

Mandarin  
11月14号

# 作业

- Read through the next bit of the dialogue on page 6 below
- Read through the example sentences reviewing 是。。。的 (pages 8 – 11 below)

(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<sup>①</sup>。



啊。小红，你怎么样？



我很好。每天都在学英文。

LANGU

① 你

here

visit

cast

了。



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<sup>④</sup>又用功<sup>⑥</sup>。



哪里，哪里。你的中文说得真好，是在哪儿学的？



在暑期班<sup>⑤</sup>学的。

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.

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).



她还<sup>⑤</sup>没来？我以为<sup>③</sup>她已经来了。



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<sup>④</sup>又用功<sup>⑥</sup>。



哪里，哪里。你的中文说得真好，是在哪儿学的？



在暑期班<sup>⑤</sup>学的。

say to that person. 我  
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.

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哎，汤姆长得真可爱！你们看，他笑了。他几岁了？

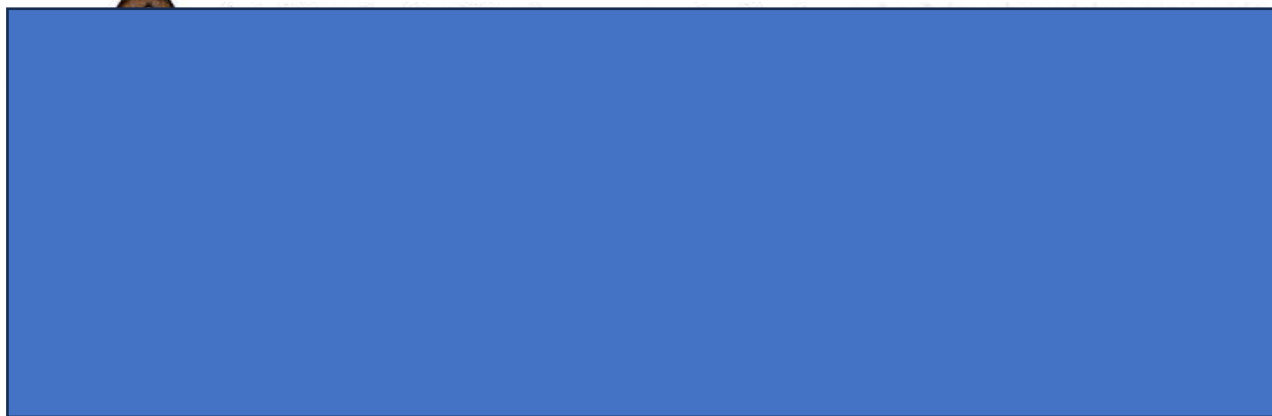


刚一岁，是去年生的，属狗。



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。

⑥ 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."



# VOCABULARY

- |     |    |          |         |   |
|-----|----|----------|---------|---|
| 11. | 狗  | gǒu      | n       | dog                                     |
| 12. | 脸  | liǎn     | n       | face                                    |
| 13. | 圆  | yuán     | adj     | round                                   |
| 14. | 眼睛 | yǎnjīng  | n       | eye                                     |
| 15. | 鼻子 | bízi     | n       | nose                                    |
| 16. | 嘴  | zuǐ      | n       | mouth                                   |
| 17. | 像  | xiàng    | v       | to be like; to look like; to take after |
| 18. | 长大 | zhǎng dà | vc      | to grow up                              |
| 19. | 一定 | yídìng   | adj/adv | certain(ly); definite(ly)               |
| 20. | 蛋糕 | dàngāo   | n       | cake                                    |
| 21. | 最  | zuì      | adv     | most, (of superlative degree) -est      |

## Proper Nouns

- |     |    |        |       |
|-----|----|--------|-------|
| 22. | 海伦 | Hǎilún | Helen |
| 23. | 汤姆 | Tāngmǔ | Tom   |



#### 4. Sentences with 是...的 (shì...de)

To describe or inquire about the time, the place, the manner, or the initiator of an action that we know already happened, we need to use the 是...的 (shì...de) structure. The use of 是 (shì), however, is optional.

① A: 你去过北京吗?

Nǐ qù guo Běijīng ma?  
(Have you been to Beijing?)

B: 我去过北京。

Wǒ qù guo Běijīng.  
(Yes, I've been to Beijing.)

Person A now becomes aware of Person B's action of 去北京 (qù Běijīng, went to Beijing), and wants to find out when, how, and with whom that action was performed:

A: 你是跟谁一起去的?

Nǐ shì gēn shéi yìqǐ qù de?  
(With whom did you go?)

B: 我是跟我表姐一起去的。

Wǒ shì gēn wǒ biāojiě yìqǐ qù de.  
(I went with my cousin.)

A: 你们是什么时候去的?

Nǐmen shì shénme shíhòu qù de?  
(When did you go?)



2 A: 你看过这张碟吗?

Nǐ kàn guo zhè zhāng dié ma?

(Have you watched this DVD?)

B: 看过。

Kàn guo.

(Yes, I have.)

A: 是什么时候看的?

Shì shénme shíhou kàn de?

(When did you watch it?)

[A already knows that the action 看 (kàn) was completed.]

B: 上个周末看的。

Shàng ge zhōumò kàn de.

(I watched it last weekend.)

[It was last weekend that I watched it.]

3 A: 你这条裤子真好看。是在哪儿买的?

Nǐ zhè tiáo kùzi zhēn hǎokàn. Shì zài nǎr mǎi de?

(These pants of yours look great. Where did you get them?)

[It's assumed that one generally buys pants (as opposed to making them at home, etc.), so the action 买 (mǎi) is already known.]

④ A: 你吃饭了吗？

Nǐ chī fàn le ma?

(Have you eaten yet?)

B: 吃了。

Chī le.

(Yes, I have.)

[The action 吃 (chī) is now known.]

A: 在哪儿吃的？

Zài nǎr chī de?

(Where did you eat?)

B: 在学生餐厅吃的。

Zài xuéshēng cāntīng chī de.

(In the student cafeteria.)

**5** A: 你学过电脑吗？

Nǐ xué guo diànnǎo ma?

(Have you ever studied computers?)

B: 学过。

Xué guo.

(Yes, I have.)

A: 是跟谁学的？

Shì gēn shéi xué de?

(With whom did you study?)

B: 是跟王老师学的。

Shì gēn Wáng lǎoshī xué de.

(With Teacher Wang.)