

第十课 过生日

Lesson 10 Celebrating a Birthday

Text

(1)

Dōu qī diǎn le, bàba zěnmē hái méi huílai?

A: 都 七 点 了, 爸爸 怎么 还 没 回来?

It's seven already. Why hasn't Dad come back?

Wǒ dǎ diànhuà wènwen tā. Wèi, Dàwèi, nǐ dào nǎr le?

B: 我 打 电话 问问 他。喂, 大卫, 你 到 哪儿 了?

I'll call him and ask. David, where are you?

Wǒ shí fēnzhōng jiù dào jiā le.

A: 我 十 分钟 就 到 家 了。

I'll be home in ten minutes.

Nǐ kuài yìdiǎnr, Lìlì hé Lǐ Míng liù diǎn jiù dào le.

B: 你 快 一点儿, 丽丽 和 李 明 六 点 就 到 了。

Hurry up! Lili and Li Ming already arrived at six o'clock.

(2)

Ānnà, shēngrì kuàilè! Zhège wáwa sòng gěi nǐ. Tā huì chàng gē, yě huì tiào wǔ.

A: 安娜, 生日 快乐! 这个 娃娃 送 给 你。它 会 唱 歌, 也 会 跳 舞。

Happy birthday, Anna! This doll is for you. It can sing and dance.

Xièxie Lìlì āyí! Āyí, wǒ xiǎng wèn nǐ yí ge wèntí.

B: 谢谢 丽丽 阿姨! 阿姨, 我 想 问 你 一 个 问题。

Thank you, Auntie Lili! Auntie, may I ask you a question?

Shénme wèntí?

A: 什么 问题?

What's the question?

Wèi shénme Zhōngguó rén guò shēngrì de shíhou yào chī miàntiáo?

B: 为 什 么 中 国 人 过 生 日 的 时 候 要 吃 面 条?

Why do Chinese people eat noodles on their birthday?

Yīnwèi miàntiáo hěn cháng, wǒmen xīwàng shēngmìng yě hěn cháng.

A: 因 为 面 条 很 长, 我 们 希 望 生 命 也 很 长。

Because noodles are very long, and we hope that life is also very long.

Wǒ zhīdào le, Zhōngguó wénhuà tài yǒu yìsi le.

B: 我 知 道 了, 中 国 文 化 太 有 意 思 了。

I see. Chinese culture is so interesting.

(3)

Lili, kuài guòlai zhào xiàng.

A: 丽 丽, 快 过 来 照 相。

Lili, come and take a picture.

Wǒ lái le.

B: 我 来 了。

Coming.

Dàwèi, nǐ zuòzhe ba, nǐ tài gāo le. Lili, nǐ wǎng zuǒbian zhàn yìdiǎnr.

A: 大 卫, 你 坐 着 吧, 你 太 高 了。丽 丽, 你 往 左 边 站 一 点 儿。

David, why don't you sit down? You're so tall. Lili, please move a little to the left.

Ānnà, nǐ wǎng yòubian zhàn yìdiǎnr. Màikè, xiào yíxià. Hěn hǎo!

安 娜, 你 往 右 边 站 一 点 儿。麦 克, 笑 一 下。很 好!

Anna, a little to the right. Mike, smile. Well done!

Wǒ kànkàn. Zhào de zhēn búcuò!

B: 我 看 看。照 得 真 不 错!

Let me see. What a nice picture!

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
问	wèn	v.	to ask
问题	wèntí	n.	question, problem
阿姨	āyí	n.	aunt
面条	miàntiáo	n.	noodles
希望	xīwàng	v.	to hope, to wish
生命	shēngmìng	n.	life, being
长	cháng	adj.	long
娃娃	wáwa	n.	doll
它	tā	pron.	it
唱歌	chàng gē	v.	to sing
跳舞	tiào wǔ	v.	to dance
照相	zhào xiàng	v.	to take a picture
高	gāo	adj.	tall, high
往	wǎng	prep.	to, towards
左边	zuǒbian	n.	left, left side
右边	yòubian	n.	right, right side
笑	xiào	v.	to smile, to laugh
意思	yìsi	n.	meaning

Grammar

Dōu qī diǎn le, bàba zěnmē hái méi huí lái?

