

to pick up

v

jiē

接

pick up kids

pick up my girlfriend

Sb1 (+.....) +接+ sb2

Sb1 (+.....) +jiē+sb2



zòulù  
走路



kāi chē  
开车



qí chē  
骑车



zuò gōnggòng qìchē  
坐公共汽车

to pick up

v

jiē

接

Sb1 (+.....) +接+ sb2

Sb1 (+.....) +jiē+sb2

I'll pick you  
up.



李友 Lǐ Yǒu



王朋 Wáng Péng



to pick up

v

jiē

接

Sb1 (+.....) +接+ sb2

Sb1 (+.....) +jiē+sb2



李友 Lǐ Yǒu

The fruit is heavy.

Shuǐguǒ hěn zhòng.

水果很重。



王朋 Wáng Péng

to pick up

v

jiē

接

A (+.....) +接+ B

A (+.....) +jiē+B



李友 Lǐ Yǒu

Your place is very far from Xiaoyin's house.



王朋 Wáng Péng

Place1+离+place2+很近/很远/不远/不近

Place1+lí+place2+hěnjìn/hěnyuǎn/bùyuǎn/bújìn

Your place is very  
far from Xiaoyin's  
house.

Nǐ zhù de dìfang lí  
Xiǎoyīn de jiā hěnyuǎn.  
你住的地方离小音的家很远。

airport

jīchǎng  
机场

Place1 离place2+很近/很远/不远/不近

Place1 lí place2+hěnjìn/hěnyuǎn/bùyuǎn/bújìn

Tā zhù de dìfang.....

他/她住的<sup>red</sup>地方.....

attributive    the modified word

## Grammar: Verbal Phrase and Subject-Predicate Phrase Used as Attributives

- In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的 (de),
- always appear before the elements that they modify.
- Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

## Grammar: Verbal Phrase and Subject-Predicate Phrase Used as Attributives

things to eat

things to drink

clothes to wear

the friend who came yesterday

de  
**V + 的 + O**

吃 的  
东西

chī de  
喝 的  
dōngxi  
东西

hē de  
穿 的  
dōngxi  
衣服

chuān de  
昨天来 的  
yīfu  
朋友

zuótiānlái de



## Grammar: Verbal Phrase and Subject-Predicate Phrase Used as Attributives

de

**Subj. + V + 的 + O**

the tofu that my mother makes

我妈妈 做 的 豆腐  
wǒmāma zuò de dòufu

the apples given by a friend

朋友 送 的 苹  
果

the man that my younger sister loves

péngyou sòng de píngguǒ  
我妹妹 爱 的 男人  
wǒmèimei ài de nánrén

my favorite sweet and sour fish

我 最喜欢 的  
糖醋鱼  
wǒ zuì xǐhuān de tángcùyú

# 这些是什么? Zhèxiē shì shénme?

Subj. + V + <sup>de</sup> 的 + O



the shoes that my mom bought

the football given by my dad

a book given by my  
good friend

the clothes given by  
my girlfriend

the computer that my  
elder sister bought

# Oh, that one!

de  
Subj. + V + 的 + O

- Combine the two short sentences into one, using the underlined verb or verb phrase as an attributive:

Example:

他买了一件衣服  
tā mǎi le yíjiàn yīfu  
那件衣服很贵  
nèijiàn yīfu hěnguì



他买的那件衣服很贵。  
Tā mǎi de nèijiàn yīfu hěnguì.

- 她买了一件衬衫。那件衬衫是红的。  
Tā mǎi le yí jiàn chènshān. Nèi jiàn chènshān shì hóng de.
- 他写了一个字。那个字很漂亮。  
Tā xiě le yí ge zì. Nèi ge zì hěn piàoliàng
- 我认识那个医生。那个医生去纽约了。  
Wǒ rènshi nèi ge yīshēng. Nèi ge yīshēng qù niǔyuē le.
- 妈妈在做家常豆腐。妹妹喜欢吃家常豆腐。  
Māma zài jiā zuò jiācháng dòufu. Mèimei xǐhuān chī jiācháng dòufu.
- 我喜欢吃苹果。表哥昨天买了很多苹果。  
Wǒ xǐhuān chī píngguǒ. Biǎogē zuótiān mǎi le hěnduō píngguǒ
- 表姐卖了一把花。我不喜欢那把花。
- Biǎojiě mài le yìbǎ huā. Wǒ bù xǐhuān nèibǎ huā.

