

Mandarin
5月25号

Write one word for each radical.

1. 广 _____

2. 车 _____

3. 艹 _____

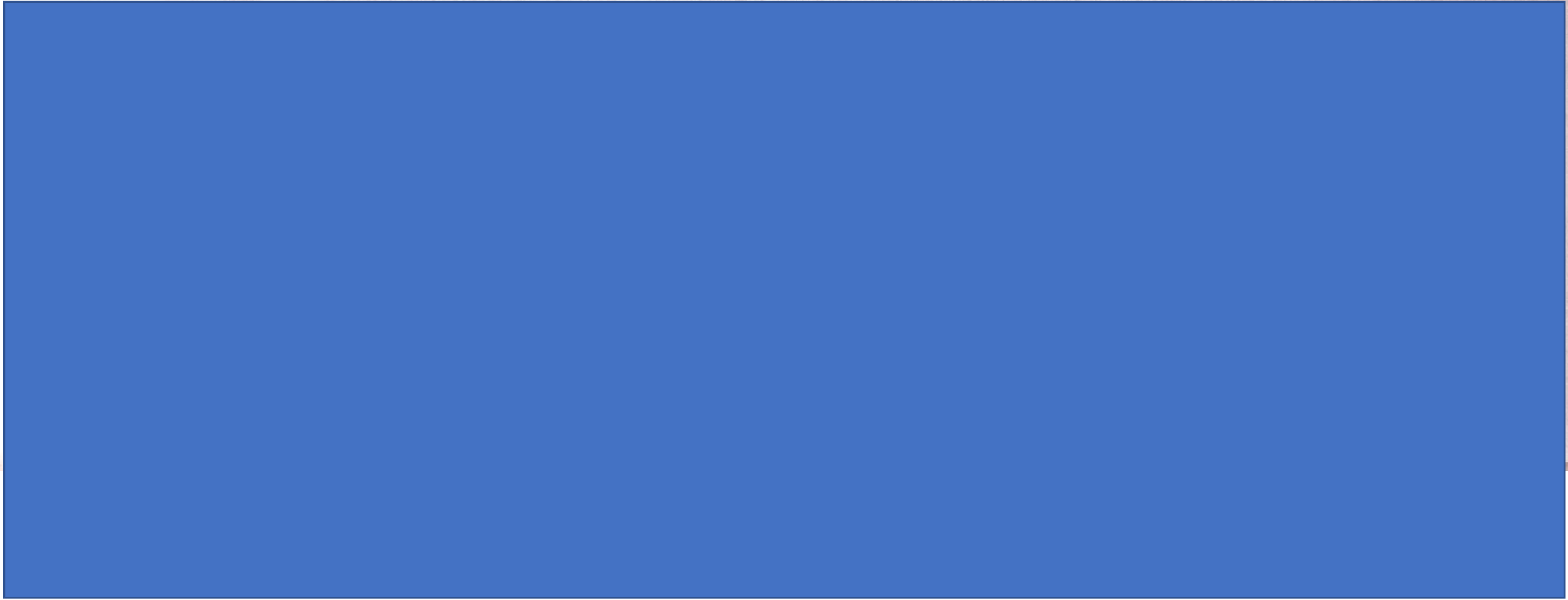
4. 讠 _____

5. 米 _____

6. 厂 _____

7. 口 _____

8. 亻 _____



The sentence patterns we practised

5. **Nǐ àirén, háizi** **dōu hǎo ma?**

Nǐ bàba, māma

Kē Léi'ēn, Wáng Jīngshēng

Zhào Guócái, Wáng Jīngshēng

Tāmen

Háizi

Nǐ àirén, háizi

8. **Tāmen yě dōu**

hěn máng.

qù.

huí sùshè.

hái xíng.

yǒu yìdiǎnr shì.

qù bàn yìdiǎnr shì.

hěn hǎo.

hěn hǎo.

They also are all very busy.

They also are all going.

They also are all going back to the dormitory.

They also are all alright.

They also all have something to do.

They also are all going to take care of something.

They also are all very well.

3. Comment that, in each case, you have one more student in your class than the speaker does.

Wǒmen bānshang yǒu jiǔge tóngxué.

“Our class has nine classmates.”

