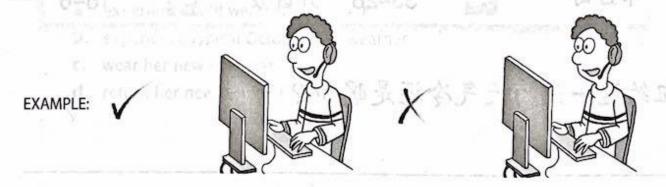
5月8日

Online lesson

他们的东西不但不好,而且不便宜。

1.	TITLA			03-00		the state	
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2.	T- 70 0	r 5/3/s/1	of 東京原	MCUMP!	7 4	极割苦。	*
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**B.** Little Wang has become environmentally conscious, and is trying to save energy in any way he can.



→小王以前上网聊天儿,现在不上网聊天儿了。









2. >







3







### 6 纽约比这儿冷多了/冷得多。

Note that the modifying expression must be placed after the adjective, not before it.

(6a) \*纽约比这儿很冷。

\*Niŭyuē bǐ zhèr hěn lěng.

"Much colder" is 冷多了 (lěng duō le) or 冷得多 (lěng de duō), not 很冷 (hěn lěng, very cold).

b) by adding the adverb 更 (gèng) or the adverb 还 (hái) in front of the adjective:

点+ 之(6)+B+更/还 (gèng/hái)+Adj

昨天冷,今天比昨天更冷/今天比昨天之冷。

Zuótiān lěng, jīntiān bǐ zuótiān gèng lěng/jīntiān bǐ zuótiān hái lěng. (Yesterday was cold. Today is even colder than yesterday.)

Notice the character: geng4 更 - not to be confused with gen1 跟.
更 often translates as 'even more'

### A. Let's Compare

### a. Shopping for Shoes

You are helping a friend decide between two pairs of shoes. Please compare their colors, styles, and prices.



size:8 \$90



size: 8.5 \$100

#### b. Blind Date

You are out on a blind date. Your date is telling you his/her preferences, and would like to know yours. Let's see how compatible you and your date are.

**EXAMPLE:** Your date



>



好吃 (hǎochī, good to eat; delicious)

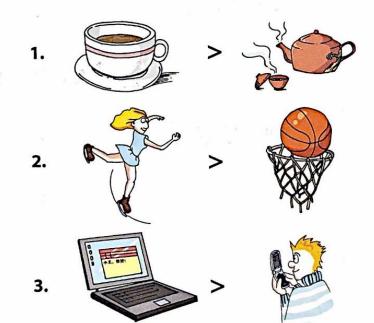
You are out on a blind date. Your date is telling you his/her preferences, and would like to know yours. Let's see how compatible you and your date are.

EXAMPLE: Your date



好吃 (hǎochī, good to eat; delicious)

我觉得美国菜比中国菜好吃。你呢?



## Using the useful character 更 Example sentences:

- 这个手机比那个更便宜。(Zhège shǒujī bǐ nàge gèng piányi.) This phone is cheaper than that one.
- 这本书比那本更有趣。(Zhè běn shū bǐ nà běn gèng yǒuqù.) This book is more interesting than that one.
- 他比我更高。 (Tā bǐ wǒ gèng gāo.) He is taller than me.
- 我觉得这个电影比那个更好看。(Wǒ juéde zhège diànyǐng bǐ nàge gèng hǎokàn.) I think this movie is more enjoyable than that one.
- 这个菜比那个更辣。(Zhège cài bǐ nàge gèng là.) This dish is spicier than that one.

• 我的中文比她的更流利。 (Wǒ de Zhōngwén bǐ tā de gèng liúlì.) My Chinese is more fluent than hers.

### More examples:

• 他想更了解中国文化。 (Tā xiǎng gèng liǎojiě Zhōngguó wénhuà.) He wants to understand Chinese culture more.

• 这本书比那本更有趣。 (Zhè běn shū bǐ nà běn gèng yǒuqù.) This book is more interesting than that one.

- 她喜欢更大的房间。 (Tā xǐhuān gèng dà de fángjiān.) She likes bigger rooms.
- 这个菜我想要更辣一点。 (Zhège cài wǒ xiǎng yào gèng là yīdiǎn.) I want this dish to be a bit spicier.
- 他们需要更多的帮助。 (Tāmen xūyào gèng duō de bāngzhù.) They need more help.
- 我想学更多的汉字。 (Wǒ xiǎng xué gèng duō de hànzì.) I want to learn more Chinese characters.
- 她的中文比我的更流利。 (Tā de Zhōngwén bǐ wǒ de gèng liúlì.) Her Chinese is more fluent than mine.

#### This is the dialogue we listened to

# 听力

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张飞:请问,洗手间在哪儿? (Zhāng fēi: Qǐngwèn, xǐshǒujiān zài nǎ'er?)
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Frank: Excuse me, where is the washroom?

马丽:在那儿。(Mǎ lì: Zài nà'er.)

Frank: It's over there.

张飞:在哪儿?看不见! (Zhāng fēi: Zài nǎ'er? Kàn bùjiàn!)

Frank: Over where? I can't see it.

马丽:在那儿。(Mǎ lì: Zài nà'er.)

Frank: It's over there.

张飞:哦,谢谢。(Zhāng fēi: Ó, xièxiè.)

Frank: Oh, thanks.

马丽:不客气。(Mǎ lì: Bù kèqì.)

Frank: You are welcome.

# 作业

Read through all notes. Notice the comment about 更 on page 4 above and the example sentences on pages 7 to 9. Read through all of these a couple of times, so that you get the feel for how to use it.

Read the dialogue that we listened to on page 10 above.

Start to read the summary of the dialogue about 高文中. I've only given you a bit of it because I want you to spend more time on 更.

Notice too that there is a pinyin version on page 13 – so I can have high expectations of your pronunciation when you read it to me next lesson

现在是冬天,昨天下雪了。今天的天气比昨天好,不雪了。天气预报说明天的天气更好,不但不会下雪,而且会暖和一点儿。

# 作业

Xiànzài shì dongtian, zuótian xià xuě le, jīntiān de tiānqì bǐ zuótiān hǎo, bú xià xuě le. Tiānqì yùbào shuō míngtiān de tiānqì gèng hǎo, búdàn bú huì xià xuě, érqiě huì nuănhuo yì diănr.