second tone, **wéi**.

For example:

Wèi, Dàwèi zài ma?

喂, 大卫 在 吗? Hello, is David there?

Wèi, shì Zhāng Qiáng ma? Wǒ shì Lǐ Míng a!

喂，是 张 强 吗？我 是 李 明 啊！ Hello, is that Zhang Qiang? This is Li Ming!

Wèi, nín hǎo! Qǐng wèn nín zhǎo shéi?

喂，您 好！请 问 您 找 谁？ Hello, can I ask who you are calling for?

Qǐng wèn Zhāng xiānsheng zài jiā ma?

2. 请 问 张 先生 在 家 吗？ Hello! Is Mr. Zhang there, please?

请问 means excuse me, may I ask..., it's usually used before a question to show your politeness.

For example:

Qǐng wèn Běijīng fàndiàn zài nǎr?

-请 问 北京 饭店 在 哪儿？ Excuse me, where is Beijing Hotel?

Qǐng wèn nín shì Wáng lǎoshī ma?

-请 问 您 是 王 老师 吗？ Excuse me, are you teacher Wang?

Qǐng wèn wǒ néng zuò zhèr ma?

-请 问 我 能 坐 这儿 吗？ Excuse me, can I sit here?

Tā bā diǎn qián huí jiā.

3. 他 八 点 前 会 回 家。 He will be home before 8 o'clock.

前 means before or ago, “time word +**前**” is also used before a verb.

For example:

| Subject | Time words | | Verb+(Object) |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| wǒmen 我们 | shí diǎn 十点 10 o'clock | qián 前 before, ago | huí jiā 回家 go home |
| tā 他 | yí ge xīngqī 一 个 星期 a week | | zài Měiguó 在 美国 is in the U.S. |
| māma 妈妈 | shí fēn zhōng 十 分 钟 ten minutes | | qù xuéxiào le 去 学校 了 went to the school |

Qǐng tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

4. 请 他 给 我 打 电 话。 Please tell him to call me when he gets home.

请 is usually used at the beginning of an imperative sentence to express a command, a request, or a recommendation.

For example:

Qǐng zuò!

请 坐！

Sit down, please!

Qǐng jìn!

请 进！

Come in, please!

Qǐng kàn zhè zhāng tú piàn.

请 看 这 张 图 片。

Please look at this picture.

Qǐng tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

请 他 给 我 打 电 话。

Please tell him to call me.

Wǒ de diànhuà shì 187-0012-3456.

5. 我 的 电 话 是 187-0012-3456. My phone number is 187-0012-3456.

We usually say a phone number digit by digit. Just note that the number “1” should be pronounced “yāo”.

For example:

Police: 110 (yāo yāo líng)

Fire: 119 (yāo yāo jiǔ)

Ambulance: 120 (yāo èr líng)

Wǒ zài xuéxí xiě Hánzì ne.

6. 我 在 学 习 写 汉 字 呢。 I'm learning to write Chinese characters.

The structure **sb. +在+do sth. +呢** indicates the action is still happening. It means “sb be doing sth.” You can omit either the adverb “在” or the particle “呢”.

For example:

| Subject | | Verb + Object | |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| nǚ'ér 女儿 daughter | zài 在 | xiě zì 写字 writing | ne 呢 |
| bàba 爸爸 father | | kàn diànshì 看电视 watching TV | |
| tā 他 he | | dǎ diànhuà 打电话 making a phone call | |

The negative form is adding a “没” before the “在”, and the particle “呢” should be omitted.

For example:

| Subject | | | Verb + Object |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| nǚ'ér 女儿 daughter | méi 没 not | zài 在 | xiě zì 写字 writing |
| bàba 爸爸 father | | | kàn diànshì 看电视 watching TV |
| tā 他 he | | | dǎ diànhuà 打电话 making a phone call |

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

1.

Pinyin chart

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|-----|-----|------|----|------|------|------|------|
| | i | iu | ie | in | ing | ia | iao | ian | iang | iong |
| b | bi | - | bie | bin | bing | - | biao | bian | - | - |
| p | pi | - | pie | pin | ping | - | piao | pian | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|-----|-----|------|---|------|------|---|---|
| m | mi | miu | mie | min | ming | - | miao | mian | - | - |
| f | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| g | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| k | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| h | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |



- means it does not exist in Chinese.

Note: the initials **f, g, k, h** cannot be used with the finals starting with an “**i**”.

Practice:



bīng

冰 n. ice



píng

瓶 n. bottle



bǐ

笔 n. pen



piào

票 n. ticket



bízi

鼻子 n. nose



shìbīng

士兵 n. soldier



miǎo biǎo

秒 表 n. stopwatch



pīngpāngqiú

乒乓球 n. table tennis



miánhuā táng

棉花 糖 n. cotton candy

词汇 Words

hǎo chī hǎo kàn hǎo tīng

1. 好 吃、 好 看、 好 听

“好+verb” can form an adjective.

For example:

好 + 吃 = 好吃 delicious

Zhōngguó cài hěn hǎo chī.

-中国 菜 很 好 吃。 Chinese food is delicious.

好 + 看 = 好看 beautiful; good

Zhè běn shū hěn hǎo kàn

-这 本 书 很 好 看。 This book is very good.

Zhè jiàn yī fu hěn hǎo kàn

-这 件 衣 服 很 好 看。 This dress looks very nice.

好 + 听 = 好听 sounds good; nice

Tā chàng gē hěn hǎo tīng.

-她 唱 歌 很 好 听。 She sings very well.

文化 Culture

Zài yǐqián, xiānsheng de yìsi shì lǎoshī.

1. 在 以 前， 先 生 的 意 思 是 老 师。 Sir meant teacher in the past.

"**xiānsheng**" first meant the elders who had a lot of knowledge. As teachers were almost all males at that time, then people began to use "**xiānsheng**" to call teachers. Even though there were female teachers after that, we still called female teachers "**xiānsheng**" for a long time. But now, "**xiānsheng**" only has two meanings: Mr. or a woman's husband.