Mandarin 11月21号

(在高小音家)





№ 至朋,李友,快进来。



小音,祝你生日快乐! 这是送给你的生日礼物。



谢谢!(She opens the gift.)太好了! 我一直想买这本书。带这么 多东西,你们太客气了。



哥哥,李友,你们来了●。



啊。小红,你怎么样?



我很好。每天都在学英文。

LANGI 0你 here visit casu

114 Integrated Chinese • Level 1 Part 2 • Textbook



小红,你每天练习英文练习多 长时间^③?



三个半钟头⁶。还看两个钟头的 英文电视。



哎,你们两个是什么时候到 的[®]?



刚到。



白英爱没跟你们一起来吗?



她还^⑤没来?我以为^❸她已经来 了。

- ❷钟头 (zhōngtóu) is the colloquial equivalent of 小时 (xiǎoshí).
- 以为 (yǐwéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous. If someone has realized that she was mistaken in assuming someone else to be vegetarian, she could say to that person: 我以为你吃素 (Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ chī sù. I thought you were a vegetarian).
- About the formation of the adjective 聪明 (cōngming; clever): 聪 (cōng) literally means "able to hear well," and 明 (míng) means "able to see clearly," among other things. Therefore, 聪明 describes someone who is perceptive or bright.

3



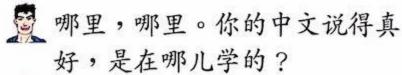
至 王朋,李友,来,我给你们介 绍一下,这是我表姐海伦,这 是她的儿子汤姆。



營 你好,海伦。



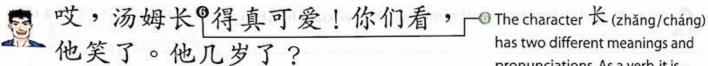
你好, 王朋。文中和小音都说 你又聪明⁶又用功⁶。





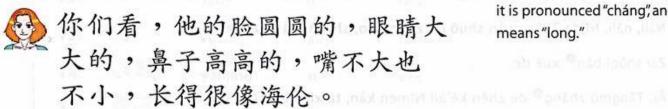
在暑期班·学的。

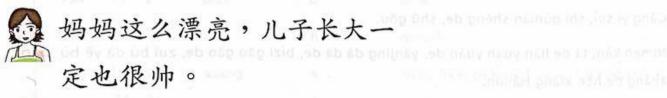
- 为你吃素 (Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ chī sù. I thought you were a vegetarian).
- About the formation of the adjective 聪明 (congming; clever): 聪 (cōng) literally means "able to hear well," and 明 (míng) means "able to see clearly," among other things. Therefore, 聪明 describes someone who is perceptive or bright.
- The Chinese words 班 (bān) and 课 (kè) denote two different concepts that are represented by the same word, "class," in English. While 课 (kè) refers to a course or a meeting time for the course, 班 (bān) is the term for the group of students who take a course together. Thus one says"我今天有电脑课" (Wŏ jīntiān yŏu diànnăo kè, l have a computer class today), but "我的电脑班有二 十个人"(Wǒ de diànnǎo bān yǒu èrshí ge rén, There are twenty people in my computer class).





刚一岁,是去年生的,属狗。







来,来,我们吃蛋糕吧。



等等白英爱吧。她最爱吃蛋糕。

has two different meanings and pronunciations. As a verb, it is pronounced "zhang", meaning "to grow." When used as an adjective, it is pronounced "chang", and means "long."

E. Where Did You Get That?

You love your friend's print of an Ansel Adams photograph. You want to find out where and when he or she bought it, how much he or she spent on it, and whether he or she bought it himself or herself. You will start by saying:

这张照片真好看…

Zhè zhāng zhàopiàn zhēn hǎokàn...

and then you will ask

(是)在哪儿买的?

(Shì) zài năr măi de?

(是) 什么时候买的?

(Shì) shénme shíhou măi de?

(是) 谁买的?

(Shì) shéi mǎi de?

(是)多少钱买的?

(Shì) duōshao qián măi de?

Now you are checking out other classmates' shoes, shirts, jeans, pens, cars, etc., and you want to know as much as possible about each of those things.

G. Travel Interview

Work with a partner to discuss where you have traveled. Take turns asking each other:

- 1. 你去过(a city or country)吗?
- 2. 你(是)什么时候去的?
- 3. 你(是) 跟谁一起去的?
- 4. 你(是)怎么去的?

represents:

1.		鼠	shŭ	rat	1948, 1960, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2008
2.		牛	niú	ox; cow	1949, 1961, 1973, 1985, 1997, 2009
3.	Common State of the State of th	虎	hŭ	tiger	1950, 1962, 1974, 1986, 1998, 2010
4.	(**)	兔	tù	rabbit; hare	1951, 1963, 1975, 1987, 1999, 2011
5.		龙	lóng	dragon	1952, 1964, 1976, 1988, 2000, 2012
6.		蛇	shé	snake; serpent	1953, 1965, 1977, 1989, 2001, 2013
7.	35	马	mă	horse	1954, 1966, 1978, 1990, 2002, 2014
8.		羊	yáng	sheep; goat; ram	1955, 1967, 1979, 1991, 2003, 2015
9.		猴	hóu	monkey	1956, 1968, 1980, 1992, 2004, 2016
10.		鸡	jī	rooster; chicken	1957, 1969, 1981, 1993, 2005, 2017
11.	F	狗	gŏu	dog	1958, 1970, 1982, 1994, 2006, 2018
12.		猪	zhū	pig; boar	1959, 1971, 1983, 1995, 2007, 2019

作业

- Read through all notes. You should now be able to read through the whole dialogue (pp 2-5) without too many challenges ...
- Watch the video 'Drawing feet on a snake'
- Use the settings (see the little 'cog' at the bottom of the video) to make sure you watch it without subtitles.
- If you get very stuck, switch on **Chinese subtitles**. Try not to use English subs:
- https://youtu.be/vtjlTpx2yJl?si=1xQzFF0laapMKcFU