

Mandarin
11月28号

作业

- Read through the notes
- Focus on the grammar explanation and example sentences on pages 8, 9 and 10
- Prepare answers to the questions about the dialogue on page 11.
Try to use longer rather than shorter answers to give yourselves more practice

1. 你是在哪儿生的？
2. 你是哪一年生的？
3. 你属什么？

(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.

⑤ The Chinese words 班 (bān) and 课 (kè) denote two

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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



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。

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."

3. Time Duration

To indicate the duration of an action, the following structure is used:

Subject + Verb + (Object + Verb) + (了) + Duration of time

- ① 老高想在上海住一年。
Lǎo Gāo xiǎng zài Shànghǎi zhù yì nián.
(Old Gao wishes to live in Shanghai for a year.)
- ② 我每天在书店工作三个钟头。
Wǒ měitiān zài shūdiàn gōngzuò sān ge zhōngtóu.
(I work in a bookstore for three hours every day.)
- ③ 昨天下雪下了二十分钟。
Zuótiān xià xuě xià le èrshí fēnzhōng.
(It snowed for twenty minutes yesterday.)

4 你上暑期班上了多长时间？

Nǐ shàng shǔqī bān shàng le duō cháng shíjiān?
(How long were you in summer school?)

Sentences in this pattern must be in the affirmative. If the verb takes an object, the verb has to be repeated, as in (3) and (4). If the verb has an object, the following alternative pattern can be used to express the same idea.

Subject + Verb + (了) + Duration of time + (的) + Object

5 昨天下雨了二十分钟 (的) 雪。

Zuótiān xià le èrshí fēnzhōng (de) xuě.
(It snowed for twenty minutes yesterday.)

⑥ 我上了四个星期（的）暑期班。

Wǒ shàng le sì ge xīngqī (de) shǔqī bān.

(I was in summer school for four weeks.)

The phrase for the length of time must not be put before the verb:

(6a) *我四个星期上了暑期班。

*Wǒ sì ge xīngqī shàng le shǔqī bān.

L. Recap and Narrate

Working with a partner, recap the content of Dial

1. 王朋和李友给高小音生日礼物的时候，高小音说什么了？
2. 王红每天练习英文练习多长时间？
3. 白英爱来了吗？
4. 高小音的表姐叫什么名字？表姐的儿子叫什么名字？
5. 表姐是在哪儿学的中文？
6. 表姐的儿子几岁了？
7. 表姐的儿子长得什么样？
8. 高文中为什么要等白英爱吃蛋糕？