Kèwén

课文1: Attending a birthday party

qù shēngrì wǎnhuì

去生日晚会

(在高小音家)

(Zài Gāo Xiǎoyīn jiā)



王朋，李友，请进，请进！ Wáng Péng, Lǐ Yǒu, qǐngjìn, qǐngjìn!



小音，祝你生日快乐！ Xiǎoyīn, zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè!

这是送你的生日礼物。 Zhè shì sòng nǐ de shēngrì lǐwù.



谢谢！ (She opens the gift.) 太好了！ Xièxiè! (She opens the gift.) Tài hǎo le!

我非常喜欢这本书。 带这么 Wǒ fēicháng xǐhuān zhèi běn shū.

多东西，你们太客气了。 Dài zhème duō dōngxi, nǐmen tài kèqi le.

## 1. 王朋和李友到小音家

# Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu dào Xiǎoyīn jiā

王朋，李友，  
请进，请进！

Wáng Péng, Lǐ  
Yǒu, qǐngjìn,  
qǐngjìn!



host ← → guest

主人

客人

zhǔrén

kèrén

小音  
Xiǎo yīn



王朋

Wáng

Péng 友

Lǐ Yǒu

to bring

dài

带

num+个+水果

num+ge+xīguān/píngguǒ/lí

num+把+花

num+bǎ+huā

num+本+书

num+běn+shū

A 送 B 礼物

A sòng B lǐwù

Subj. + V + 的 + O

## 1. 王朋和李友到小音家

# Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu dào Xiǎoyīn jiā

王朋, 李友,  
请进, 请进!

Wáng Péng, Lǐ  
Yǒu, qǐngjìn,  
qǐngjìn!



host  $\longleftrightarrow$  guest

主人

客人

zhǔrén

kèrén

## 2. 送礼物 sòng lǐwù

祝你生日快乐!

Xiǎoyīn, zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè!

这是送你的生日礼物。

Zhèshì sòng nǐ de shēngrì  
lǐwù.



谢谢! 你太客气了!

Xièxie! Nǐ tài kèqì le!



### 3.小白还没有来生日晚会

Xiǎobái hái méiyǒu lái shēngrì wǎnhuì



Lín lǎoshī chángcháng shíyīdiǎn shuìjiào.

林老师 常常 十一点 睡觉。

hái méiyǒu

time, 还+没有 do sth

(still not)

háizài

time, subj.还在 do sth

(still doing)



Lín lǎoshī shíèrdiǎn hái méiyǒu shuìjiào.

林老师 十二点 还没有 睡觉。

Lín lǎoshī shíèrdiǎn hái zài shàngwǎng.

林老师 十二点 还在 上网。

hái méiyǒu

time, 还+没有 do sth

(still not)

háizài

time, subj.还在 do sth

(still doing)



Jīntiān zǎoshàng shídiǎn Lín lǎoshī hái méiyǒu qǐchuáng

Lín lǎoshī chángcháng bādiǎn qǐchuáng.

林老师 常常 八点 起床。

今天 早上 十点 林老师 还没有 起床。



Jīntiān zǎoshàng shídiǎn Lín lǎoshī hái zài shuìjiào.

今天 早上 十点 林老师 还在 睡觉。

## 翻译 Translate

hái méiyǒu  
time, 还没有 do sth (still not)

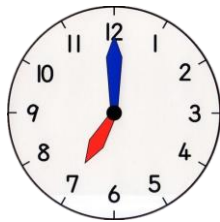
háizài  
time, subj. 还在 do sth (still doing)

1. He often gets off work at six o'clock, and he is still at work at 10 o'clock this evening.
2. He often plays basketball at five o'clock. He hasn't gone to play basketball at six o'clock today.
3. He has not had lunch at two in the afternoon.
4. He is still at the company at 12 o'clock tonight.

(still not)

Subj+**还+没(有)** +do sth

Subj+**hái+méi(yǒu)**+do sth



小音 Xiǎoyīn

(still doing)

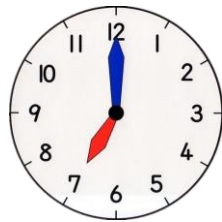
Subj+**还+在**+do sth

Subj+**hái+zài**+do sth

白英爱  
Bǎi Yīng'àì

### 3. 白英爱还没有来生日晚会

Bái Yīng'ài hái méiyǒu lái shēngrì wǎnhuì



I **thought** she'd **already** gotten here.

我**以为**她**已经**来了。

Wǒ **yǐwéi** tā **yǐjīng** lái le.

小音 Xiǎoyīn

以为 (yǐwéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous.



I **thought** she'd **already** gotten here.

我**以为**她**已经**来了。

Wǒ **yǐwéi** tā **yǐjīng** lái le.

