

## 第五课 谁的汉语说的最好

### Lesson 5 Who Speaks Chinese the Best

#### Text

(1)

Ānnà, nǐ zài Hànyǔ xuéxiào xuéxí duō cháng shíjiān le?

A: 安娜, 你在 汉语 学校 学习 多 长 时间 了?

Anna, how long have you been studying in your Chinese school?

Sān ge duō yuè le.

B: 三 个 多 月 了。

More than 3 months.

Nǐmen bān yǒu duōshao ge xuésheng?

A: 你们 班 有 多少 个 学生?

How many students are there in your class?

Sānshí duō ge. Nán tóngxué èrshí jǐ ge, nǚ tóngxué shí jǐ ge.

B: 三十 多个。男 同学 二十几个, 女 同学 十几个。

More than 30. There are more than 20 boys, and more than 10 girls.

Nǐ juéde nǐmen bān shéi shuō Hànyǔ shuō de zuì hǎo?

A: 你 觉得 你们 班 谁 说 汉语 说 得 最 好?

Do you think who speaks Chinese best in your class?

Gēge shuō Hànyǔ shuō de zuì hǎo.

B: 哥哥 说 汉语 说 得 最 好。

My (elder) brother speaks the best.

(2)

Màikè, Ānnà, kuài qǐ chuáng! Nǐmen jīntiān bú shì yǒu Hànyǔ kǎo shì ma?

A: 麦克, 安娜, 快 起 床! 你们 今天 不是 有 汉语 考试 吗?

Mike, Anna, get up! Don't you have the Chinese exam today?

Māma, xiànzài jǐ diǎn le?

B: 妈妈, 现在 几 点 了?

**Mom, what's the time?**

Qī diǎn duō le.

A: 七 点 多 了。

**It's 7ish.**

Māma, nǐ hé Zhōu lǎoshī shuō yíxià, wǒ hé Ānnà huì chí dào jǐ fēnzhōng.

B: 妈妈, 你 和 周 老师 说 一下, 我 和 安娜 会 迟到 几 分钟。

**Mom, can you call Teacher Zhou and tell her that Anna and I will be late for several minutes?**

(3)

Nǐmen jīntiān shì jǐ diǎn dào jiàoshì de?

A: 你们 今天 是 几点 到 教室 的?

**When did you arrive at school?**

Jiǔ diǎn líng wǔ fēn.

B: 九 点 零 五 分。

**Five past nine.**

Nǐmen kǎo de zěnmeyàng?

A: 你们 考 得 怎么样?

**How did your exams go?**

Wǒ kǎo de hěn hǎo, mèimei kǎo de bù zěnmeyàng.

B: 我 考 得 很 好, 妹妹 考 得 不 怎么样。

**I did very well, but Anna didn't do so well.**

Ānnà, nǐ wèi shénme kǎo de bù hǎo?

A: 安娜, 你 为 什么 考 得 不 好?

**Anna, why didn't you do it so well?**

Wǒ yǒu jǐ dào tí méiyǒu kàndǒng.

C: 我 有 几 道 题 没有 看 懂。

**I didn't understand some questions.**

## Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
班	bān	n.	class, grade, team
男	nán	adj.	male
女	nǚ	adj.	female
觉得	juéde	v.	to think, to feel
得	de	part.	used after a verb or an adjective to introduce a complement of result or degree
最	zuì	adv.	most, to the greatest extent
哥哥	gēge	n.	elder brother
起床	qǐ chuáng	v.	to get up, to get out of bed
考试	kǎo shì	n.	test, exam
教室	jiàoshì	n.	classroom
零	líng	num.	zero
妹妹	mèimei	n.	younger sister
为什么	wèi shénme		why
道	dào	m.	used for questions
题	tí	n.	question, problem

## Grammar

Nǐ zài Hànyǔ xuéxiào xuéxí duō cháng shíjiān le?

1. 你 在 汉语 学校 学习 多 长 时间 了?

How long have you been studying in your Chinese school?

In Chinese, we often use the structure “多 +Adj.” to ask a content question. To answer this question, we usually should give a specific number.

For example:

Nǐ duō dà?

A: 你 多 大?

How old are you?

Wǒ jīnnián èrshíwǔ suì.

B: 我 今年 二十五 岁。

I'm 25 years old.

Zhège fángzi duō dà?

A: 这个 房子 多 大?

What's the size of this apartment?

90 píngfāng.

B: 90 平方。

90 square meters.

Nǐ gēge duō gāo?

A: 你 哥哥 多 高?

How tall is your brother?

Yì mǐ bā.

B: 一 米 八。

180cm.

Zhèlǐ lí jīchǎng duō yuǎn?

A: 这里 离 机场 多 远?

How far is the airport from here?