1. **都** 七 点 了, 爸爸 怎么 还 没 回来? It's already seven. Why hasn't Dad come back?

The structure “**都.....了**” indicates already. It's usually used to show a tone of emphasis or discontent.

For example:

Tā dōu xiūxi liǎng ge yuè le.

- 他 **都** 休息 两 个 月 了。

He has been off work for two months.

(complaining that his break has been too long)

Wǒ dōu děng tā yí ge xiǎoshí le.

- 我 **都** 等 他 一 个 小 时 了。

I've been waiting for him for an hour.

(complaining he has been keeping me waiting for a long time)

Nǐ dōu shì dà xuéshēng le, xiǎnghǎo yǐhòu zuò shénme gōngzuò le ma?

- 你 **都** 是 大 学 生 了, 想好 以后 做 什么 工 作 了 吗?

You are already a college student. Have you decided what to do in the future?

(emphasizing that you are already a college student)

The structure “**都.....了**” is always used with “**还**” to indicate that although it has reached a certain extent, the situation has not changed.

For example:

Wǒ dōu děng tā yí ge xiǎoshí le, tā hái méi lái.

- 我 **都** 等 他 一 个 小 时 了, 他 **还** 没 来。

I've been waiting for him for an hour, but he hasn't come yet.

Dōu shí diǎn le, gēge hái zài shuì jiào.

- **都** 十 点 了, 哥哥 **还** 在 睡 觉。

It's ten o'clock and my brother is still sleeping.

Nǐ dōu xiūxi wǔ ge yuè le, hái bú qù zhǎo gōngzuò.

- 你 **都** 休息 五 个 月 了, **还** 不 去 找 工 作。

You've been off work for five months. Why haven't you started looking for a new job?

Wǒ shí fēnzhōng jiù dào jiā le.

2. 我 十 分钟 就 到 家 了。 I'll be home in ten minutes.

In this sentence pattern, **就** is an adverb of time. There are often another time word in front of it, and a “**了**” at the end of the sentence. It emphasizes that the speaker believes that something happens early or proceeds quickly and smoothly.

For example:

subject	time		V.O.	
wǒ 我 I	shí fēnzhōng 十 分钟 ten minutes	jiù 就	dào jiā 到 家 get home	le 了
tā 他 he	qī diǎn 七 点 seven o'clock		shuì jiào 睡 觉 sleep	
Mǎkè 马克 Mark	wǔ suì 五 岁 five years old		kāishǐ xué Hànyǔ 开始 学 汉语 start learning Chinese	
zuò fēijī 坐 飞机 by plane	yí ge xiǎoshí 一 个 小时 one hour		dào Shànghǎi 到 上海 arrive in Shanghai	

Tā qī diǎn shuì jiào.

- 他 七 点 睡 觉。

He went to bed at seven.

Tā qī diǎn jiù shuì jiào le.

他 七 点 就 睡 觉 了。

He (already) went to bed at seven.

(the speaker thought it was early to go to bed at seven o'clock)

Mǎkè wǔ suì kāishǐ xué Hànyǔ.

- 马克 五 岁 开始 学 汉语。

Mark began to learn Chinese at the age of five.

Mǎkè wǔ suì jiù kāishǐ xué Hànyǔ le.

马克 五 岁 就 开始 学 汉语 了。

Mark (already) began to learn Chinese at the age of five.

(the speaker thought it was early to start learning Chinese at the age of five)

Zuò fēijī yí ge xiǎoshí dào Shànghǎi.

- 坐 飞机 一个 小时 到 上海。

It takes an hour to get to Shanghai by plane.

