

第十一课 打电话 Lesson 11 Making Phone Calls

Text

(1)

Wèi, nǐ hǎo!

A: 喂, 你 好!

Hello!

Nǐ hǎo! Qǐng wèn Zhāng xiānsheng zài jiā ma?

B: 你 好! 请 问 张 先 生 在 家 吗?

Hello! Is Mr. Zhang there, please?

Tā bú zài.

A: 他 不 在。

He is not here.

Tā shénme shíhou huì huí jiā?

B: 他 什 么 时 候 会 回 家?

When will he be home?

Tā bā diǎn qián huì huí jiā.

A: 他 八 点 前 会 回 家。

He will be home before 8 o'clock.

Tā huí jiā hòu, qǐng tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

B: 他 回 家 后, 请 他 给 我 打 电 话。

Please tell him to call me when he gets home.

Wǒ de diànhuà shì 187-0012-3456.

我 的 电 话 是 187-0012-3456。

My phone number is 187-0012-3456.

Hǎo de.

A: 好 的。

OK.

(2)

Wèi, nǐ zài zuò shénme ne?

A: 喂, 你 在 做 什 么 呢?

Hello, what are you doing?

Wǒ zài xuéxí xiě Hànzì ne.

B: 我 在 学 习 写 汉 字 呢。

I'm learning to write Chinese characters.

Dàwèi zài zuò shénme ne?

A: 大 卫 在 做 什 么 呢?

What is David doing?

Tā zài kàn diànshì ne.

B: 他 在 看 电 视 呢。

He is watching TV.

(3)

Wǒmen jīntiān zhōngwǔ chī shénme?

A: 我 们 今 天 中 午 吃 什 么?

What do we have for lunch today?

Wǒmen jīntiān zhōngwǔ chī Zhōngguó cài ba. Wǒ hěn xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài.

B: 我 们 今 天 中 午 吃 中 国 菜 吧。我 很 喜 欢 吃 中 国 菜。

Let's have Chinese food for lunch today. I like Chinese food very much.

Hǎo. Wǒ tīngshuō zhèr de Zhōngguó cài hěn hǎo chī.

A: 好。我 听 说 这 儿 的 中 国 菜 很 好 吃。

OK. I heard the Chinese food here is delicious.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
喂	wèi	int.	hello
请	qǐng	v.	please
问	wèn	v.	to ask
时候	shíhou	n.	time
打电话	dǎ diànhuà		make a phone call
学习	xuéxí	v.	to learn, to study
写	xiě	v.	to write
字	zì	n.	character
电视	diànshì	n.	TV
中午	zhōngwǔ	n.	noon
菜	cài	n.	dish, food
喜欢	xǐhuan	v.	to like
先生	xiānsheng	n.	sir, Mr.
听	tīng	v.	to listen

Grammar

Wèi, nǐ hǎo!

1. 喂, 你好! Hello!

喂 is an interjection, means hey or hello. It's usually used to make a phone call. In real life, we usually say it in the second tone, **wéi**.

For example:

Wèi, Dàwèi zài ma?

喂, 大卫 在 吗? Hello, is David there?

Wèi, shì Zhāng Qiáng ma? Wǒ shì Lǐ Míng a!

喂，是 张 强 吗？我 是 李 明 啊！ Hello, is that Zhang Qiang? This is Li Ming!

Wèi, nín hǎo! Qǐng wèn nín zhǎo shéi?

喂，您 好！请 问 您 找 谁？ Hello, can I ask who you are calling for?

Qǐng wèn Zhāng xiānsheng zài jiā ma?

2. 请 问 张 先 生 在 家 吗？ Hello! Is Mr. Zhang there, please?

请问 means excuse me, may I ask..., it's usually used before a question to show your politeness.

For example:

Qǐng wèn Běijīng fàndiàn zài nǎr?

-请 问 北 京 饭 店 在 哪 儿？ Excuse me, where is Beijing Hotel?

Qǐng wèn nín shì Wáng lǎoshī ma?

-请 问 您 是 王 老 师 吗？ Excuse me, are you teacher Wang?

Qǐng wèn wǒ néng zuò zhèr ma?

-请 问 我 能 坐 这 儿 吗？ Excuse me, can I sit here?

Tā bā diǎn qián huì huí jiā.

3. 他 八 点 前 会 回 家。 He will be home before 8 o'clock.

前 means before or ago, "**time word + 前**" is also used before a verb.

