Mandarin 6月18号 阿曼达: 马克, 你为什么穿这么多衣服? 今天的天气很好, 气温二十度。

马克:这里的天气比布里斯班的冷,我当然要多穿一些。

永民: 那去西安旅行, 你会穿什么衣服 呢? 听说西安冬天很冷, 风很 大, 还会下雪。

阿曼达: 我喜欢下雪天!

马克:下雪?!我会多穿几件毛衣,戴 围巾和手套,再带件大衣。

永民:穿这么多衣服,你还能走路吗? 西安冬天的气温和首尔的差不多, 我不打算带太多衣服。 In class we listened to this bit. At home, read the rest.

Subject	Predicate				
Tā 他 He went to Beijing. Nǐ 你 Have you eaten?	qù le Běijīng 去了北京。 chīfàn le ma 吃饭了吗?	The \Im straight after the verb tends to emphasise the completeness of the verb. At the end of the phrase it emphasises change			
Wŏ 我	zhīdào zhè jiàn shì le 知道这件事了	9			
I know (now) about this whole thing.					
Wáng yù 王 玉	qù shàngkè le 去 上课 了。				
Wang Yu went to class.					

已经。。。了

- •他们 已经走 了。
- •Tāmen yǐjīng zǒu le. They've already left.
- •我 *已经* 有 男朋友 *了* 。
- •Wŏ yĭjīng yŏu nánpéngyou le. I already have a boyfriend.
- •宝宝 已经会说话 了。
- •Bǎobao yǐjīng huì shuōhuà le. The baby can already speak.
- •妈妈 已经回来 了。
- •Māma yijīng huílái le. Mum has already come back.
- •他 已经上飞机 了。
- •Tā *yǐjīng* shàng fēijī *le*. He has already boarded the plane.

Result complement verbs – such as 到,好,完,见

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X 我完了电影。
Wǒ wán le diànyǐng.
✓ 我看完了电影。 ☞ (To tell us that you watched it till the end.)
Wǒ kàn wán le diànyǐng.
I finished watching the movie.
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Don't split up verb and result-complement with 了

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Don't say: 我迟了到。Instead say 我迟到了
I was late。
Don't say: 我看了完 Instead say 我看完了
I finished reading it
Don't say: 我买了好 Instead say 我买好了
I succeeded in buying
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Subject	Predicate	
王玉	买了那条裙子。	
他	吃了午饭。	
我	迟到了。	
老师	已经在上课了。	

wear (clothes)	shǒutào 手套	gloves
air temperature	再	then; again
degree	dài 带	bring, take
compare, contrast	chàbuduō 差不多	almost
cold	yīyàng 一样	same
it is said that, I hear that	nuǎnhuo 暖和	warm
winter	tàiyáng 太阳	sun
wind	duǎnkù 短裤	shorts
big, large	xíng 行	OK, right
snow	suīrán 虽然	although
sweater, jumper	rúguŏ	if
wear (clothing accessories like hat, scarf, etc.)	mòjìng 墨镜	sunglasses
scarf		
	air temperature degree compare, contrast cold it is said that, I hear that winter wind big, large snow sweater, jumper wear (clothing accessories like hat, scarf, etc.)	wear (clothes) air temperature degree compare, contrast cold it is said that, I hear that winter wind big, large snow sweater, jumper wear (clothing accessories like hat, scarf, etc.) sair temperature Adài Fé chàbuduō É不多 yīyàng —样 nuǎnhuo Bayáng tàiyáng tàiyáng tàiyáng tàiyáng tàiyáng tàiyáng tàiyáng tàiyáng tàiyáng taiyáng taiyáng

作业

- 1) Keep revising lesson vocab and quizlet
- 2) Keep practicing the written characters
- 3) In Discover China, finish exercise 5 page 7 (qus 6-9) Then do ex 1 page 8