Zhèlǐ lí jīchǎng 5 gōnglǐ.

B: 这里 离 机场 5 公里。

It's 5km from here.

Nǐ xué Hànyǔ duō cháng shíjiān le?

A: 你学汉语多长时间了?

How long have you been learning Chinese?

Sān ge yuè.

B: 三个月。

3 months.

Wǒ yǒu jǐ dào tí méiyǒu kàndǒng.

2. 我有几道题没有看懂。 I didn't understand some questions.

① “几” can be used to express approximate numbers. It means several.

For example:

jǐ ge rén

几个人 several people

jǐ běn shū

几本书 several books

jǐ bēi kāfēi

几杯咖啡 several cups of coffee

② when “几” is used after “+”, it indicates a number greater than 10 and less than 20.

For example:

shí jǐ ge rén

+ 几十个人 more than 10 people

shí jǐ kuài qián

+ 几十块钱 more than 10 dollars

shí jǐ jiàn yīfu

+ 几十件衣服 more than 10 pieces of clothing

③ When “几” is used before “+”, it indicates a number greater than 20 and less than 100.

For example:

jǐ shí ge rén

几十个人 dozens of people

jǐ shí kuài qián

几十块钱 dozens of dollars

jǐ shí jiàn yīfu

几十件衣服 dozens of clothes

Sān ge duō yuè le.

3. 三个多月了。More than 3 months.

① “多” can be used with a numeral-measure word phrase to express an approximate number.

When the number is less than 10, “多” should be put after the measure word.

For example:

number (<10)	measure word		(noun)
liǎng 两 two	ge 个	duō 多	yuè 月 month
liù 六 six	kuài 块 a unit of money		qián 钱 money
jiǔ 九 nine	sù 岁 year (of age)		----

② When a number is an integer greater than 10, “多” is put before the measure word. In this case, “多” and “几” are interchangeable.

For example:

duō	=	jǐ
number (>10) + 多 + m. w. + n.		number (>10) + 几 + m. w. + n.

<p>shí duō ge rén 十多个人 more than ten people</p>	<p>shí jǐ ge rén 十几个人 more than ten people</p>
<p>èrshí duō kuài qián 二十多块钱 more than twenty dollars</p>	<p>èrshí jǐ kuài qián 二十几块钱 more than twenty dollars</p>
<p>bāshí duō běn shū 八十多本书 more than eighty books</p>	<p>bāshí jǐ běn shū 八十几本书 more than eighty books</p>

Nǐ juéde nǐmen bān shéi shuō Hànyǔ shuō de zuì hǎo?

4. 你 觉得 你们 班 谁 说 汉语 说得 最好?

Do you think who speaks Chinese best in your class?

“最” is an adverb of degree. It's usually used before adjectives or some psych verbs to say the highest degree of something.

For example:

Subject		Adjective
tā 她 she		piàoliang 漂亮 beautiful
Mǎkè 马克 Mark	+	gāo 高 tall
Lili de Hànyǔ 丽丽的汉语 Lily's Chinese		hǎo 好 good

zuì  
最  
the most

nà běn shū 那本书 that book		xīn 新 new
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Gēge shuō Hànyǔ shuō de zuì hǎo.

5. 哥哥 说 汉语 说 得 最 好。My (elder) brother speaks the best.

A complement of state is used to describe the state, result or degree of an action. The structural particle “得” is often put after a verb and before a state complement.

For example:

Subject	Verb	de 得	Adj.
wǒ 我 I	zhù 住 live		hěn jìn 很 近 very close
tā 他 he	shuō 说 speak		hěn kuài 很 快 very fast
gēge 哥哥 elder brother	chàng 唱 sing		hěn hǎo 很 好 very good

If a verb takes an object, after the object, you should repeat the verb, and the verb before the object can be omitted.

For example:

Subject	(Verb+) Object	Verb	de 得	Adj.
wǒ 我 I	(xiě) Hànzì (写) 汉字 (write) Chinese character	xiě 写 write		hěn hǎo 很 好 very good
tā 他 he	(shuō) Hànyǔ (说) 汉语 (speak) Chinese	shuō 说 speak		hěn kuài 很 快 very fast



gēge 哥哥 elder brother	(chàng) gē (唱) 歌 (sing) song	chàng 唱 sing		bú cuò 不错 not bad
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To negate the complement of state, the negative word should be put after the structural particle “得”.

