

Mandarin Chinese

2018年6月13日

Beginners Class

Homework.

- I forgot to go over last week's homework so there's still time to do it!
Then bring it next week and remind me if I forget!
- We started with some revision from last lesson:

(1) 他不在家。

(2) 他家没有人。

(3) 香港是一个港口。

(4) 他哥哥上大学二年级。

(5) 她有好多朋友。

(6) 那个人是我大姐。

(7) 这个人是谁？

(8) 他的朋友不多。

Say the dates in Chinese.

(1) Monday, December 15

(2) August 17, 2000

(3) November 17, 1997

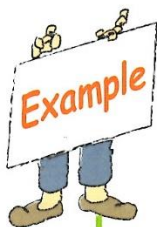
(4) Tuesday, February 12

(5) Wednesday, May 2, 2001

(6) October 1, 2001

(7) September 2, 2001

- Next we did the exercise on the following page – using prompts to talk about the people (mainly school children).
- Note the key character 上 (shang4)
- It's root meaning is 'on' or 'over'. We see this meaning in the name of the city: Shanghai. Shang here means 'on' and hai means 'sea'.
- But it can also be a verb which means 'to attend'.
- 我上中文课
- I attend a Chinese (language) class
- A student is a (or 'study-being') 学生
- I am a student. I study Chinese
- 我是学生。我学习中文。
- Elementary school is 小学
- Middle school is 中学
- University is 大学
- So a middle-school student would be: 中学学生
- As it's clumsy to repeat '学', this is written 中学生



shí suì xiǎo xué
十岁, 小学
liù nián jí
六年级



tā jīn nián shí suì
他今年十岁,
shàng xiǎo xué liù nián jí
上小学六年级。



1 shí yī suì
十一岁,
xiǎo xué liù nián jí
小学六年级



2 dà míng jiǔ suì
大明: 九岁,
xiǎo xué sì nián jí
小学四年级



3 èr shí yī suì dà xuéshēng
二十一岁, 大学生

xiǎo wén liù suì
小文: 六岁,
xiǎo xué èr nián jí
小学二年级



4 shí suì
十岁,
xiǎo xué wǔ nián jí
小学五年级



5 shí èr suì zhōng xuéshēng
十二岁, 中学生

The next topic we're going on to: Geography

- In preparation for the next topic, we revised the names of some countries. Most of them have been chosen because the sounds of the characters match the name of the country.
- We looked at two verbs. The first is the verb 'to go' 去
- The characters for the country 'France' 法国
- You see that the first character is made up of 'go' with the additional component of the water radical. On its own means 'method' or 'way'. That is probably because the most effective method of travel in ancient China was to GO by WATER.

Countries – vocab

英国

yīng guó



中国

zhōng guó



美国

měi guó



日本

rì běn



法国

fǎ guó



加拿大

jiā ná dà



To go:



作业

- Please learn the vocabulary for the countries above.
- Practise writing 'to go'
- Also, in the workbook, page 76 exercise 3