

Mandarin
5月17号

才 cai2 only then

就 jiu4 already

以后

早餐以后

以前

晚饭以前

开始

我们开始吧？

Translate the following:

- 快点儿，快点儿!
- Finish writing a letter to my mum
- To start
- I haven't started to write it yet
- 我还没有开始写信
- 我午饭后才写

qí zì xíng chē
ride a bike

次 ci

是 shi

四 si

日 ri

吃 chi

zi

zhi

C, sh, r, chi, z and zh are the sounds after which 'i' in pinyin is pronounced as a short 'buzzing sound' as in 是 or 日

Anywhere else and it's pronounced 'eeee'

Ji, bi, ti, li, mi, ni, pi, qi, yi

作业

- Review the vocab on page 2 above
- Translate the sentences on page 3 above
- Review the pronunciation tips on page 4 above
- Revise the grammar point (how to say 'as soon as ... then' on page 6 below

8. 一……就…… (yī...jiù..., as soon as...then...)

This structure connects two actions. It can be used to combine actions in two different types of situations: habitual situations or one-time situations. In a habitual situation, whenever the first action occurs, the second action immediately follows:

① 他一上课就想睡觉。

Tā yí shàng kè jiù xiǎng shuì jiào.

(He feels sleepy every time the class starts.)

② 小张平常只吃青菜，一吃肉就不舒服。

Xiǎo Zhāng píngcháng zhǐ chī qīngcài, yì chī ròu jiù bù shūfu.

(Little Zhang normally eats only vegetables. He feels sick whenever he eats meat.)

③ 李律师一累就喝咖啡。

Lǐ lǜshī yí lèi jiù hē kāfēi.

(Attorney Li drinks coffee whenever he feels tired.)

In a one-time situation, the second action takes place as soon as the first is completed:

④ 我们一进饭馆儿，服务员就告诉我们没位子了。

Wǒmen yí jìn fànguǎnr, fúwùyuán jiù gàosù wǒmen méi wèizi le.

(As soon as we got into the restaurant, the waiter told us there were no seats available.)

⑤ 这课的语法很容易，我一看就懂。

Zhè kè de yǔfǎ hěn róngyì, wǒ yí kàn jiù dǒng.

(The grammar in this lesson was very easy. I understood it the moment I read it.)