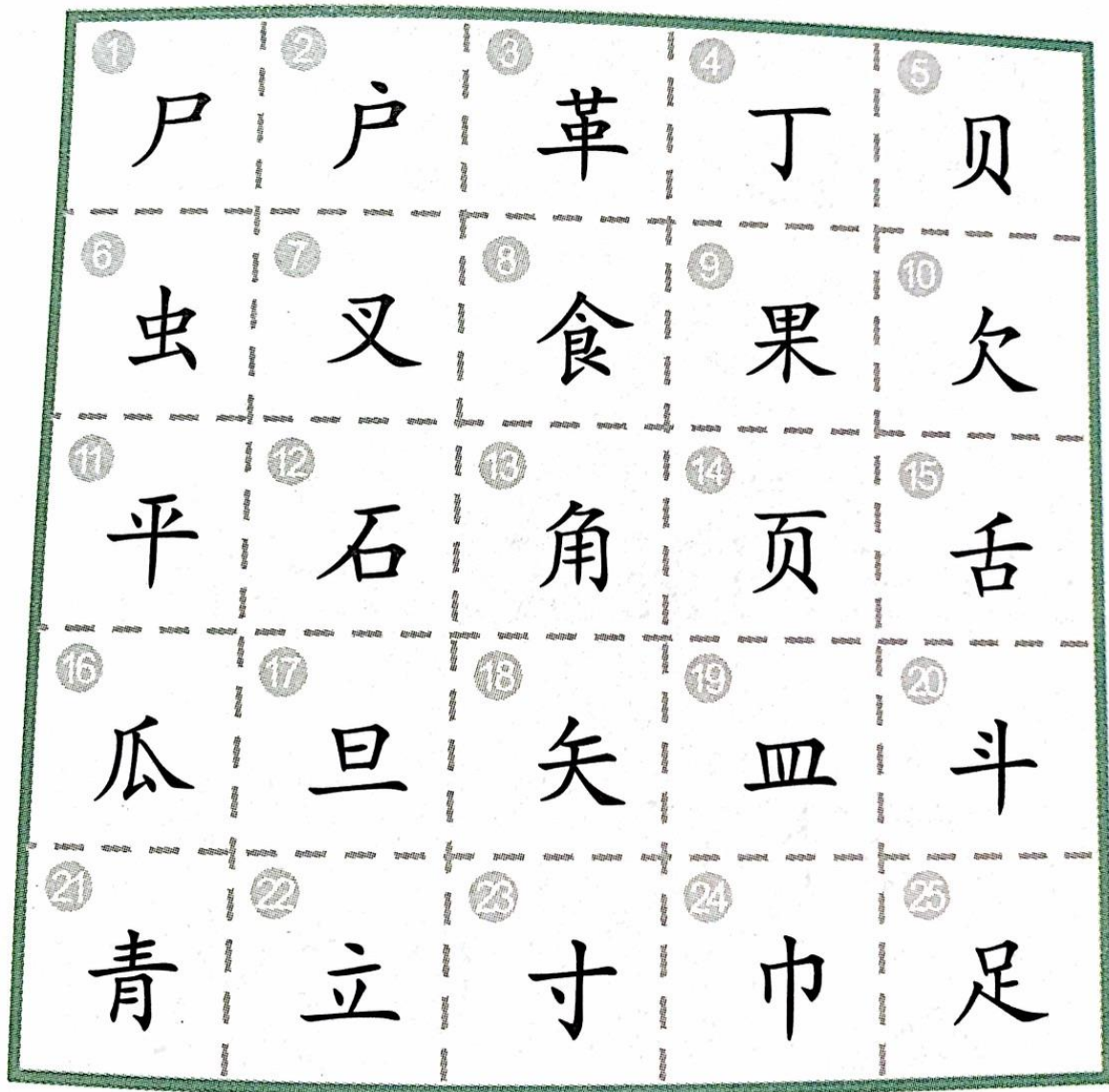


Mandarin
12月1号





(Gao Xiaoyin is looking out the window.)



