

## 第十二课 朋友见面 Lesson 12 Meeting Friends

### Text

Lili! Nǐ shì shénme shíhou lái Běijīng de?

A: 丽丽! 你 是 什 么 时 候 来 北 京 的?

*Lili! When did you come to Beijing?*

Wǒ shì zuótiān lái de.

B: 我 是 昨 天 来 的。

*I came here yesterday.*

Nǐ shì zěnmé lái de?

A: 你 是 怎 么 来 的?

*How did you come here?*

Wǒ shì zuò fēijī lái de.

B: 我 是 坐 飞 机 来 的。

*I came here by plane.*

Kuài qǐng zuò! Nǐ hē chá ma?

A: 快 请 坐! 你 喝 茶 吗?

*Take a seat, please! Would you like some tea?*

Wǒ bù xiǎng hē chá, wǒ xiǎng hē shuǐ.

B: 我 不 想 喝 茶, 我 想 喝 水。

*I don't want to have tea. I want to have water.*

Nǐ chī píngguǒ ma?

A: 你 吃 苹 果 吗?

*Would you like an apple?*

Xièxie! Wǒ zhōngwǔ chī le hěn duō mǐfàn, xiànzài bù xiǎng chī dōngxi.

B: 谢 谢! 我 中 午 吃 了 很 多 米 饭, 现 在 不 想 吃 东 西。

*I'm good. I had a lot of rice at lunch. I don't feel like eating anything right now.*

Wǒmen duōshao nián méiyǒu jiànmiàn le?

A: 我们 多少 年 没有 见面 了?

How many years has it been since we saw each other last time?

Wǒmen wǔ nián méiyǒu jiànmiàn le.

B: 我们 五 年 没有 见面 了。

We haven't seen each other for five years.

Nǐ xiànzài zhù zài nǎr?

A: 你 现在 住 在 哪儿?

Where are you staying now?

Wǒ zhù zài Běijīng fàndiàn.

B: 我 住 在 北京 饭店。

I'm staying at Beijing hotel.

Wǎnshang nǐ zài wǒ jiā chī fàn ba.

A: 晚上 你 在 我 家 吃 饭 吧。

Why don't you have dinner at my house tonight?

Hǎo a.

B: 好啊。

Sounds good!

## Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
来	lái	v.	to come
北京	Běijīng	n.	Beijing, the capital of China
飞机	fēijī	n.	airplane
喝	hē	v.	to drink
茶	chá	n.	tea

水	shuǐ	n.	water
苹果	píngguǒ	n.	apple
年	nián	n.	year
没（有）	méiyǒu	adv.	not, there be no
见面	jiànmiàn	v.	to meet
住	zhù	v.	to live
饭店	fàndiàn	n.	restaurant
米饭	mǐfàn	n.	rice

## Grammar

Wǒ shì zuótiān lái de.

1. 我 是 昨天 来 的。 I came here yesterday.

“是……的”, this pattern is usually used to emphasize time, place or manner of something occurred in the past. In an affirmative sentence, the word “是” can be omitted.

For example:

Wǒmen (shì) zài xuéxiào rènshi de.

- 我们 （是）在 学校 认识 的。 We met at school.

Bàba (shì) sān tiān qián huí lai de.

- 爸爸（是）三 天 前 回来 的。 Dad came back three days ago.

Tā (shì) zuò chūzūchē qù de.

- 他（是）坐 出租车 去 的。 He went there by taxi.

The negative form of this pattern is adding a “不” before the “是”.

For example:

Wǒmen bú shì zài xuéxiào rènshi de.

- 我们 不 是 在 学校 认识 的。 We didn't meet at school.

Bàba bú shì sān tiān qián huí lai de.

- 爸爸 不 是 三 天 前 回来 的。 Dad didn't come back three days ago.

Tā bú shì zuò chūzūchē qù de.

- 他 不 是 坐 出租车 去 的。 He didn't go there by taxi.

Wǒmen duōshao nián méiyǒu jiànmiàn le?

2. 我们 多少 年 没有 见面 了?

How many years has it been since we saw each other last time?

**没有** means not; it can be abbreviated to **没**. **没(有)** is usually used in past events to negate an objective fact.

For example:

Māma jīntiān méi (yǒu) zuò fàn.

- 妈妈 今天 没(有) 做 饭。 Mom didn't cook today.

Tā méi (yǒu) lái xuéxiào.

- 他 没(有) 来 学校。 He didn't come to school.

