

Mandarin
7月04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 rizi, 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)

D. Little Fei is an effusive guy. For example, he likes to say about the place he lives

→ 我住的地方好极了 ° (It's never just good, or even very good.)

What would he be likely to say about the following? Be sure to use a different adjective for each sentence:

1. the car he drives

2. the computer he uses

3. the characters he writes

4. the friends he knows

E. Translate the following into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

1. A: What kind of fruit do you like? Watermelon, pear, or apple?

B: I love to eat watermelon in the summer, and apples in the fall.

2. A: What are you doing?

B: I'm watching TV.

A: Gao Wenzhong is having a dance party. Do you feel like going?

B: Sure, but his place is very far from my house. Can you come pick me up?

A: No problem.

B: Thanks. I'll wait for you downstairs in ten minutes.

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. 我哥哥给了我一支笔
那支笔是黑的

1. Tā xiě le yí ge zì
nà ge zì hěn piàoliang
2. Tā mǎi le yí jiàn chènshān
nà jiàn chènshān shì hóng de
3. Wǒ gēge gěi le wǒ yì zhī bǐ
nà zhī bǐ shì hēi de

作业

- Read through all notes
- Repeat the task on page 5 above – making sure you use a 的 phrase as in the example.
- Repeat the translation on page 6 above.
- Practise combining the two phrases on page 7 – trying to do the task in stages as we did in the lesson.

- Eg I recently bought a book. The book is very long.
- The I-recently-bought sort-of book (is) very long
- 我最近买的书很长