

Lesson 12

明天 天气 怎么样

Míngtiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng

What will the weather be like tomorrow

This lesson you will learn:

- Practice talking about the weather
- How to describe symptoms to the doctor

L'interrogatif 怎么样 zěnmeyàng
= How about it (Comment vas-tu?= Qu'en pensez-vous ?)

- L'interrogatif 怎么样 zěnmeyàng? Arrive le plus souvent en fin de phrase:
 - C'est comment Paris? (巴黎怎么样 Bālí zěnmeyàng?)
 - Comment vas-tu? (你怎么样 Nǐ zěnmeyàng?)
- 我觉得 Wǒ juéde = Je trouve (que)

The interrogative pronoun 怎么样 zěnmeyàng (how/comment)

Used to ask about the condition of something or someone.

For example:

(1) Nǐ de hànyǔ zěnmeyàng?

How is your Chinese? / Comment est votre chinois?

(2) Nǐ māmā shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?

How is your mother's health? / Comment va la santé de votre maman? (Comment se porte-elle votre maman?)

(3) Nǐ māmā zuò cài zěnmeyàng?

How is your mother's cooking? / Comment est la cuisine de votre maman?

Lesson 12

Quel temps fera-t-il demain?

- Quel temps fera-t-il demain?
Míngtiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng.

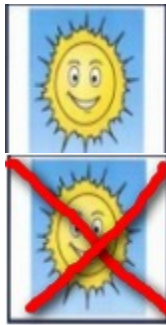
Key words:

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|--------------------|
| • 天气 | tiān qì | temps (climat) (n) |
| • 怎么样 | zěnmeyàng | comment (pro) |
| • 冷 | lěng | froid(adj) |
| • 热 | rè | chaud (adj) |
| • 下雨 | xià yǔ | pleuvoir(v) |
| • 下雪 | xià xuě | neiger (v) |
| • 忙 | máng | occupé / busy |

Q: Míngtiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng? (Demain, quel temps fera-t-il ?)

A1: Míngtiān tiānqì ...

- ... hěn hǎo.
- ... bù hǎo.
- ... hěn lěng
- ... hěn rè.
- ... **bù** lěng yě **bù** rè.



A2: Míngtiān huì ...

- ... xià yǔ.
- ... xià xuě.
- ... hěn lěng
- ... hěn rè.





Question: Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?
今天天气怎么样?

How is the weather today?

Answer: Jīntiān xià yǔ.
今天下雨。

It's rainy today.

The adverb—**tài** 太 (too / trop)

Indicates a high degree. Expressing excessively

Tiānqì **tài** hǎo / **tài** lěng / **tài** rè.

Tā mǎi **tài** duō shū. (too many)

Wǒ de lǎoshī **tài** máng (too busy)

Le 了 is often used at the end of sentences with **tài** 太.


- **tài** 太..... **le** 了 = too, extremely
- 太好了 **Tài** hǎo **le**! = Great! / Super!
- 太冷了 **Tài** lěng **le**! = Too cold! / Trop froid!
- 太小了 **Tài** xiǎo **le**! = Too small! / Trop petit!

- **Bú tài**.....不太 = not so / pas trop

ex: **Bú tài** lěng = not so cold / pas trop froid.

太(tài) + Adj. + 了(le)

- This structure is used for exclamatory Chinese sentences. The word “太(tài)” here means “very/too/so.” In the sentence, it follows the subject and is followed by an adjective.



Mandarin Morning

Expressing "excessively" with 太:

太 (tài) + Adj. + 了 (le)

Example: 老板太忙了。(lǎobǎn tài máng le) = The boss is too busy.
老师太累了。(lǎoshī tài lèi le) = The teacher is too tired.

Le verbe modal - 会Huì

- Le verbe modal 会Huì exprime la probabilité dans le future. (*will be*)

Examples:

Míngtiān huì xià xuě. 明天会下雪.

Demain il est probable qu'il neige.

Q. Bàba bā diǎn qián huì huí jiā ma?

Il est probable que Papa revient à la maison
avant 8 heures?

A. Huì.

多 Duō = more, many, much

- (adj.)
1. beaucoup / nombreux
 2. de plus / de trop
 3. plus de

Ex: Tā mǎi hěn duō shū

- (adv.)
1. quel ? / combien?
 2. comme / quel / combien

Ex: duō shǎo qián? = How much money?

duō chī xiē = eat some more ,

duō mǎi xiē = buy some more

The measure word - 些Xiē

Marque de la quantité indéterminée (pluriel)

- Certains / quelques / plusieurs / un peu
- Some / a few

Ex:

Nǐ dú xiē hànyǔ shū → You read **some** Chinese books.

Nǐ duō dú xiē hànyǔ shū → You read **some more** Chinese books.

Grammaire - Syntaxe " ni ... ni ... "

- La structure 不(bù)... 也不(yě bú)... peut lier deux adjectifs ou deux verbes.
- Exemples:
Jīntiān bù lěng yě bú rè. 今天 不 冷 也不 热。
(Aujourd'hui il ne fait ni froid ni chaud.)

In-class exercise

1. 你昨天几点回家的？

Nǐ zuótiān jǐ diǎn huí jiā de?

Answer: Wǒ zuótiān _____ diǎn huí jiā de.

2. 昨天尼斯的天气怎么样？ (Tài.....le)

Zuótiān **Nísī** de tiānqì zěnmē yàng? (Tài le!)

Answer: Zuótiān **Nísī** de tiānqì **tài lěng/ rè le!**

晴天 (qíng tiān)



多云 (duō yún)



打雷 (dǎ léi)



阴天 (yīn tiān)



天气
(tiān qì)
Weather



下雪 (xià xuě)



大风 (dà fēng)



下雨 (xià yǔ)



4 Seasons in Chinese



第五课
看图认字：

大自然（一）



tiān kōng
天空



bái yún
白云



wēi fēng
微风



xīng xīng
星星



yuè liàng
月亮



tài yáng
太阳



yǔ shuǐ
雨水



shān
山