

第十课 谈论天气

Lesson 10 Talking about the Weather

Text

(1)

Míngtiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

A: 明天 天气 怎么样?

How is the weather tomorrow?

Míngtiān tiānqì hěn hǎo, bù lěng yě bú rè.

B: 明天 天气 很 好, 不 冷 也 不 热。

It will be a nice day tomorrow, neither cold nor hot.

Míngtiān huì xià yǔ ma?

A: 明天 会 下 雨 吗?

Will it rain tomorrow?

Míngtiān bù huì xià yǔ.

B: 明天 不 会 下 雨。

It will not rain tomorrow.

(2)

Míngtiān shàngwǔ wǒmen zěnme qù xuéxiào?

A: 明天 上午 我们 怎么 去 学校?

How are we going to school tomorrow morning?

Míngtiān hěn lěng, wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù ba.

B: 明天 很 冷, 我们 坐 出租车 去 吧。

It will be cold tomorrow. Let's take a taxi.

(3)

Jīntiān tài lěng le! Wǒ xiǎng qù mǎi yì xiē yīfu, wǒ de yīfu tài shǎo le.

A: 今天 太 冷 了! 我 想 去 买 一 些 衣 服, 我 的 衣 服 太 少 了。

It's so cold today. I want to buy some clothes. I don't have enough.

Wǒmen yìqǐ qù ba. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí ge diànnǎo.

B: 我们 一起 去 吧。我 想 买 一 个 电 脑。

Let's go together. I want to buy a computer.

Wǒmen zěnme qù?

A: 我们 怎么 去?

How do we go there?

Wǒmen kāi chē qù ba.

B: 我们 开 车 去 吧。

Let's drive the car.

Words

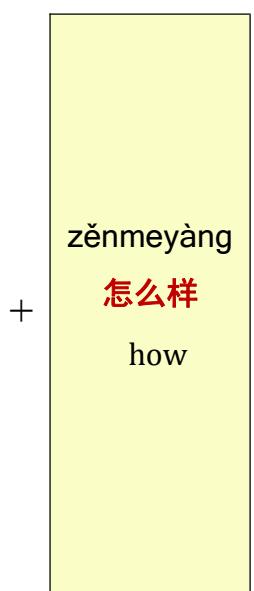
词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
天气	tiānqì	n.	weather
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	pron.	how
冷	lěng	adj.	cold
热	rè	adj.	hot
下雨	xià yǔ		to rain
我们	wǒmen	pron.	we, us
上午	shàngwǔ	n.	morning
怎么	zěnme	pron.	how
出租车	chūzūchē	n.	taxi
坐	zuò	v.	to sit
太	tài	adv.	too
开	kāi	v.	to drive
电脑	diànnǎo	n.	computer
衣服	yīfu	n.	clothes
少	shǎo	adj.	few, little

Grammar

Míngtiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

1. 明天 天气 怎么样? How is the weather tomorrow?

怎么样 is a common question word, usually used before a noun or a noun phrase to ask someone's opinion about something. For example:

Noun/Noun phrase			Sentence
zhè běn shū 这 本 书 this book	+ 	=	Zhè běn shū zěnmeyàng? 这 本 书 怎么样? How is this book?
nà ge diànyǐng 那 个 电影 that movie			Nà ge diànyǐng zěnmeyàng? 那 个 电影 怎么样? How is that movie?
jīntiān tiānqì 今天 天气 Today's weather			Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng? 今天 天气 怎么样? How is the weather today?

Míngtiān tiānqì hěn hǎo.

2. 明天 天气 很 好。 It will be a nice day tomorrow.

In this sentence, **明天** is the subject, **天气很好** is the predicate. The predicate “**天气很好**” is a subject-predicate phrase. In this type of sentence, the subject in the subject-predicate phrase is usually part of the subject of the sentence or related to it.

For example:

Subject	Predicate	
	Subject	Predicate
jīntiān 今天 today	tiān qì 天气 weather	hěn hǎo 很好 very nice
tā 他 he	shēntǐ 身体 body,health	bù hǎo 不好 not good

zhè ge wèntí 这 个 问 题 this question	wǒ 我 I	xiǎng le hěn jiǔ 想 了 很 久 thought about for a long time
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Míngtiān huì xià yǔ ma?

