

4月17日

Online lesson

生词

- 你去中国的时候看了家人吗?
- 而且 = and, and also, furthermore

- 结婚 – jiéhūn - to get married
- 离婚 – líhūn – to get divorces

The 的时候 structure:

1. 我吃饭的时候，喜欢听音乐。(Wǒ chīfàn de shíhòu, xǐhuān tīng yīnyuè.) - I like to listen to music when I eat.
2. 我上学的时候，常常坐公交车。(Wǒ shàngxué de shíhòu, chángcháng zuò gōngjiāochē.) - I often take the bus when I go to school.
3. 我看电影的时候，喜欢吃苹果。(Wǒ kàn diànyǐng de shíhòu, xǐhuān chī píngguǒ.) - I like to eat apples when I watch movies.
4. 妈妈做饭的时候，我帮她洗菜。(Māmā zuòfàn de shíhòu, wǒ bāng tā xǐ cài.) - I help my mum wash vegetables when she cooks.

Mr. Fei:

费先生

Owen Fields, Gao Xiaoyin's high school classmate.

Gao Wenzhong:

高文中

Winston Gore, an English student. His parents work in the United States. He says he enjoys singing and dancing. He is also a big fan of Chinese cooking. He has a secret crush on Bai Ying'ai.

Gao Xiaoyin:

高小音

Jenny Gore, Winston's older sister. She has already graduated from college, and is now a school librarian.

Wang Peng:

王朋

A Chinese freshman from Beijing. He has quickly adapted to American college life and likes to play and watch sports.

Helen:

海伦

Gao Wenzhong's cousin. She has a one-year-old son, Tom.

Li You:

李友

Amy Lee, an American student from New York State. She and Wang Peng meet each other on the first day of classes and soon become good friends.



Front Row:

Bai Ying'ai:

白英爱

Baek Yeung Ae, a friendly outgoing Korean student from Seoul. She finds Wang Peng very "cool" and very "cute".

Wang Hong:

王红

Wang Peng's younger sister. She is preparing to attend college in America.

Wang Peng's parents:

王朋的父母

From Beijing, in their late forties.

Chang laoshi:

常老师

(Chang Xiaoliang): Originally from China, in her forties. Chang Laoshi has been teaching Chinese in the United States for ten years.

A. This is how a retailer touts his merchandise:

我们的东西不但好，而且便宜。

Other selling points:

多、新、好看、好用；男人喜欢、女人喜欢；大人喜欢、小孩喜欢

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

However, his customers think otherwise:

他们的东西不但不好，而且不便宜。

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

2. _____
3. _____

However, his customers think otherwise:

他们的东西不但不好，而且不便宜。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____




C. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

现在已经是一月了，可是不但不下雪，而且很暖和。大家都很高兴，可是小美不太高兴。她问李友：“一月的天气怎么跟十月一样啊？什么时候才会冷啊？”



Questions (Multiple Choice)

- () 1. The season described in the story is _____.
- a. spring
 - b. summer
 - c. autumn
 - d. winter
- () 2. Which of the following best describes the current weather conditions?
- a. seasonably cold
 - b. unseasonably warm
 - c. seasonably rainy
 - d. unseasonably snowy
- 



VOCABULARY

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|---|
| 1. 天气 | tiānqì | n | weather |
| 2. 比 | bǐ | prep/v | (comparison marker); to compare
[See Grammar 1.] |
| 3. 下雪 | xià xuě | vo | to snow |
| 4. 约 | yuē | v | to make an appointment |
| 5. 公园 | gōngyuán | n | park |
| 6. 滑冰 | huá bīng | vo | to ice skate |
| 7. 会 | huì | mv | will [See Grammar 3.] |
| 8. 刚才 | gāngcái | t | just now; a moment ago |
| 9. 网上 | wǎng shang | | on the internet |
| 10. 预报 | yùbào | v | to forecast |

VOCABULARY

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 11. 更 | gèng | adv | even more |
| 12. 不但...，而且... | búdàn..., érqiě... | conj | not only..., but also... |
| 13. 暖和 | nuǎnhuo | adj | warm |
| 14. 冷 | lěng | adj | cold |
| 15. 办 | bàn | v | to handle; to do |
| 16. 碟 | dié | n | disc; small plate, dish, saucer |

1. Comparative Sentences with 比 (bǐ) (I)

Specific comparison of two entities is usually expressed with the basic pattern

A + 比 (bǐ) + B + Adj

① 李友比她大姐高。



② 今天比昨天冷。



③ 第十课的语法比第九课的语法容易。



There are two ways in which the basic comparative construction may be further modified: a) by adding a modifying expression after the adjective:

A + 比 (bǐ) + B + Adj + 一点儿/得多/多了 (yì diǎnr/de duō/duō le)

④ 今天比昨天冷一点。



(4a) *今天比昨天**一点儿**冷。



⑤ 明天会比今天冷得多。



作业

Read through all notes

Study the examples on page 3 above which show you how to use 'when' sentences – ('when' here meaning 'at the time' and NOT the question word 什么时候)

Read the start of the story on page 7 above and answer the two questions on page 8.

Re-read the grammar explanation on page 11 above so that you recall how to say that something is **much** bigger/smaller/older/newer etc Or **a bit** bigger/smaller/older/newer etc