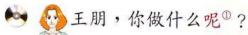
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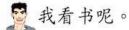
Dialogue I: Let's Go to a Party!



(李友给王朋打电话。)







砂今天高小音过生日♥,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。

夏有哪些人?

LANGUAGE NOTES

① Apart from 过生日 (guò shēngrì, 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



小音和她的男朋友,小音的 表姐⁶,白英爱,你妹妹王红, 听说还有小音的中学同学。



翼 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。



翼 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。



營 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



好,我六点半在楼下等你。

● 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 \mathfrak{H} (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)
- 字的衣服
 chuān de yīfu
 (clothes to wear, or clothes being worn)
- 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)

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- 老师给我们的功课 lǎoshī gěi wǒmen de gōngkè (the homework the teacher assigned us)
- 图 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)
- 我妹妹爱的那个很帅的男人 wǒ mèimei ài de nà ge 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.