For example:

Subject	Time words	qián 前 before, ago	Verb+(Object)
wǒmen 我们 we	shí diǎn 十点 10 o'clock		huí jiā 回家 go home
tā 他 he	yí ge xīngqī 一 个 星 期 a week		zài Měiguó 在 美 国 is in the U.S.
māma 妈妈 mother	shí fēn zhōng 十 分 钟 ten minutes		qù xuéxiào le 去 学 校 了 went to the school

Qǐng tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

4. 请 他 给 我 打 电 话。 Please tell him to call me when he gets home.

请 is usually used at the beginning of an imperative sentence to express a command, a request, or a recommendation.

For example:

Qǐng zuò!

请 坐!

Sit down, please!

Qǐng jìn!

请 进!

Come in, please!

Qǐng kàn zhè zhāng tú piàn.

请 看 这 张 图 片。

Please look at this picture.

Qǐng tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

请 他 给 我 打 电 话。

Please tell him to call me.

Wǒ de diànhuà shì 187-0012-3456.

5. 我 的 电 话 是 187-0012-3456。 My phone number is 187-0012-3456.

We usually say a phone number digit by digit. Just note that the number “**1**” should be pronounced “**yāo**”.

For example:

Police: 110 (yāo yāo líng)

Fire: 119 (yāo yāo jiǔ)

Ambulance: 120 (yāo èr líng)

Wǒ zài xué xī xiě Hànzì ne.

6. 我 在 学 习 写 汉 字 呢。 I'm learning to write Chinese characters.

The structure **sb. +在+do sth. +呢** indicates the action is still happening. It means “sb be doing sth.” You can omit either the adverb “**在**” or the particle “**呢**” .

For example:

Subject		Verb +Object	
nǚ'ér 女儿 daughter	zài 在	xiě zì 写字 writing	ne 呢
bàba 爸爸 father		kàn diànshì 看电视 watching TV	
tā 他 he		dǎ diànhuà 打电话 making a phone call	

The negative form is adding a “没” before the “在”, and the particle “呢” should be omitted.

For example:

Subject			Verb +Object
nǚ'ér 女儿 daughter	méi 没 not	zài 在	xiě zì 写字 writing
bàba 爸爸 father			kàn diànshì 看电视 watching TV
tā 他 he			dǎ diànhuà 打电话 making a phone call

Expansion

语音

Pronunciation

1.

Pinyin chart

	i	iu	ie	in	ing	ia	iao	ian	iang	iong
b	bi	-	bie	bin	bing	-	biao	bian	-	-
p	pi	-	pie	pin	ping	-	piao	pian	-	-

m	mi	miu	mie	min	ming	-	miao	mian	-	-
f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
k	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

 means it does not exist in Chinese.

Note: the initials **f, g, k, h** cannot be used with the finals starting with an "i".

Practice:



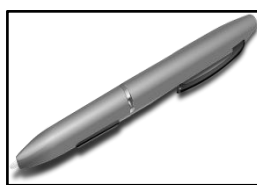
bīng

冰 n. ice



píng

瓶 n. bottle



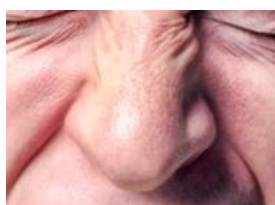
bǐ

笔 n. pen



piào

票 n. ticket



bízi

鼻子 n. nose



shìbīng

士兵 n. soldier



miǎo biǎo

秒表 n. stopwatch



pīngpāngqiú

乒乓球 n. table tennis



miánhuā táng

棉花 糖 n. cotton candy

词汇 Words

hǎo chī hǎo kàn hǎo tīng

1. 好吃、好看、好听

“**好+verb**” can form an adjective.

For example:

好 + 吃 = 好吃 delicious

Zhōngguó cài hěn hǎo chī.

-中国 菜 很 好 吃。 Chinese food is delicious.

好 + 看 = 好看 beautiful; good

Zhè běn shū hěn hǎo kàn

-这 本 书 很 好 看。 This book is very good.

Zhè jiàn yī fu hěn hǎo kàn

-这 件 衣 服 很 好 看。 This dress looks very nice.

好 + 听 = 好听 sounds good; nice

Tā chàng gē hěn hǎo tīng.

-她 唱 歌 很 好 听。 She sings very well.

文化 Culture

Zài yǐqián, xiānsheng de yìsi shì lǎoshī.

1. 在 以前， 先生 的 意思 是 老师。 Sir meant teacher in the past.

"**xiānsheng**" first meant the elders who had a lot of knowledge. As teachers were almost all males at that time, then people began to use "**xiānsheng**" to call teachers. Even though there were female teachers after that, we still called female teachers "**xiānsheng**" for a long time. But now, "**xiānsheng**" only has two meanings: Mr. or a woman's husband.