今天天气比^①昨天好，不下雪了^②。



我约了朋友明天去公园滑冰，不知道天气会^③怎么样？



我刚才看了网上的天气预报，明天天气比今天更好。不但不会下雪，而且^①会暖^③和一点儿^④。



是吗？太好了！

LANGUAGE NOTES

① In a sentence with the 不但 (búdàn)···, 而且 (érqiě)··· (not only..., but also...) structure, the conjunction 而且 (érqiě) in the second clause is generally required, while the conjunction 不但 (búdàn) in the first clause is optional.



你约了谁去滑冰？



白英爱。



你约了白英爱？可是她今天早上坐飞机去纽约了。



真的啊？那我明天怎么办？



你还是在家看碟^②吧！

② 碟 (dié) means a small plate or something that resembles a small plate. It is now often used to refer to DVDs. The phrase 看碟 (kàn dié) thus means to watch a movie or TV series on DVD.



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 天气 | tiānqì | n | weather |
| 2. | 比 | bǐ | prep/v | (comparison marker); to compare
[See Grammar 1.] |
| 3. | 下雪 | xià xuě | vo | to snow |
| 4. | 约 | yuē | v | to make an appointment |
| 5. | 公园 | gōngyuán | n | park |
| 6. | 滑冰 | huá bīng | vo | to ice skate |
| 7. | 会 | huì | mv | will [See Grammar 3.] |
| 8. | 刚才 | gāngcái | t | just now; a moment ago |
| 9. | 网上 | wǎng shang | | on the internet |
| 10. | 预报 | yùbào | v | to forecast |

VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 11. | 更 | gèng | adv | even more |
| 12. | 不但...，而且... | búdàn..., érqǐě... | conj | not only..., but also... |
| 13. | 暖和 | nuǎnhuo | adj | warm |
| 14. | 冷 | lěng | adj | cold |
| 15. | 办 | bàn | v | to handle; to do |
| 16. | 碟 | dié | n | disc; small plate, dish, saucer |

1. Comparative Sentences with 比 (bǐ) (I)

Specific comparison of two entities is usually expressed with the basic pattern

A + 比 (bǐ) + B + Adj

① 李友比她大姐高。

Lǐ Yǒu bǐ tā dàjiě gāo.

(Li You is taller than her oldest sister.)

② 今天比昨天冷。

Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng.

(Today is colder than yesterday.)

③ 第十课的语法比第九课的语法容易。

Dì shí kè de yǔfǎ bǐ dì jiǔ kè de yǔfǎ róngyì.

(Lesson Ten's grammar is easier than Lesson Nine's grammar.)

There are two ways in which the basic comparative construction may be further modified: a) by adding a modifying expression after the adjective:

A + 比 (bǐ) + B + Adj + 一点儿/得多/多了 (yì diǎnr/de duō/duō le)

④ 今天比昨天冷一点。

Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng yì diǎn.

(Today is a bit colder than yesterday.)

(4a) *今天比昨天**一点儿**冷。

*Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān yì diǎnr lěng.

⑤ 明天会比今天冷得多。

Míngtiān huì bǐ jīntiān lěng de duō.

(Tomorrow will be much colder than today.)

⑥ 纽约比这儿冷多了/冷得多。

Niūyuē bǐ zhèr lěng duō le/lěng de duō.

(New York is much colder than here.)

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

(6a) * 纽约比这儿很冷。

*Niūyuē 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:

A + 比 (bǐ) + B + 更/还 (gèng/hái) + Adj

⑦ 昨天冷，今天比昨天更冷/今天比昨天还冷。

Zuótiān lěng, jīntiān bǐ zuótiān gèng lěng/jīntiān bǐ zuótiān hái lěng.

(Yesterday was cold. Today is even colder than yesterday.)

跟 (gēn) and 和 (hé) can be used in another type of comparative sentence:

A 跟/和 B (不)一样 + Adj (A gēn/hé B {bù} yíyàng + Adj)

However, unlike a comparative sentence with 比 (bǐ), a comparative sentence with 跟 (gēn) or 和 (hé) only indicates whether two things or persons exhibit the same degree of an attribute, without specifying which of the two exhibits it to a greater or lesser degree.

Compare (8a) with (8b) and (8c) with (8d).

