

Mandarin  
10月24号

Can you recall this vocab?

- 长
- 聪明
- 钟头
- 可爱
- 班
- 以为
- 我属龙
- 暑期

## 成语故事的生词

如果。。。的话。。。 (If ...)

一条蛇

在地上

画画儿

最快

谁第一个画完 (Whoever is the first to finish drawing)

# 打 (literally 'to hit') verbs

- **打开 (dǎkāi - to open/switch on)**

- 他打开了电视。 (Tā dǎkāi le diànshì.) – He turned on the TV.

- **打字 (dǎzì - to type)**

- 我在电脑上打字。 (Wǒ zài diàn nǎo shàng dǎzì.) – I am typing on the computer.

- **打电话 (dǎ diànhuà - to make a phone call)**

- 他正在打电话给朋友。 (Tā zhèngzài dǎ diànhuà gěi péngyǒu.) – He is calling a friend.

- **打球 (dǎqiú - to play ball)**

- 他每天打球两个小时。 (Tā měitiān dǎqiú liǎng gè xiǎoshí.) – He plays ball for two hours every day.

# 生词

- 练习
- 复习
- 预习
- 学习
- 习近平

(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



小红，你每天练习英文练习多长时间<sup>③</sup>？



三个半钟头<sup>②</sup>。还看两个钟头的英文电视。



哎，你们两个是什么时候到的<sup>④</sup>？



刚到。



白英爱没跟你们一起来吗？



她还<sup>⑤</sup>没来？我以为<sup>⑥</sup>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 different concepts that are<sup>7</sup> represented by the same word



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>⑤</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。

vegetarian).

④ 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.

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).



# 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





# 作业

- Read through and 复习 all the old vocab especially on pages 2,3 and 5 above
- Then 预习 the vocab on pages 9 and 10 before reading the rest of the dialogue on page 8