

第十二课 复习

Lesson 12 Review

Text

Zhēnnī, xīnnián hǎo!

A: 珍妮，新年 好！

Happy New Year, Jenny!

Xīnnián hǎo, Lìli! Nǐmen nàr tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

B: 新年 好，丽丽！你们 那儿 天气 怎么样？

Happy New Year, Lili! How's the weather there?

Wǒmen zhèr tiānqì hěn hǎo. Měi tiān dōu yǒu shíjǐ dù ne.

A: 我们 这儿 天气 很 好。每 天 都 有 十几 度 呢。

It's fine here. It's above ten degrees every day.

Zhēnnī, nǐ zài hé shéi shuō huà?

C: 珍妮，你 在 和 谁 说 话？

Jenny, who are you speaking to?

Wǒ zài hé Lìli dǎ diànhuà ne. Lìli, zhè shì wǒ de jiějie, Mǎlì. Tā Hànyǔ shuō de hěn hǎo.

B: 我 在 和 丽丽 打 电 话 呢。丽丽，这 是 我 的 姐姐，玛丽。她 汉语 说 得 很 好。

I'm speaking to Lili. Lili, this is my sister, Mary. She speaks Chinese very well.

Nǐ hǎo, Lìli! Zhù nǐ hé nǐ de jiārén xīnnián kuàilè!

C: 你 好，丽丽！祝 你 和 你 的 家 人 新 年 快 乐！

Hello, Lili! Happy New Year to you and your family!

Xìexie nǐ, Mǎlì! Nǐ Hànyǔ shuō de zhēn hǎo!

A: 谢 谢 你， 玛丽！你 汉语 说 得 真 好！

Thank you, Mary! You speak Chinese very well.

Nǎli nǎli.

C: 哪 里 哪 里。

I'm flattered.

Zhēnnī, nǐ hé Mǎlì zhǎng de zhēn xiàng!

A: 珍妮，你和玛丽长得真像！

Jenny, you and Mary look alike!

Shì a, wǒmen dōu xiàng bàba.

B: 是啊，我们都像爸爸。

Yes, we both look like dad.

Māma, nǐ kàn, zhè shì Mǎdīng jiùjiu sòng gěi wǒ de cǎisè qiānbì, yǒu èrshí duō ge yánsè ne.

D: 妈妈，你看，这是马丁舅舅送给我的彩色铅笔，有二十多个颜色呢。

Mom, look, these are colored pencils that uncle Martin gave me. There are more than twenty colors.

Zhēn hǎo! Mǎdīng jiùjiu ne?

B: 真好！马丁舅舅呢？

Nice! Where's uncle Martin?

Tā qù yóu yǒng le. Tā shuō tā xiǎng yùndòng yùndòng.

D: 他去游泳了。他说他想运动运动。

He went swimming. He said he wanted to exercise.

Wǒ huílai le! Kàn wǒ mǎile shénme! Yǒu xīguā, jīdàn, niúròu Dōu shì hăochī de.

E: 我回来了！看我买了什么！有西瓜、鸡蛋、牛肉……都是好吃的。

I'm back! Look at what I bought. There are watermelons, eggs, beef... They are all delicious food.

Nǐ zěnme qùle zhème cháng shíjiān?

B: 你怎么去了这么长时间？

What took you so long?

Yīnwèi wǒ shì qí zìxíngchē qù de, suǒyǐ yǒudiǎnr màn.

E: 因为我是骑自行车去的，所以有点儿慢。

I went there by bike, so it was a bit slow.

Jīntiān de niúròu duōshao qián?

B: 今天的牛肉多少钱？

How much is the beef today?

Jīntiān de niúròu bǐ zuótiān de guì yídiǎnr, yì gōngjīn yào 108 kuàile ne.

E: 今天 的 牛肉 比 昨天 的 贵 一点儿, 一 公斤 要 108 块 呢。

Beef is a little more expensive than it was yesterday, 108 yuan a kilo.

Hǎo le, Lìli, wǒ yào qù zuò fàn le. Xīnnián kuàilè!

B: 好 了, 丽丽, 我 要 去 做 饭 了。新年 快乐!

Alright, Lili, I'm going to cook. Happy New Year!

Xīnnián kuàilè!

A: 新年 快乐!

Happy New Year!

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
度	dù	m.	degree
说话	shuō huà	v.	speak, talk
祝	zhù	v.	to wish
长	zhǎng	v.	to grow
像	xiàng	v./adj.	be like, look like/similar
舅舅	jiùjiu	n.	uncle (mother's brother)
彩色	cǎisè	adj.	colorful
铅笔	qiānbì	n.	pencil
西瓜	xīguā	n.	watermelon
鸡蛋	jīdàn	n.	chicken egg
骑	qí	v.	to ride
自行车	zìxíngchē	n.	bike, bicycle

贵	guì	adj.	expensive
慢	màn	adj.	slow

Grammar

1. Expressing an approximate number

For example:

Měi tiān dōu yǒu shí jǐ dù ne.

- 每 天 都 有 **十 几** 度 呢。

It's more than ten degrees every day.

yǒu èrshí duō ge yánsè ne.

