

3月13日

Online lesson

Back Row:

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.

(Gao Xiaoyin is looking out the window.)



今天天气比^①昨天好，不下雪了^②。



我约了朋友明天去公园滑冰，不知道天气会^③怎么样？



我刚才看了网上的天气预报，明天天气比今天更好。不但不会下雪，而且^①会暖和一点儿^④。



是吗？太好了！

LANGUAGE NOTES

① In a sentence with the 不但 (búdàn)···, 而且 (érqiě)··· (not only..., but also...) structure, the conjunction 而且 (érqiě) in the second clause is generally required, while the conjunction 不但 (búdàn) in the first clause is optional.



你约了谁去滑冰？



白英爱。



你约了白英爱？可是她今天早上坐飞机去纽约了。



真的啊？那我明天怎么办？



你还是在家看碟^②吧！

② 碟 (dié) means a small plate or something that resembles a small plate. It is now often used to refer to DVDs. The phrase 看碟 (kàn dié) thus means to watch a movie or TV series on DVD.



Jīntiān tiānqì bǐ^① zuótiān hǎo, bú xià xuě le^②.



Wǒ yuē le péngyou míngtiān qù gōngyuán huá bīng, bù zhīdào tiānqì huì^③ zěnmeyàng?



Wǒ gāngcái kàn le wǎng shang de tiānqì yùbào, míngtiān tiānqì bǐ jīntiān gèng hǎo.

Búdàn bú huì xià xuě, érqǐě^④ huì nuǎnhuo yì diǎnr^④.





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。

[Redacted]

② 今天比昨天冷。

[Redacted]

③ 第十课的语法比第九课的语法容易。

[Redacted]

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。

Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng yì diǎn.

[Redacted]

(4a) 今天比昨天冷一点儿。

*Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng yì diǎnr.

[Redacted]

⑤ 明天会比今天冷得多。

Míngtiān huì bǐ jīntiān lěng de duō.

[Redacted]

⑥ 纽约比这儿冷多了/冷得多。



Note that the modifying expression must be placed after the adjective, not before it.

(6a) *纽约比这儿很冷。

*Niūyuē bǐ zhèr hěn lěng.

“Much colder” is 冷多了 (lěng duō le) or 冷得多 (lěng de duō), not 很冷 (hěn lěng, very cold).

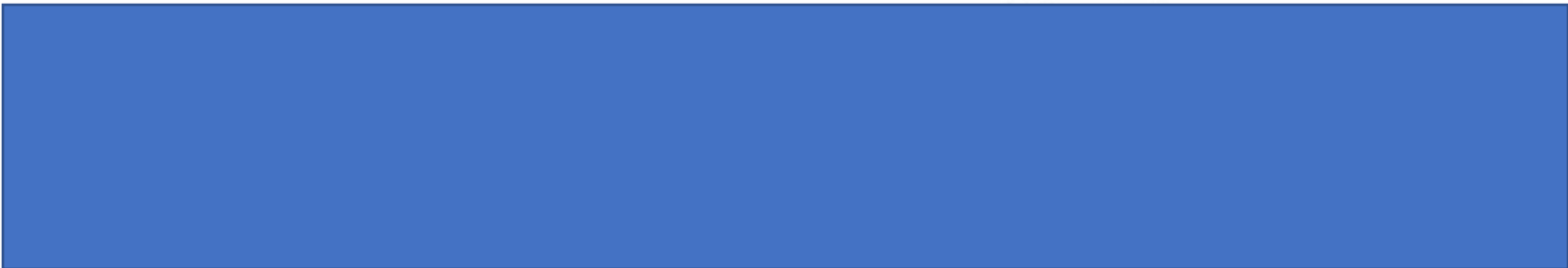
b) by adding the adverb 更 (gèng) or the adverb 还 (hái) in front of the adjective:

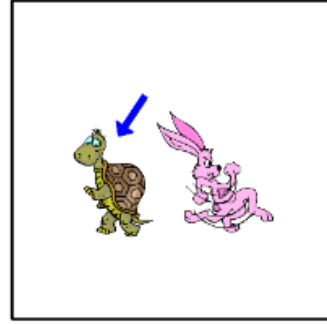
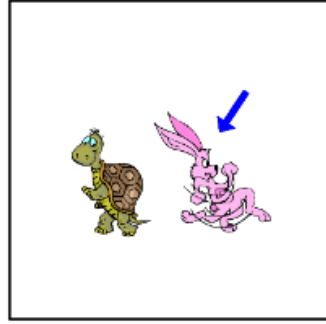
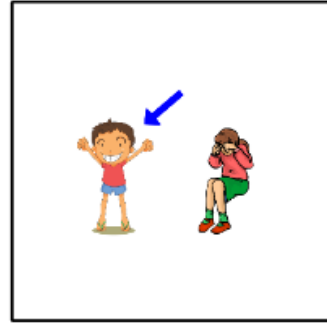
A + 比 (bǐ) + B + 更/还 (gèng/hái) + Adj

⑦ 昨天冷，今天比昨天更冷/今天比昨天还冷。

Zuótiān lěng, jīntiān bǐ zuótiān gèng lěng/jīntiān bǐ zuótiān hái lěng.

(Yesterday was cold. Today is even colder than yesterday.)





作业

Read through all notes – focusing on the grammar recap of using 比 in comparisons.

Look at the pictures on page 10 above – consider how would you talk about them in Chinese.

Read and re-read the second part of the dialogue on page 5 above, so that you can read it aloud confidently