

# Pre Int Mandarin

5月07日



小白，下课了？上哪儿去<sup>①</sup>？



您好，常老师。我想去学校的电脑中心，不知道怎么走，听说就在运动场旁边<sup>①</sup>。



电脑中心没有<sup>②</sup>运动场那么<sup>③</sup>远。你知道学校图书馆在哪里<sup>②</sup>吗？



知道，离王朋的宿舍不远。



电脑中心离图书馆很近，就在图书馆和学生活动中心中间。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 上哪儿去 (shàng nǎr qu) is a more casual way of asking 去哪儿 (qù nǎr).
- ② Here 哪里 (nǎli) is a question word meaning "where." It is interchangeable with 哪儿 (nǎr). People in northern China, especially in Beijing, speak with an "儿 (ér) ending" quite often. For example, some people say 明儿 (míngér) for "tomorrow" instead of 明天 (míngtiān), and 这儿 (zhèr) for "here" instead of 这里 (zhèli).

Verb + 得 + adjective = tells you HOW and action was performed. The 得 MUST come straight after the verb. To make that happen, you sometimes have to play around with the sentence a bit. Here are examples of how that can be done:

1. 我睡得不好 (I have got rid of the pesky noun 觉 from the verb 睡觉)
2. 你开车开得很快 (I have repeated the verb 开 because 车 was in the way)
3. 我中文说得不好 (I have put 中文 right up front, straight after the subject (我) just to get it out of the way)
4. 她说得很慢 (I haven't stated what it is that she speaks because, in the context of this conversation, we both know I'm referring to 英文)

# Comparing

比 is the main character you need to make comparisons:

中国比英国大 (NOTE: not 很大 – in comparisons, don't use 很)

To say that something **isn't as long as** (isn't as **tall** as, **small** as, **old** as, **expensive** as etc) use 没有。。。 and optionally 那么 + adjective

EG

英国没有中国那么大

Britain isn't as big as China

你的中文没有我的中文那么好

Your Chinese isn't as good as my Chinese

# 翻译

- 我弟弟没有我高
- 北京没有上海热
- 他姐姐没有他妹妹那么喜欢买东西
- 这本书没有那本有意思
- 这件衣服没有那件那么漂亮
- 他们没有我们累
- 现在的工作比以前的工作忙吗？

Try to make different comparisons. Use both  
比and 没有

- Beijing / London
- 中国 / 法国
- Hadrian's Wall / 长城

我的房子, 长城

德国 / 日本

冬天的天气 / 夏天的天气

The Budget / Game of Thrones

Use:

Big, small, far, long, hot, cold, interesting  
等等

# 翻译

- My house is not far from the station
- Is the university far from here?
- It isn't far. It's relatively near.
- The restaurant is between the park and the university

# 作业

- Read the notes and examples on how to use 得 (page 3 above)
- Read the notes about comparing and then translate from Chinese to English (pages 4, 5 and 6)
- Translate from English to Chinese (page 8)





## VOCABULARY

- |     |    |           |      |                         |
|-----|----|-----------|------|-------------------------|
| 1.  | 上  | shàng     | v    | to go [colloq.]         |
| 2.  | 中心 | zhōngxīn  | n    | center                  |
| 3.  | 听说 | tīngshuō  | v    | to be told; to hear of  |
| 4.  | 运动 | yùndòng   | n    | sports                  |
| 5.  | 场  | chǎng     | n    | field                   |
| 6.  | 旁边 | pángbiān  | n    | side [See Grammar 1.]   |
| 7.  | 远  | yuǎn      | adj  | far                     |
| 8.  | 离  | lí        | prep | away from               |
| 9.  | 近  | jìn       | adj  | near                    |
| 10. | 活动 | huódòng   | n    | activity                |
| 11. | 中间 | zhōngjiān | n    | middle                  |
| 12. | 书店 | shūdiàn   | n    | bookstore               |
| 13. | 地方 | dìfang    | n    | place                   |
| 14. | 里边 | lǐbian    | n    | inside [See Grammar 1.] |