8 a: 这个教室和那个教室一样大。

Zhè ge jiàoshì hé nà ge jiàoshì yíyàng dà.

(This classroom and that classroom are the same size.)

b: 这个教室跟那个教室不一样大。

Zhè ge jiàoshì gēn nà ge jiàoshì bù yíyàng dà.

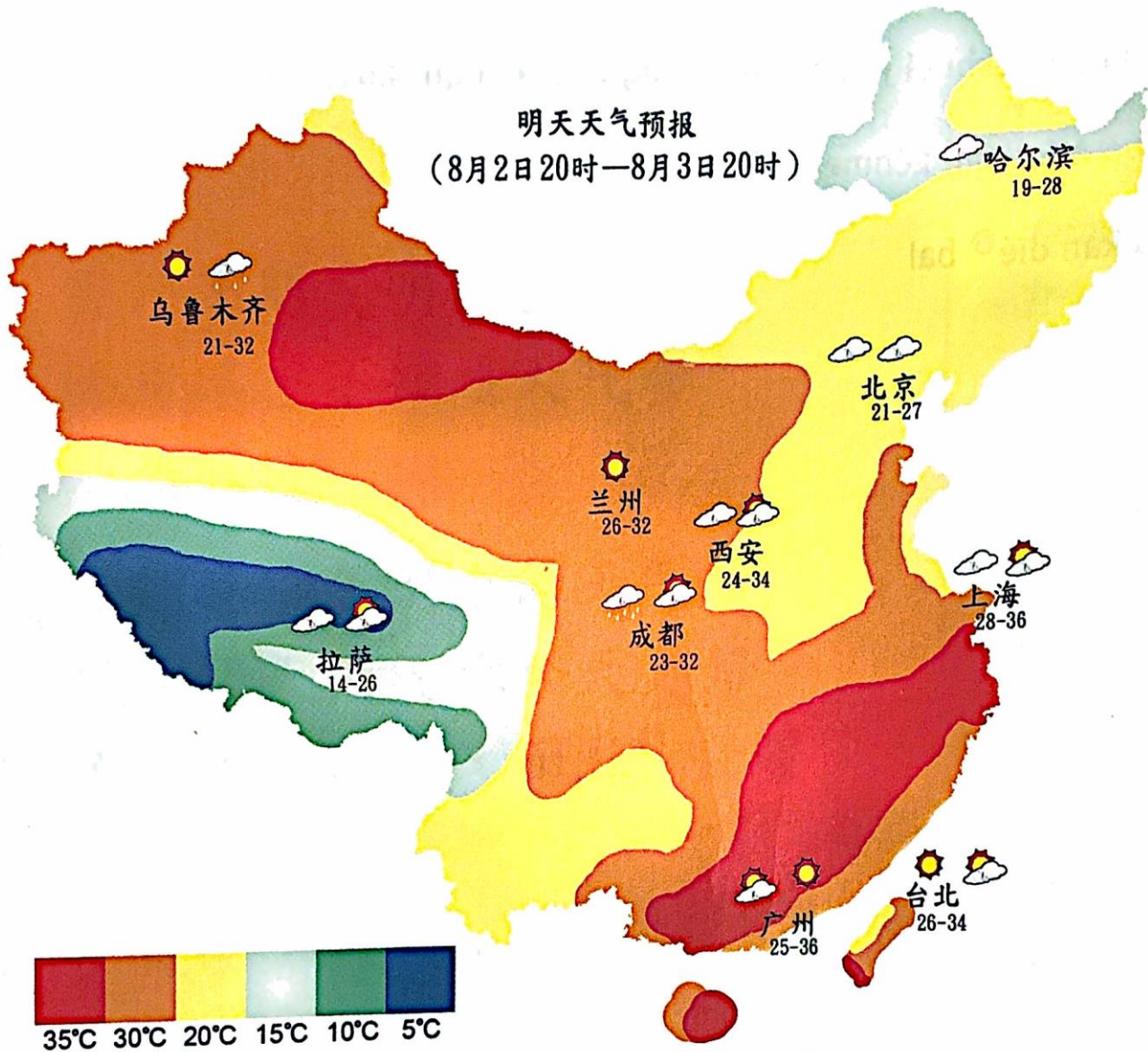
(This classroom and that classroom are not the same size.)

c: 这个教室比那个教室大。

Zhè ge jiàoshì bǐ nà ge jiàoshì dà.