Zuò fēijī yí ge xiǎoshí jiù dào Shànghǎi le.

坐 飞机 一个 小时 就 到 上海 了。

It takes only an hour to get to Shanghai by plane.

(the speaker thought it was quick to fly to Shanghai in an hour)

Lili, nǐ wǎng zuǒbian zhàn yìdiǎnr. Ānnà, nǐ wǎng yòubian zhàn yìdiǎnr.

3. 丽丽, 你 往 左边 站 一点儿。安娜, 你 往 右边 站 一点儿。

Lili, move a little to the left. Anna, a little to the right.

“往” is a preposition which means towards. It usually used in the structure “往+ direction /position + V.” to indicate the direction.

For example:

Subject		Position word	V. +O.
nǐ 你 you	wǎng 往	zuǒbian 左边 left side	zhàn yìdiǎnr 站 一点儿 move a little
tāmen 他们 they	toward	wàimiàn 外面 outside	zǒu le 走了 went

Xiǎomíng 小明 Xiaoming		nàbian 那边 over there	pǎo le 跑了 run
nǐ 你 you		qián 前 ahead	kàn 看 look

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

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

Jīntiān shì Értóng jié.

1. 今天 是 儿童 节。

Today is Children's Day.

Wǒ hé dìdì zhǔnbèi qù dòngwù yuán wán.

2. 我 和 弟弟 准备 去 动物 园 玩。

My brother and I are going to the zoo.

Dōu bā diǎn le, dìdì hái zài shuì jiào.

3. 都 八 点 了, 弟弟 还 在 睡 觉。

It's already eleven o'clock and my brother is still sleeping.

Wǒ liù diǎn jiù qǐ chuáng le.

4. 我 六 点 就 起 床 了。

I got up at six o'clock.

Dìdì zài bù qǐ chuáng, wǒ jiù bú dài tā qù dòngwù yuán le.

5. 弟弟 再 不 起 床, 我 就 不 带 他 去 动物 园 了。

If my brother doesn't get up, I won't take him to the zoo.

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【 足 】

The radical “足” is called the “足字旁[zúzìpáng]”(foot). When this radical appears in a Chinese character, the Chinese character is usually related to a person's foot. It is usually used in the left and right structure of Chinese characters and usually appears in the left half.

For example:

跳 跑 路 踢

词语 Words

shūshu āyí

1. 叔叔 —— 阿姨

Uncle & Aunt

In our daily life, when addressing elders who are the same generation as your parents but not related to you, you can call men “叔叔”(uncle) and call women “阿姨”(aunt) to be polite and friendly. A surname can be added before these two addresses.

For example:

Wèi, mā, nǐ zài nǎr ne?

(1) A: 喂，妈，你在哪儿呢？

Mom, where are you?

Wǒ gēn Lǐ āyí yìqǐ tiào wǔ ne.

B: 我跟李阿姨一起跳舞呢。

I'm dancing with your Auntie Li.

Bà, zhè shì wǒ de tóngxué Zhāng Lì.

(2) A: 爸，这是我的同学 张丽。

Dad, this is my classmate Zhang Li.

Shūshu hǎo.

B: 叔叔 好。

Hello, uncle.

2. 反义词: Antonym

cháng 长 long	<—>	duǎn 短 short
gāo 高 tall, high		ǎi 矮 short
		dī 低 low
xiào 笑 to smile, to laugh		kū 哭 to cry

文化 Culture

cháng shòu miàn

长 寿 面 longevity noodles

In Chinese culture, the noodles we eat on our birthdays are called “longevity noodles”. In fact, the authentic longevity noodles is a strand of noodle made in one enormously long length. However, it is very difficult to make such a long strand of noodle, and few people do so in real life. In addition, under the influence of Western culture, many Chinese people now eat the birthday cakes on their birthdays. But there are still a lot of Chinese people who keep the tradition of eating noodles on their birthdays.