

Mandarin
11月21号

(在高小音家)



王朋，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^①。



啊。小红，你怎么样？



我很好。每天都在学英文。

LANGU

① 你
here
visit
cast



小红，你每天练习英文练习多长时间^③？



三个半钟头^②。还看两个钟头的英文电视。



哎，你们两个是什么时候到的^④？



刚到。



白英爱没跟你们一起来吗？



她还^⑤没来？我以为^⑥她已经来了。

② 钟头 (zhōngtóu) is the colloquial equivalent of 小时 (xiǎoshí).

③ 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).

④ About the formation of the adjective 聪明 (cōngmíng; 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.

为你吃素 (Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ chī sù. I thought you were a vegetarian).



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。



你好，海伦。



你好，王朋。文中和小音都说你又聪明^④又用功^⑤。



哪里，哪里。你的中文说得真好，是在哪儿学的？



在暑期班^⑤学的。

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⑤ 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” (Wǒ jīntiān yǒu diànnǎo kè, I 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).



哎，汤姆长得真可爱！你们看，
他笑了。他几岁了？



刚一岁，是去年生的，属狗。



你们看，他的脸圆圆的，眼睛大
大的，鼻子高高的，嘴不大也
不小，长得很像海伦。



妈妈这么漂亮，儿子长大一
定也很帅。



来，来，来，我们吃蛋糕吧。



等等白英爱吧。她最爱吃蛋糕。

④ The character 长 (zhǎng/cháng) has two different meanings and pronunciations. As a verb, it is pronounced "zhǎng," meaning "to grow." When used as an adjective, it is pronounced "cháng," 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 nǎr mǎi de?

(是) 什么时候买的?

(Shì) shénme shíhou mǎi de?

(是) 谁买的?

(Shì) shéi mǎi de?

(是) 多少钱买的?

(Shì) duōshao qián mǎi 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	shǔ	rat	1948, 1960, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2008
2.		牛	niú	ox; cow	1949, 1961, 1973, 1985, 1997, 2009
3.		虎	hǔ	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.		马	mǎ	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.		狗	gǒu	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/vtjITpx2yJI?si=1xQzFF0laapMKcFU>