

Mandarin
12月5号

雨傘 yu3san3 = umbrella

C. You are planning a party and telling people what to bring.

EXAMPLE:



→ 王朋，请你带蛋糕 (dàngāo) °

1.



2.



3.



(在高小音家)



王朋，李友，快进来。



小音，祝你生日快乐！
这是送给你的生日礼物。



谢谢！(She opens the gift.) 太好了！
我一直想买这本书。带这么多东西，你们太客气了。



哥哥，李友，你们来了^①。



啊。小红，你怎么样？



我很好。每天都在学英文。

LANGU

① 你
here
visit
cast



小红，你每天练习英文练习多长时间^③？



三个半钟头^②。还看两个钟头的英文电视。



哎，你们两个是什么时候到的^④？



刚到。



白英爱没跟你们一起来吗？



她还^⑤没来？我以为^⑥她已经来了。

② 钟头 (zhōngtóu) is the colloquial equivalent of 小时 (xiǎoshí).

③ 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: 我以为你吃素 (Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ chī sù. I thought you were a vegetarian).

④ About the formation of the adjective 聪明 (cōngmíng; clever): 聪 (cōng) literally means "able to hear well," and 明 (míng) means "able to see clearly," among other things. Therefore, 聪明 describes someone who is perceptive or bright.

为你吃素 (Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ chī sù. I thought you were a vegetarian).



王朋，李友，来，我给你们介绍一下，这是我表姐海伦，这是她的儿子汤姆。



你好，海伦。



你好，王朋。文中和小音都说你又聪明^④又用功^⑤。



哪里，哪里。你的中文说得真好，是在哪儿学的？



在暑期班^⑥学的。

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⑤ The Chinese words 班 (bān) and 课 (kè) denote two different concepts that are represented by the same word, “class,” in English. While 课 (kè) refers to a course or a meeting time for the course, 班 (bān) is the term for the group of students who take a course together. Thus one says “我今天有电脑课” (Wǒ jīntiān yǒu diànnǎo kè, I have a computer class today), but “我的电脑班有二十个人” (Wǒ de diànnǎo bān yǒu èrshí ge rén, There are twenty people in my computer class).



哎，汤姆长得真可爱！你们看，
他笑了。他几岁了？



刚一岁，是去年生的，属狗。



你们看，他的脸圆圆的，眼睛大
大的，鼻子高高的，嘴不大也
不小，长得很像海伦。



妈妈这么漂亮，儿子长大一
定也很帅。



来，来，来，我们吃蛋糕吧。



等等白英爱吧。她最爱吃蛋糕。

⑥ The character 长 (zhǎng/cháng) has two different meanings and pronunciations. As a verb, it is pronounced "zhǎng", meaning "to grow." When used as an adjective, it is pronounced "cháng", and means "long."



L. Recap and Narrate

Working with a partner, recap the content of Dia

1. 王朋和李友给高小音生日礼物的时候，高小音说什么了？
2. 王红每天练习英文练习多长时间？
3. 白英爱来了吗？
4. 高小音的表姐叫什么名字？表姐的儿子叫什么名字？
5. 表姐是在哪儿学的中文？
6. 表姐的儿子几岁了？
7. 表姐的儿子长得怎么样？
8. 高文中为什么要等白英爱吃蛋糕？

Using the words and phrases in blue as prompts, connect your answers above to form a narrative like this example:

今天晚上高小音家开生日舞会的。王朋和李友是一起去的，他们送给了小音生日礼物，高小音很高兴，说王朋和李友太客气了。王朋的妹妹王红在高小音家住，每天练习三个半小时的英文，还看两个小时电视。高小音的表姐叫海伦，她的儿子叫汤姆。海伦在暑期班学过中文，她的中文说得很好。汤姆是去年生的，刚一岁，属狗的。他长得很可爱，脸圆圆的，眼睛大大的，鼻子高高的，嘴不大也不小，很像海伦。高小音让大家吃蛋糕，可是高文中说要等白英爱，因为白英爱最爱吃蛋糕。真是这样吗？还是因为他喜欢白英爱了？

- Tip: use 练习 for practice when you mean homework or a mental skill and 锻炼 when you mean physical training.

F. Translate the following into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

1. **A:** Little Li is a good student. He is smart and hardworking.

B: I heard he does homework for four hours every night.

A: But he likes to exercise, too. We exercised for an hour yesterday afternoon at the student center.

B: Really? He is quite busy.

作业

- Read through notes.
- Re-read carefully the dialogue summary on page 9 above
- Complete the translation on page 10 above