- 有 **二 十 多** 个 颜色 呢。

There are more than twenty colors.

- “**几**” can represent the indefinite number within 10, followed by a measure word. “**十几**” can represent the number greater than 20 and less than 100. “**二十多**” can represent the number greater than 10 and less than 20.

For example:

jǐ běn shū

几 本 书 several books

shí jǐ dù

十 几 度 more than ten degrees

jǐ shí ge rén

几 十 人 dozens of people

- “**多**” can also be used to express an approximate number. When the number is less than 10, “**多**” should be put after the measure word.

number (<10) + measure word + **多** + noun

For example:

liǎng ge duō xīngqī

两 个 多 星期 more than two weeks (less than three weeks)

wǔ ge duō yuè

五 个 多 月 more than five months (less than six months)

sān nián duō

三 年 多 more than three years (less than four years)

When the number is greater than 10, “多” is placed before the measure word.

number + 多 + measure word + noun

In this case, “多” and “几” are interchangeable.

For example:

shí ge duō yuè shí jǐ ge yuè

十 多 个 月 = 十 几 个 月 more than ten months

liù shí duō kuài qián liù shí jǐ kuài qián

六 十 多 块 钱 = 六 十 几 块 钱 more than sixty dollars

bā shí duō ge rén bā shí jǐ ge rén

八 十 多 个 人 = 八 十 几 个 人 more than eighty people

2. The state complement

For example:

Tā Hànyǔ shuō de hěn hǎo.

- 她 汉语 说 得 很 好。

She speaks Chinese very well.

Nǐ Hànyǔ shuō de zhēn hǎo!

- 你 汉语 说 得 真 好!

You speak Chinese very well.

Zhēnnī, nǐ hé Mǎlì zhǎng de zhēn xiàng!

- 珍妮, 你 和 玛丽 长 得 真 像!

Jenny, you and Marry look alike!

The state complement is usually used to describe the result, degree, or state of an action.

You can think of it as “How is it that somebody does sth?”. The structure is:

Sb + (verb) + object + verb + 得 + Adj.

The verb before the object can be omitted.

For example:

Tā (xiě) zì xiě de hěn hǎo kàn.

- 他 (写) 字 写 得 很 好 看。

His handwriting is nice.

Xiǎo Míng pǎo de hěn kuài.

- 小 明 跑 得 很 快。

Xiao Ming runs fast.

Māma (zuò) fàn zuò de hěn hǎochī.

- 妈妈 (做) 饭 做 得 很 好 吃。

Mom's cooking is good.

tā (chàng) gē chàng de hěn hǎotīng.

- 她 (唱) 歌 唱 得 很 好 听。

She sings very well.

3. Reduplication of verbs

For example:

Tā shuō tā xiǎng yùndòng yùndòng.

- 他 说 他 想 运动 运动。

He said he wanted to exercise.

➤ The reduplication of verbs is used to indicate short-term, little and slight. The tone is relaxed and casual. The reduplication form of monosyllabic verbs is AA or A — A.

For example:

kàn kànnan / kànyikàn

看 → 看看 / 看一看 have a look

xiǎng xiǎngxiang / xiǎngyixiǎng

想 → 想想 / 想一想 think about

zǒu zǒuzou / zǒuyizǒu

走 → 走走 / 走一走 take a walk

➤ The reduplication form of disyllabic verbs is ABAB.

For example:

yùndòng	yùndòng yùndòng	
运动	→ 运动 运动	get some exercise
zhǔnbèi	zhǔnbèi zhǔnbèi	
准备	→ 准备 准备	go get ready
xuéxí	xuéxí xuéxí	
学习	→ 学习 学习	to learn

4. How to ask the reason

For example:

Nǐ zěnme qùle zhème cháng shíjiān?

- 你 怎么 去了 这么 长 时间?

What took you so long?

In Chinese, besides “为什么(why)”, “怎么” can also be used to ask the reason of something, often expressing surprise.

For example:

Nǐ zěnme zhàn zài wàimian, kuài jìnlai.

- 你 怎么 站 在 外面， 快 进来。

Why are you standing outside? Come on in.

Nǐ zuótiān zěnme méi gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà?

- 你 昨天 怎么 没 给 我 打 电话?

Why didn't you call me yesterday?

Wǒ zěnme méi kànjiàn nǐ ? Nǐ zài nǎr?

- 我 怎么 没 看见 你? 你 在 哪儿?

I'm not seeing you. Where are you?

5. The pair of conjunctions “因为....., 所以.....”

For example:

Yīnwèi wǒ shì qí zìxíngchē qù de, suǒyǐ yōudiǎnr màn.

- 因为 我 是 骑 自行车 去 的, 所以 有点儿 慢。

I went there by bike, so it's a bit slow.

The conjunctive word “因为...所以...” connects two clauses indicating causality, with the first clause indicating the cause and the latter clause indicating the result. You can use them in pairs, or just use one of them.

For example:

Yīnwèi wài miàn xià yǔ le, suǒyǐ wǒ méi qù tī zúqiú.