(This classroom is larger than that classroom.)

明天天气预报
(8月2日20时—8月3日20时)



天气预报
tiānqì yùbào

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.

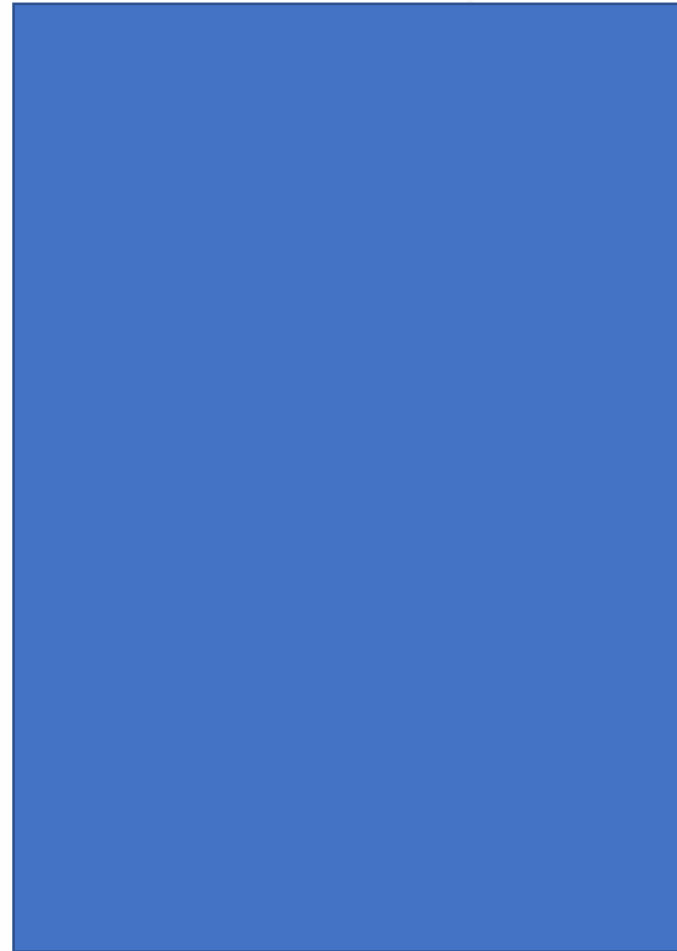
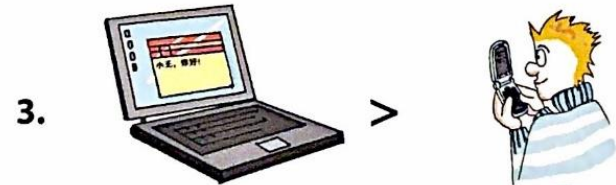
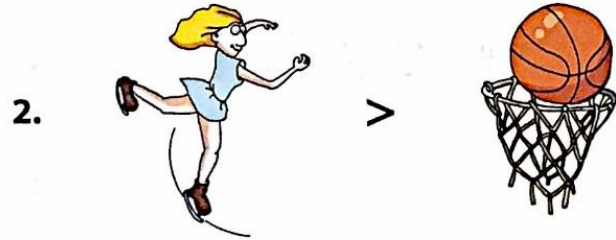
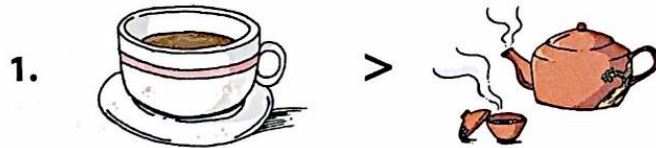
You are out on a blind date. Your date is telling you his/her preferences, and would like to know yours. Let's see how compatible you and your date are.

EXAMPLE: Your date



好吃 (hǎochī, good to eat; delicious)

我觉得美国菜比中国菜好吃。你呢？



作业

圣诞节快乐!

<https://youtu.be/KZnCIKrrvZw?t=48>