以为 (yǐwéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous.

If someone has realized that she was mistaken in assuming someone else to be vegetarian, she could say to that person:

I **thought** you were a vegetarian.

我**以为**你吃素。

Wǒ **yǐwéi** nǐ **chīsù**.



以为 (yǐwéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous.

If someone has realized that she was mistaken in assuming someone else to be vegetarian, she could say to that person:

今天是星期三。

Jīntiān shì xīngqī sān.

Teacher Xue  
thought.....



以为 (yǐwéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous.

If someone has realized that she was mistaken in assuming someone else to be vegetarian, she could say to that person:

明天会非常冷。  
Míngtiān huì  
fēicháng lěng.

Macau  
Wednesday  
Scattered Thunderstorms



22 °C | °F

Teacher Xue  
thought....., but  
the weather  
forecast says.....

以为 (yǐwéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous.

If someone has realized that she was mistaken in assuming someone else to be vegetarian, she could say to that person:

明天是晴天。

Míngtiān shì  
qíngtiān.

Macau

Wednesday

Scattered Thunderstorms



22 °C | °F

Teacher Xue  
thought....., but  
the weather  
forecast says.....

to introduce

V

jièshào

介绍

host 主人      ?      ?      gues

主人

客人

zhǔrén

kèrén

n

A 介绍 B

A jièshào B

A introduce B to C

A + 给 + C + 介绍 + B

A + gěi + C + jièshào + B

- introduce my good friend
- introduce a book
- introduce my favorite dish

to introduce

V

jièshào

介绍

host 主人      ?      ?      gues

主人

客人

zhǔrén

kèrén

n

A 介绍 B

A jièshào B

A introduce B to C

A + 给 + C + 介绍 + B

A + gěi + C + jièshào + B

- She'll introduce her good friend to us.
- I introduced a book to my classmate.
- I often introduce my favorite dish to the teacher.

## 4.小音介绍她的表姐和表姐的儿子

xiǎoyīn jièshào tāde biǎojiě hé biǎojiě de érzi



小音 Xiǎoyīn

李友，我给你介绍一下，这是我的表姐海伦，这是她的儿子汤姆。

Lǐ Yǒu, wǒ gěi nǐ jièshào yíxià,  
zhè shì wǒ de biǎojiě Hǎilún, zhè  
shì tā de érzi Tāngmǔ.

in addition to..., subj also...

除了+A+以外, subj+还+V+B

Chúle+A+ yǐwài, subj+hái+V+B

A introduce B to C

A +给+C+介绍+B

A+gěi+C+jièshào+B

## 4.小音介绍她的表姐和表姐的儿子

xiǎoyīn jièshào tāde biǎojiě hé biǎojiě de érzi

Li You, let me  
introduce you.....

李友，我给你介绍一下.....

Lǐ Yǒu, wǒ gěi nǐ  
jièshào yíxià, .....

汤姆  
Tāngm  
ǔ

小音的表姐（海伦）  
Xiǎoyīn de biǎojiě--Hǎilún



主人? ? 客人  
zhǔrén  
kèrén

yíxià

Verb+一下

literally

“once”

Soften the tone and more polite

- Take a look. Whose photo is this?

看一下，这是谁的照片？

Kàn yíxià, zhè shì shéide zhàopiàn?

- Please come in for a minute.

请进来一下。

Qǐng jìnlái yíxià.

yíxià  
Verb+一下  
more polite

Soften the tone and

1. You wish to look at your brother's girlfriend's picture, so you say to your brother.....

2. Your friend thought this music is pretty good and suggested that you listen to it, so she says.....

• 这个音乐非常好听，你听一下。 Zhèige yīnyuè fēicháng hǎotīng, nǐ tīng yíxià.



yíxià  
Verb+一下

Soften the tone and

more polite

1. In the doctor's office, the nurse apologized and told you the doctor is busy now, and asked you to sit down for a bit, so she says.....

对不起，医生现在很忙，请你坐一下。

Duìbùqǐ, yīshēng xiànzài hěnmáng, qǐng nǐ zuò yíxià.

2. You forget the answer, you apologize and say you need to think about it.

对不起，我想一下。

Duìbùqǐ, wǒ xiǎng yíxià.

3. You'd like your friend, Xiaoyin, to introduce Mr. Gao to you, so you say..... 小音，请给我介绍一下高先生。

Xiǎo yīn, qǐng gěi wǒ jièshào yíxià Gāo

xiānsheng. A+给+C+介绍+B  
A+给+C+jièshào+B

## 4.小音介绍她的表姐和表姐的儿子

xiǎoyīn jièshào tāde biǎojiě hé biǎojiě de érzi

Li You, let me  
introduce you.....

