



Mandarin
9月26号





(李友给王朋打电话。)


 王朋，你做什么呢^①？

 我看书呢。

 今天高小音过生日^①，晚上
我们在她家开舞会，你能去
吗？

 能去。几点？

 七点。我们先吃饭，吃完饭
再唱歌跳舞。

 有哪些人？

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① Apart from 过生日 (guò shēngri, to celebrate one's birthday), the verb 过 (guò, to live [a life]; to observe [a holiday]; to celebrate [a festival]) appears in many other expressions such as 过年 (guò nián, to celebrate the New Year), 过节 (guò jié, to celebrate a festival), and 过日子 (guò rìzi, to live one's life; to live from day to day).



小音和她的男朋友，小音的表姐^②，白英爱，你妹妹王红，听说还有小音的中学同学。



你要送给小音什么生日礼物？



我买了一本书送给她。



那我带什么东西？



饮料或者水果都可以。



那我带一些饮料，再买一把花儿。



小音爱吃水果，我再买一些苹果、梨和西瓜吧。



你住的地方^②离小音家很远，水果很重，我开车来接你，我们一起去吧。



好，我六点半在楼下等你。

② The kinship term 表姐 (biǎojiě) is more narrowly defined than its translation “older female cousin” would suggest. One’s “older female cousin” will be a 表姐 (biǎojiě) if she is a daughter of one’s father’s sister or one’s mother’s sister or brother. But if she is one’s paternal uncle’s daughter, she will then be a 堂姐 (tángjiě) instead of a 表姐 (biǎojiě). For more Chinese kinship terms, see Grammar 4 in Lesson 20.

2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases 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.

- ① 吃的东西
chī de dōngxi
(things to eat)
- ② 穿的衣服
chuān de yīfu
(clothes to wear, or clothes being worn)
- ③ 新买的饭卡
xīn mǎi de fànkǎ
(newly-bought meal cards)
- ④ 昨天来的同学
zuótiān lái de tóngxué
(the classmate{s} who came yesterday)
- ⑤ 以前认识的朋友
yǐqián rènshi de péngyou
(the friend{s} one got acquainted with in the past)
- ⑥ 我妈妈做的豆腐
wǒ māma zuò de dòufu
(the tofu dish that my mother makes/made)

7 老师给我们的功课

lǎoshī gěi wǒmen de gōngkè

(the homework the teacher assigned us)

8 朋友送的苹果

péngyou sòng de píngguǒ

(the apples given by a friend)

9 请你跳舞的那个人

qǐng nǐ tiào wǔ de nà gè rén

(that person who asked you to dance)

10 我妹妹爱的那个很帅的男人

wǒ mèimei ài de nà gè hěn shuài de nánren

(that very handsome man that my sister loves)

1. 他写了一个字
那个字很漂亮
2. 她买了一件衬衫
那件衬衫是红的
3. 我哥哥给了我一枝笔
那枝笔是黑的
4. 妹妹带了一些水果
那些水果很贵
5. 表姐卖了一些花
那些花很漂亮

- Watch the video of the dialogue. Use the written version to check on any bits you couldn't follow

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g3v7PKHSNCK>

Think about the combining exercise on page 6 above – how would you combine the two phrases into one?

Read through the T/F questions on page 8 below then try to find the answers in the text

C. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions.

(在李友的生日舞会上)

李友：小兰，喝点儿饮料或者吃点儿水果吧。

小兰：谢谢，我喝茶吧。李友，你看，张英正在跳舞呢。她穿的就是上个周末跟你一起买的那件衬衫，真漂亮。

李友：不对，她跟我一起买的那件是黄的。这件是白的，是你送给她的。你怎么忘了？

小兰：是啊，我怎么忘了呢？现在我知道我为什么这么喜欢这件衬衫了。

Questions (True/False)

- () 1. Little Lan likes tea better than soda pop.
- () 2. Li You went shopping with Zhang Ying last weekend.
- () 3. Zhang Ying is wearing a yellow blouse for the party.
- () 4. Zhang Ying bought a white blouse last weekend.
- () 5. Little Lan forgot to give Zhang Ying a present.