Wǒmen méi (yǒu) kàn diànshì.

- 我们 没(有) 看 电视。 We didn't watch TV.

Nǐ xiànzài zhù zài nǎr?

3. 你 现在 住 在 哪儿? Where are you staying now?

In previous lesson, we learned the location words are usually used before verbs. But there are some exceptions.

For example:

Subject	Verb	Location complement
wǒ 我 I	zhù 住 to live	zài Zhōngguó 在 中国 in China
tā 他 he	zuò 坐 to sit	zài yǐzi shang 在 椅子 上 on the chair
bàba 爸爸 father	tǎng 躺 to lie	zài shāfā shang 在 沙发 上 on the sofa
wǒ 我 I	chūshēng 出生 to be born	zài Měiguó 在 美国 in the U.S.

Hǎo a.

4. 好啊。Sounds good!

好啊 means OK, sounds good.

啊 is a modal particle. It can be used with “好” “行” “对” “是” to express agreement or approval.

For example:

(1)

Wǒmen xiàwǔ qù hē kāfēi zěnmeyàng?

A: 我们 下午 去 喝 咖啡 怎么样?

Why don't we go for a coffee this afternoon?

Hǎo a!

B: 好啊!

Sounds good!

(2)

Zhè ge fàndiàn de cài tài hǎo chī le!

A: 这个饭店的菜太好吃了!

The food in this restaurant is so delicious!

Shì a. Wǒmen míngtiān yě lái zhèlǐ chī wǎn fàn ba.

B: 是啊。我们 明天 也 来这里 吃晚饭 吧。

Yes. Let's come back for dinner again tomorrow .

## Expansion

### 语音

### Pronunciation

1.

Pinyin chart

	u	ui	un	ua	uo	uan	uai	uang	ueng
--	---	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	------	------

d	du	dui	dun	-	duo	duan	-	-	-
t	tu	tui	tun	-	tuo	tuan	-	-	-
n	nu	-	-	-	nuo	nuan	-	-	-
l	lu	-	lun	-	luo	luan	-	-	-
j	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- means it does not exist in Chinese.

**Note:** the initials **j, q, x** cannot be used with finals starting with a “u”, which can be only used with finals starting with an “i” or “ü”.

Practice:

tuī	tú	tuǐ	duì
推 v. to push	图 n. picture	腿 n. leg	对 adj. Right
dú shū	nuòmǐ	chē lún	tuōbǎ
读 书 v. reading	糯米 n. sticky rice	车 轮 n. wheel	拖把 n. mop
tuītǔjī	zúqiúduì	shìjiè dìtú	
推土机 n. bulldozer	足球队 n. football team	世界 地图 n. world map	

## 词汇 Words

píngguǒ shì shuǐguǒ, yě shì shǒujī

1. 苹果 是 水果， 也 是 手机

Apple is not only a fruit. It is also a phone.

In real life, apple not only refers to a fruit, it also refers to Apple company or its products.

For example:

(1)

Lǎobǎn, píngguǒ duōshao qián yì jīn?

A: 老板， 苹果 多少 钱 一 斤？

Sir, how much is one jin of apples?

Liù kuài qián yì jīn.

B: 六 块 钱 一 斤。

Six yuan per jin.

(2)

Nǐ yòng de shì shénme shǒu jī?

A: 你 用 的 是 什 么 手 机?

What phone (brand) do you have?

Wǒ yòng de shì Píngguǒ.

B: 我 用 的 是 苹 果。

I have an iPhone.

diàn

## 2. 店 store, shop

“店”means store or shop. It's short for “商店”. “店”is often used with a noun to form a new word meaning a certain kind of shop.

For example:

shū diàn

书 店 bookstore

kāfēi diàn

咖啡 店 coffee shop

fàn diàn

饭 店 restaurant

shuǐguǒ diàn

水果 店 fruit shop

## 文化 Culture

Zhōngguó de chá wénhuà

### 1. 中国 的 茶 文化

Chinese tea culture

China is well-known as the home country of tea, with a tea history of around 4700 years. As it contains antioxidants, people think tea is good for health and longevity. Up until now, we still keep the tradition of giving tea as a gift. People drink different types of tea for different seasons. Generally, Chinese people like drinking flower tea in the spring,

drinking unfermented green tea in the summer, drinking half-fermented green tea in the autumn and drinking black tea in the winter. In addition, with the development of tea culture, tea art and tea pets are becoming more and more popular in recent years.