

Mandarin  
5月2号

Mandarin Phrase	Pinyin	Translation
对面	duì miàn	opposite; across
往右拐	wǎng yòu guǎi	turn right
第三个路口	dì sān gè lù kǒu	the third intersection
第二个红绿灯	dì èr gè hóng lǜ dēng	the second traffic light
办公室	bàn gōng shì	office
怎么办?	zěn me bàn?	What to do?; What should I do?
没有那么热	méi yǒu nà me rè	It's not that hot
没有那么贵	méi yǒu nà me guì	It's not that expensive
从酒店出来	cóng jiǔ diàn chū lái	Come out from the hotel
花店	huā diàn	flower shop
过两个路口	guò liǎng gè lù kǒu	pass two intersections

**F.** Translate the following into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

**1. A:** Have you found your red shoes?

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**B:** No, I haven't.

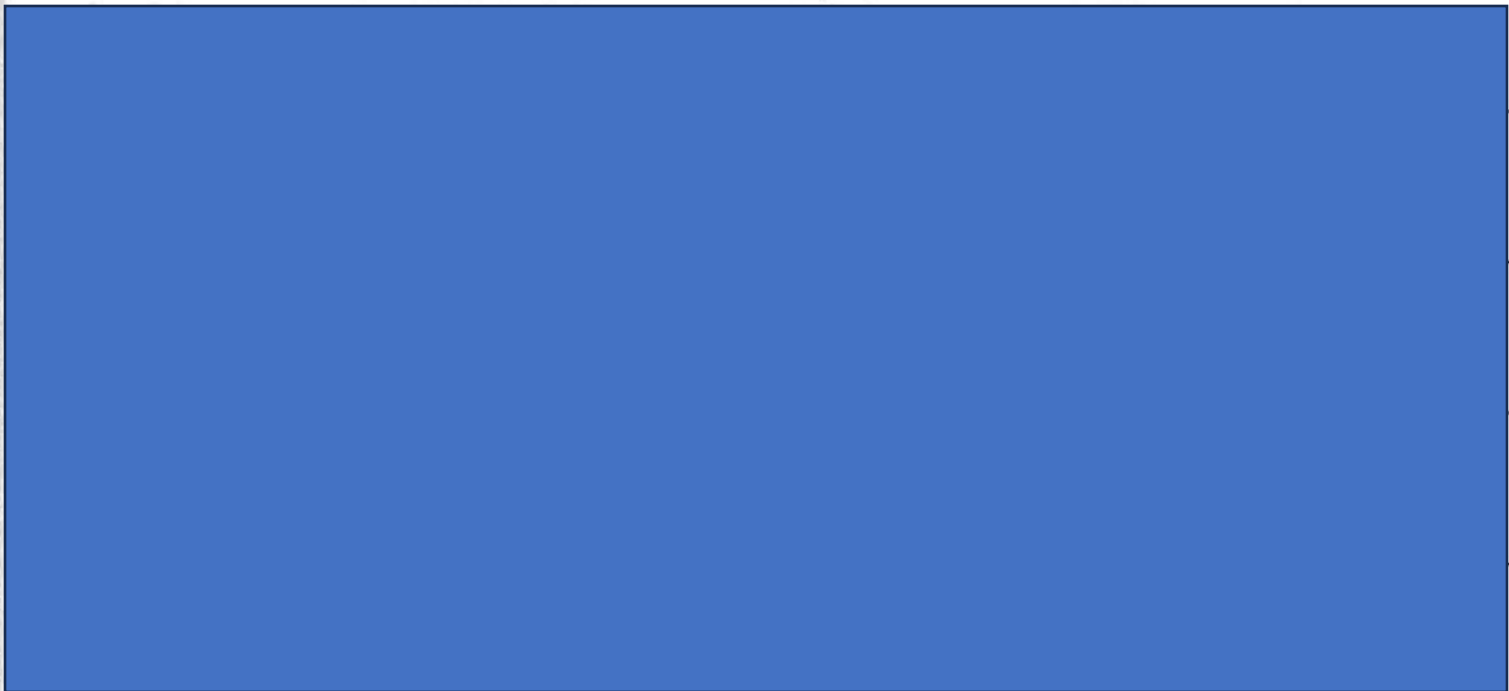
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**A:** I heard your red shoes were expensive. A hundred dollars?

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**B:** Not that expensive.

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## 7. Resultative Complements (II)

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some new ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.

### a. 完 (wán):

看完	(kàn wán)	(finish reading)
吃完	(chī wán)	(finish eating)
喝完	(hē wán)	(finish drinking)
考完	(kǎo wán)	(finish taking a test)
买完	(mǎi wán)	(finish buying)
卖完	(mài wán)	(sell out)

### b. 到 (dào):

找到	(zhǎo dào)	(find [something or someone] successfully)
看到	(kàn dào)	(see [something or someone])
听到	(tīng dào)	(hear [something or someone])
买到	(mǎi dào)	(buy [something] successfully)

### c. 见 (jiàn):

看见	(kàn jiàn)	(see [something or someone]) — same as 看到 (kàn dào)
听见	(tīng jiàn)	(hear [something or someone]) — same as 听到 (tīng dào)

### d. 好 (hǎo):

做好	(zuò hǎo)	(complete doing something, which is now ready)
买好	(mǎi hǎo)	(complete buying something, which is now ready)
准备好	(zhǔnbèi hǎo)	(prepare something, which is ready)

e. 错 (cuò):

买错 (mǎi cuò) (buy the wrong thing)

找错 (zhǎo cuò) (give the wrong change; find the wrong person or thing)

写错 (xiě cuò) (write [something] incorrectly)

说错 (shuō cuò) (say [something] incorrectly)

走错 (zǒu cuò) (go the wrong way)

f. 懂 (dǒng):

听懂 (tīng dǒng) (comprehend what one hears)

看懂 (kàn dǒng) (comprehend what one reads or sees)

g. 清楚 (qīngchu):

看清楚 (kàn qīngchu) (see [something] clearly)

听清楚 (tīng qīngchu) (hear [something] clearly)

h. 会 (huì):

学会 (xué huì) (acquire the skills [for doing something that one was previously unable to do])

# 作业

- Read through all notes. Try to write the translations again on page 3 above, taking care to get the tones right, if you use pinyin.
- Review the vocab on page 2 above again. You should be more comfortable with the meaning now, so concentrate with the tones. Try finding some mind tricks that work for you – eg using colour or personification. (Michel Thomas Method uses:  
Green 1  
Blue 2  
Red 3  
Black 4)
- Read through the list of verb complements on pages 4 and 5, trying to get a feeling for how they work