For example:

Subject	Verb	de 得	bù 不 not	Adj.
wǒ 我 I	zhù 住 live			jìn 近 close
tā 他 he	shuō 说 speak			kuài 快 fast
gēge 哥哥 elder brother	chàng 唱 sing			hǎo 好 good

Subject	(Verb+) Object	Verb	de 得	bù 不 not	Adj.
wǒ 我 I	(xiě) Hànzì (写) 汉字 (write) Chinese character	xiě 写 write			hǎo 好 good
tā 他 he	(shuō) Hànyǔ (说) 汉语 (speak) Chinese	shuō 说 speak			kuài 快 fast
gēge 哥哥 elder brother	(chàng) gē (唱) 歌 (sing) song	chàng 唱 sing			hǎo 好 good

To make an interrogative sentence, you can add a “吗” at the end of a sentence, or use the structure “Adj.+不+Adj.”, forming an affirmative-negative sentence.

For example:

Subject	Verb		Adj.+吗/Adj. +不+ Adj.
nǐ 你 you	zhù 住 live	de 得	yuǎn ma/yuǎnbuǎn 远 吗 / 远不 far or not
tā 他 he	shuō 说 speak		kuài ma/kuàibukuài 快 吗 / 快不快 fast or not
gēge 哥哥 elder brother	kǎo 考 test		hǎo ma/hǎobuhǎo 好 吗 / 好不好 good or not

## Expansion

## 语音 Pronunciation

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

Shàng ge xīngqī, Xiǎoměi qǐ chuáng qǐ de hěn zǎo.

1. 上个星期，小美起床起得很早。

Last week, Xiaomei got up very early.

Tā xīngqī wǔ yǒu yí ge Hànyǔ kǎoshì.

2. 她星期五有一个汉语考试。

She had a Chinese exam last Friday.

Xīngqī wǔ zǎoshang, tā de gēge sòng tā qù xuéxiào kǎo shì.

3. 星期五早上，她的哥哥送她去学校考试。

On Friday morning, her brother drove her to school for the exam.

Xiàwǔ wǔ diǎn, Xiǎoměi huí jiā le.

4. 下午 五 点, 小美 回 家 了。

At 5pm, Xiaomei left for home.

Tā juéde zhè cì kǎo shì tā kǎo de zuì hǎo.

5. 她 觉 得 这 次 考 试 她 考 得 最 好。

She felt that she did the best in this exam.

## 汉字 Character

### 1. 偏旁 Radical:

#### 【女】

The radical “女” called the “female” (女字旁[nǚ zì páng]). it is usually put on the left side of a character. “女”(woman, female), originally looked like a woman on her knees, so a character with the radical “女” is usually related to female.

For example:

妈 姐 妹 奶 好 姓 始

## 词语 Words

nán nǚ

### 1. 男 & 女

In today's lesson, we learned two new words “男” and “女”, “男” and “女” are usually put before a noun to say the gender, such as:

nán rén nǚ rén

男 人 女 人

man woman

nán háizi nǚ háizi

男 孩 子 女 孩 子

boys girls

nán tóngshì      nǚ tóngshì  
男 同事      女 同事  
male co-workers      female co-workers

nán yīshēng      nǚ yīshēng  
男 医生      女 医生  
male doctors      female doctors

nán tóngxué      nǚ tóngxué  
男 同学      女 同学  
boys      girls

(1)

Tīngshuō zuótiān Xiǎo Zhào de qīzi shēng hái zi le!

A: 听说 昨天 小 赵 的 妻子 生 孩子 了!

I heard XiaoZhao's wife gave birth to her baby.

Shì ma? Shēng de shì nán hái r hái shì nǚ hái r a?

B: 是 吗? 生 的 是 男 孩 儿 还 是 女 孩 儿 啊?

Really? A boy or a girl?

Nán hái r.

A: 男 孩 儿。

A boy.

xiōngdì jiěmèi

2. 兄弟 姐妹 Brothers and Sisters

In ancient China, elder brothers could be called “兄(xiōng)”. “弟弟(dìdì)” means younger brothers, and “姐姐(jiějie)” means elder sisters. So “兄弟姐妹” means “brothers and sisters” or siblings. But in real life, this word can refer to either relatives or close peer friends, and of the same sex, you can just say “兄弟” or “姐妹”.

For example:

(1)

Nǐ yǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi ma?

A: 你 有 兄弟 姐妹 吗?

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Yǒu, wǒ yǒu yí ge mèimei. Nǐ ne?

B: 有, 我有一个妹妹。你呢?

*Yes. I have a younger sister. What about you?*

Wǒ yǒu yí ge jiějie hé yí ge dìdi.

A: 我有一个姐姐和一个弟弟。

*I have an elder sister and a younger brother.*

(2)

Nǐ kàn, nàge chuān hóngsè yīfu de rén, tā shì wǒ xiōngdì Dàlóng.

A: 你看, 那个穿红色衣服的人, 他是我兄弟大龙。

*Look at the man in red. He is my friend Dalong.*

Tā zhǎng de zhēn gāo!

B: 他长得真高!

*He is so tall!*