- 因为 外面 下雨了, 所以 我 没 去 踢 足 球。

It was raining outside, so I didn't play football.

Nà jiàn yīfu tài guì le, suǒyǐ wǒ méi mǎi.

- 那 件 衣 服 太 贵 了, 所 以 我 没 买。

The dress was so expensive that I didn't buy it.

Yīnwèi wǒ chí dào le, lǎoshī ràng wǒ zhàn zài wài miàn.

- 因 为 我 迟 到 了, 老 师 让 我 站 在 外 面。

I was late, so teacher asked me to stand outside.

6. 有点儿+Adj.

For example:

Yīnwèi wǒ shì qí zìxíngchē qù de, suǒyǐ yǒudiǎnr màn.

- 因 为 我 是 骑 自 行 车 去 的, 所 以 有 点 儿 慢。

I went there by bike, so it's a bit slow.

The structure “有点儿+ Adj.” is usually used to indicate the speaker's negative mood or dissatisfaction.

For example:

Wǒ zuótiān yǒudiǎnr máng.

- 我 昨 天 有 点 儿 忙。

I was a little busy yesterday.

Zhè jiàn yīfu yǒudiǎnr xiǎo.

- 这 件 衣 服 有 点 儿 小。

This dress is a bit small.

Nà ge dìfang yǒudiǎnr yuǎn

- 那 个 地 方 有 点 儿 远。

That place is a bit far away.

7. A 比 B+ Adj. +complement

For example:

Jīntiān de niúròu bǐ zuótiān de guì yìdiǎnr.

- 今天 的 牛肉 比 昨天 的 贵 一点儿。

The beef is a little more expensive than it was yesterday.

In Chinese, the comparative sentences are usually formed by the preposition “比”. The 比 sentence can be used to indicate the difference between things, and the specific differences can be expressed by adding complements. The structure is:

A 比 B +adj.+ (quantitative phrase)

For example:

Xīguā bǐ píngguǒ guì sān kuài qián.

- 西瓜 比 苹果 贵 三 块 钱。

Watermelons are 3 dollars more expensive than apples.

Gēge bǐ jiějie gāo yìdiǎnr.

- 哥哥 比 姐姐 高 一点儿。

My brother is a little taller than my sister.

jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng de duō.

- 今天 比 昨天 冷 得 多。

It is much colder today than yesterday.

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

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

Zhège xīngqī tiān, wǒ hé péngyou yào yìqǐ qù qí zìxíngchē.

1. 这个 星期 天, 我 和 朋友 要 一起 去 骑 自行车。

My friend and I are going to ride bicycles this Sunday.

Tā juéde wǒ zuò fàn zuò de hěn hǎochī, suǒyǐ tā ràng wǒ dài wǔfàn.

2. 她 觉得 我 做 饭 做 得 很 好 吃， 所 以 她 让 我 带 午 饭。

She thought I am a good cook, so she asked me to bring her lunch.

Wǒ wèn tā xǐ bu xǐhuan chī niúròu.

3. 我 问 她 喜 不 喜 欢 吃 牛 肉。

I asked her if she likes beef.

Tā shuō tā bù xǐhuan chī ròu, tā xǐhuan chī shūcài.

4. 她 说 她 不 喜 欢 吃 肉， 她 喜 欢 吃 蔬 菜。

She said that she doesn't like meat and she likes vegetables.

Suǒyǐ wǒ juédìng zuò yí ge shūcài shālā.

5. 所 以 我 决 定 做 一 个 蔬 菜 沙 拉。

So I decided to make a green salad.

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【讠】

The radical “讠” is called the “言字旁[yánzìpáng]”. This radical is used in Chinese characters of left and structure and is generally placed on the left side of characters. When a character contains “讠”, it is usually related to speaking.

For example:

认 识 让 说 话 试 语 课

词语 Words

zìxíngchē dānchē

1. 自行车 = 单车 bicycle

Due to the vast territory of China, the Chinese language can differ from place to place. Same things are called differently in the South and in the North.

For example:

words	In the North	In the South
bike	zìxíngchē 自行车	dānchē 单车
spoon	sháozi 勺子	tiáogēng 调羹
mop	dūnbù 墩布	tuōbǎ 拖把
broom	tiáozhou 笤帚	sàobā 扫把
cabbage	yuán báicài 圆 白菜	bāocài 包菜

If you want to learn more differences between South Mandarin and North Mandarin, please watch this video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mrmPCT22A1s>

文化 Culture

Zhōngguó rén de xīn nián xí sú

中国 人 的 新年 习俗 Chinese New Year Customs

It is well-known that Chinese New Year is the Spring Festival. And what are Chinese people's customs? The Spring Festival is a time for family reunions, so people will visit their relatives and friends. People tend to wear red or bright clothes to celebrate the New Year. And they pay particular attention to what to eat at the dinner table, for example, they usually eat dumplings and fish. Dumplings look like antique Chinese bullion implying good fortune in the new year. And “鱼(fish)” sounds like the word “余(surplus)”, carrying the idea of living in abundance.