3. 明天 会 下 雨 吗? Will it rain tomorrow?

Here, 会 means will, indicating a possibility.

For example:

Subject		Verb+(Object)
míngtiān 明天 tomorrow	huì 会 will	xià yǔ 下 雨 rain
tā 他 he		lái wǒ jiā 来 我 家 come to my house
tāmen 他们 they		qù kàn diànyǐng 去 看 电 影 go see a movie

Míngtiān shàngwǔ wǒmen zěnme qù xuéxiào?

4. 明天 上午 我们 怎么 去 学校?

How are we going to school tomorrow morning?

怎么 means how. It's a commonly used question word, usually used before a verb to ask how someone does something.

For example:

Wǒmen zěnme qù xuéxiào?

-我们 怎么 去 学校? How do we go to school?

Zhè ge zì zěnme dú?

-这 个 字 怎么 读? How do you pronounce this character?

Tāmen zěnme huí jiā?

-他们 怎么 回 家? How do they go home?

Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù ba.

5. 我们 坐 出租车 去 吧。 Let's take a taxi.

The particle “吧” is usually used at the end of a sentence to indicate a suggestion or discussion. You can use it to sound more polite.

For example:

Sentence 1		Sentence 2
Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù. 我们 坐 出租车 去。 We will take a taxi.	+ ba 吧	Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē qù ba. 我们 坐 出租车 去 吧。 Let's take a taxi.
Nǐ mǎi zhè ge bēizi. 你 买 这 个 杯子。 Buy this cup.	=	Nǐ mǎi zhè ge bēizi ba. 你 买 这 个 杯子 吧。 Why don't you buy this cup?
Míngtiān wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng. 明天 我们 去 看 电影。 We will see a movie tomorrow.		Míngtiān wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng ba. 明天 我们 去 看 电影 吧。 Let's go see a movie tomorrow.

Jīntiān tài lěng le!

6. 今天 太 冷 了! It's so cold today!

太 means too. The structure 太+Adj. +了 is used to say a high degree.

For example:

Subject		Adjective	
jīntiān 今天 today	tài 太	rè 热 hot	le 了
tā 她 she	too, so	piàoliang 漂亮 beautiful	
qián 钱 money		shǎo 少 few, little	

The negative form is adding a “不” before the “太”, and dropping the particle “了”.

For example:

Subject		Adjective
jīntiān 今天 today	bú tài 不太 is not so	lěng 冷 cold
tā 她 she		piàoliang 漂亮 beautiful
zhè ge shuǐguǒ 这 个 水果 this fruit		hǎo chī 好吃 delicious

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

1.

Pinyin chart

	e	ei	er	en	eng	ü	üe	ün	üan
zh	zhe	-	-	zhen	zheng	-	-	-	-
ch	che	-	-	chen	cheng	-	-	-	-
sh	she	shei	-	shen	sheng	-	-	-	-
r	re	-	-	ren	reng	-	-	-	-
z	ze	zei	-	zen	zeng	-	-	-	-
c	ce	-	-	cen	ceng	-	-	-	-
s	se	-	-	sen	seng	-	-	-	-

- means it does not exist in Chinese.

Note: the initials are usually not used with the finals starting with the ü, except for j,q,x,n, and l.

practice:



chē
车 n. car



shé
蛇 n. snake



rè
热 adj. hot



zéi
贼 n. thief



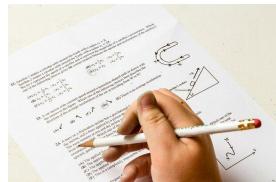
rēng
扔 v. to throw



zhé
折 v. fold



chéng rén
成人 n. adult



cèshì
测试 v. to test



shēng rì¹
生日 n. birthday

词汇 Words

qíng tiān yīn tiān xià xuě

1. 晴 天 阴 天 下 雪



qíng tiān
晴 天
sunny day



yīn tiān
阴 天
cloudy day



xià xuě
下 雪
to snow

chūzūchē dīshì

2. 出租车 VS 的士 taxi

“出租车” is also called “的士”. “的士” is a borrowed word from English. It more commonly used than “出租车”.

To get a taxi, we usually say:

dǎ dī (shì) dǎ chē

打 的 (士) = 打 车 get a taxi

If you get a taxi using an app, in that case, we say:

jiào chē

叫 车 call a taxi