李友, 我给你介绍一下  
, 这是A, 这是B

Lǐ Yǒu, wǒ gěi nǐ  
jièshào yíxià,  
zhèshì A, zhèshì B

汤姆  
Tāngm  
ǔ

小音的表姐 (海伦)  
Xiǎoyīn de biǎojiě--Hǎilún



你好! XX。认识你我也很高兴

Nǐ hǎo! XX. Rènshì nǐ wǒ  
yě hěn gāoxìng.

你好! XX。认识你我很高兴

Nǐ hǎo! XX. Rènshì nǐ  
wǒ hěn gāoxìng.

小音Xiǎoyīn

李友Lǐ Yǒu

Characters	PINYIN	Part of speech	English
主人	zhǔrén	n.	the host
客人	kèrén	n.	the guest
还	hái	adv.	still
教	jiāo	v.	to teach
已经	yǐjīng	adv.	already
以为	yǐwéi	v.	to assume erroneously (thought)
吃素	chīsù	vo.	vegetarian (eat vegetable)
介绍	jièshào	v.	introduce
最喜欢	zuìxǐhuān	adv.+v.	favorite
一下	yíxià	n.+mw	once

1. A: 这是送你的礼物。

A: zhèshì sòng nǐ de lǐwù.

*A: This is a gift for you.*

B: 谢谢，你太客气了。

B: xièxie, nǐ tài kèqi le.

*B: Thank you, you're so kind.*

2. Subj+还hái+没(有) méi(yǒu) +do sth

*It's been two hours and she's*

- Yǐjīng liǎngge xiǎoshí le, tā hái méiyǒu dǎwán diànhuà. *still not finished her phone call.*

Subj+还hái+在zài+do sth

*It's been two hours and she's*

- Yǐjīng liǎngge xiǎoshí le, tā hái zài dǎ diànhuà. *still on the phone.*

3. A+给gěi+C+介绍jièshào+B

*A introduce B to C*

4. V (介绍/看/听/坐/想) + 一下

V (jièshào/kàn/tīng/zuò/xiàng) + yíxià

5. D : A , 我给你介绍一下 , 这是B , 这是C

D : A , wǒ géinǐ jièshào yíxià , zhèshì B , zhèshì C.

D: A, let me introduce to you, this is B, this is C

A : 你好 , B , C , 认识你们我很高兴。

A : nǐhǎo , B , C , rènshi nǐmen wǒhěn gāoxìng。

A: Hello, B, C, nice to meet you.

B/C : 你好 , A , 认识你我也很高兴。

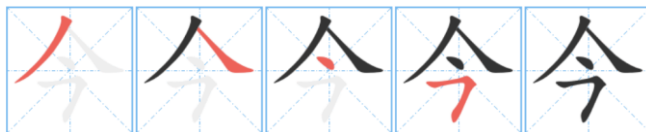
B/C : nǐhǎo , A , rènshi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng。

B/C: Hello, A, Nice to meet you too.

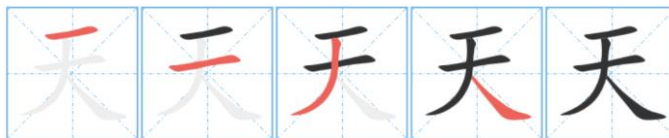
# Characters of the day

今天有时间  
Today have time.

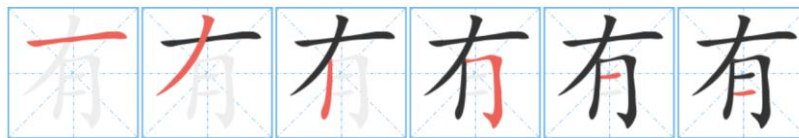
• 今 jīn now, at present



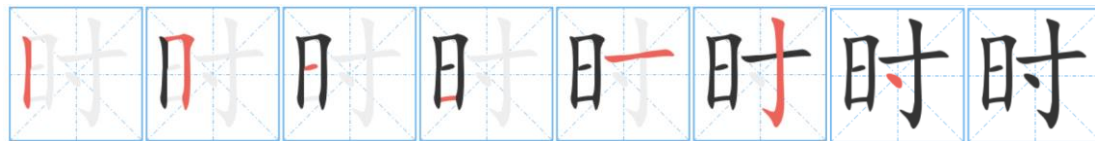
• 天 tiān day



• 有 yǒu to have



• 时 shí time



• 间 jiān

