

Mandarin
9月09号

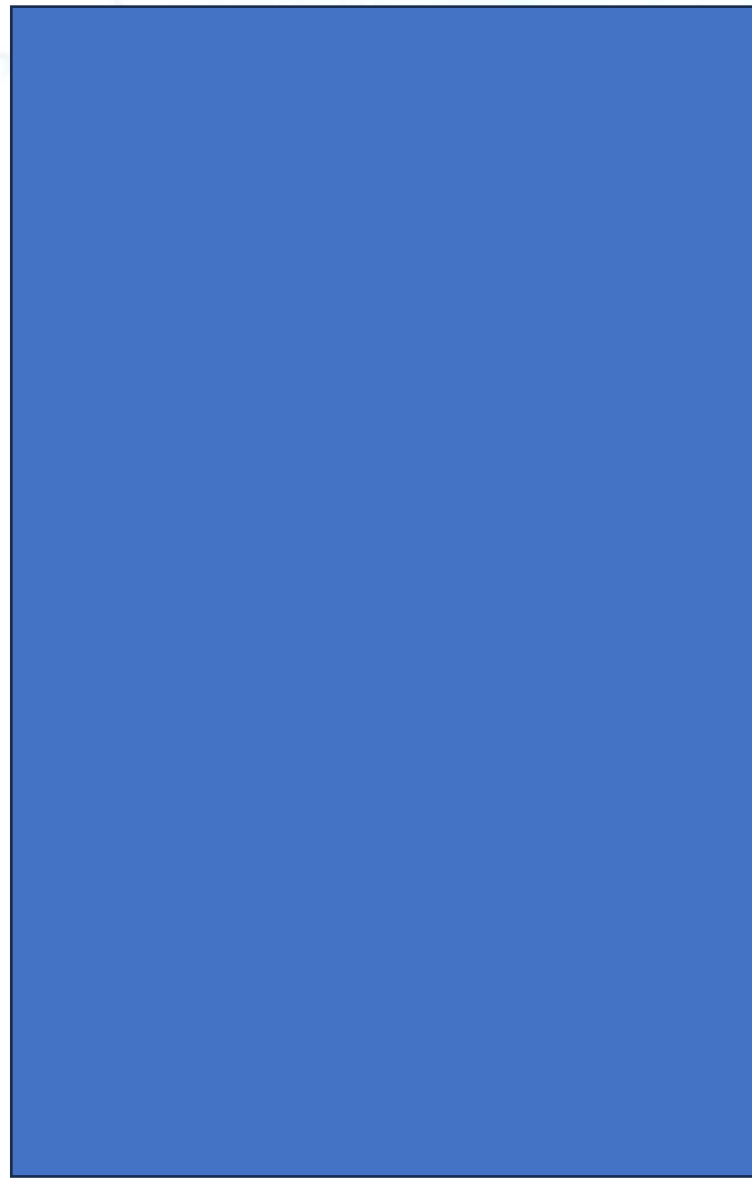
想 xiǎng3 – to think/would like

相机 xiǎng4 jī = camera (image machine)

作业

- Re-read the dialogue on page 4
- Revise the notes on pages 5 – 7 about using ‘的’ to modify verbs
- Translate the phrases on page 8 and learn them

李友告诉王朋今天是高小音的生日，晚上在小音家开生日舞会。除了小音的男朋友、表姐以外，小音的中学同学和白英爱也会去。她问王朋能不能去，王朋说他能去。他要带饮料和花，李友买了一本书送给他，小音还要带一些苹果、梨和西瓜。因为李家很远，水果很重，所以王朋要开车接李友一起去。李友说她六点半在楼下等王朋。



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的 (de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

- ① 吃的东西
chī de dōngxi
(things to eat)
- ② 穿的衣服
chuān de yīfu
(clothes to wear, or clothes being worn)
- ③ 新买的饭卡
xīn mǎi de fànkǎ
(newly-bought meal cards)
- ④ 昨天来的同学
zuótiān lái de tóngxué
(the classmate{s} who came yesterday)
- ⑤ 以前认识的朋友
yǐqián rènshi de péngyou
(the friend{s} one got acquainted with in the past)
- ⑥ 我妈妈做的豆腐
wǒ māma zuò de dòufu
(the tofu dish that my mother makes/made)

7

老师给我们的功课

lǎoshī gěi wǒmen de gōngkè

(the homework the teacher assigned us)

8

朋友送的苹果

péngyou sòng de píngguǒ

(the apples given by a friend)

9

请你跳舞的那个人

qǐng nǐ tiào wǔ de nà gè rén

(that person who asked you to dance)

10

我妹妹爱的那个很帅的男人

wǒ mèimei ài de nà gè hěn shuài de nánren

(that very handsome man that my sister loves)

1. 他写了一个字
那个字很漂亮
2. 她买了一件衬衫
那件衬衫是红的
3. 我哥哥给了我一枝笔
那枝笔是黑的
4. 妹妹带了一些水果
那些水果很贵
5. 表姐卖了一些花
那些花很漂亮

1. Tā xiě le yí ge zì
nà ge zì hěn piàoliang
2. Tā mǎi le yí jiàn chènshān
nà jiàn chènshān shì hóng de
3. Wǒ gēge gěi le wǒ yì zhī bǐ
nà zhī bǐ shì hēi de
4. Mèimei dài le yì xiē shuǐguǒ
nà xiē shuǐguǒ hěn guì
5. Biǎojiě mài le yì xiē huā
nà xiē huā hěn piàoliang

Translate these phrases and learn them

词汇	翻译
我送给你	
一个礼物	
你喜欢什么饮料?	
我把一朵花送给你	
水果很重	
我住的地方	
我离相机很近	
他开车来接我	
他们在楼下等我们	