Wǒmen bānshang yǒu liǎngge tóngxué.

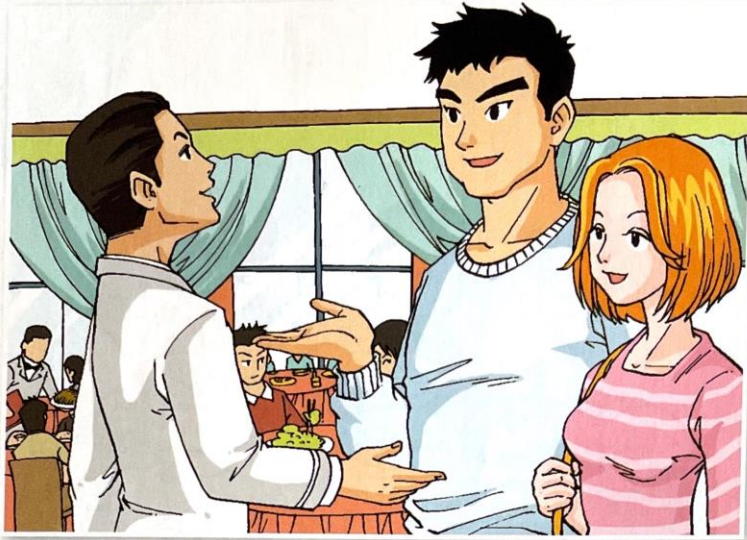
“Our class has two classmates.”

Wǒmen bānshang yǒu shíge tóngxué.

“Our class has ten classmates.”

Wǒmen bānshang yǒu sān'ge tóngxué.

“Our class has three classmates.”



(在饭馆儿)



请进，请进。



人怎么这么多^①？好像一个位子都^①没有了。



服务员^②，请问，还有没有位子？



有，有，有。那张桌子没有人。

* * *



两位想吃点儿什么？



王朋，你点菜吧。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① In Beijing, 这么 (zhème) is commonly pronounced as zème.

② In a restaurant, one may address a staff member, either male or female, as 服务员 (fúwùyuán, waiter). In Beijing, however, some customers would address a young waiter as 小伙子 (xiǎohuǒzi, young man) and a young waitress as 小妹 (xiǎomèi, lit., little sister), while some older or middle-aged people would call a young waitress 姑娘 (gūniang, girl; miss). In Taiwan, it is proper to address a waiter as 先生 (xiānsheng) and a waitress as 小姐 (xiǎojiě).



我们的家常豆腐没有肉。



还要两碗酸辣汤^③，请别放味精，少^②放点儿盐。有小白菜吗？



对不起，小白菜刚^③卖完^④。



那就不要青菜了。



那喝点儿^④什么呢？



我要一杯冰茶。李友，你喝什么？



我很渴，请给我一杯可乐，多放点儿冰。



好，两盘饺子，一盘家常豆腐，两碗酸辣汤，一杯冰茶，一杯可乐，多放冰。还要别的吗？



不要别的了，这些够^⑤了。

服务员，我们都饿了，请上菜快一点儿。



没问题，菜很快就能做好^⑤。

④ 点儿 (diǎnr) here is the abbreviated form of 一点儿 (yì diǎnr). When used to modify nouns, (一) 点儿 (yì diǎnr) can soften the tone and therefore make the sentence more polite.

⑤ As an adjective, 够 (gòu) functions only as a predicate, and never as an attributive before nouns. Thus one says 我的钱不够 (wǒ de qián bú gòu, my money is not enough), but never *我没有够钱 (*wǒ méi yǒu gòu qián).



VOCABULARY

1. 饭馆(儿) fànguǎn(r) n restaurant
2. 好像 hǎoxiàng v to seem; to be like
3. 位子 wèizi n seat
4. 服务员 fúwùyuán n waiter; attendant
- 服务 fúwù v to serve; to provide service
5. 桌子 zhuōzi n table
6. 点菜 diǎn cài vo to order food
7. 盘 pán n plate; dish
8. 饺子 jiǎozi n dumplings (with vegetable and/or meat filling)
9. 素 sù adj vegetarian; made from vegetables
10. 家常 jiācháng n home-style
11. 豆腐 dòufu n tofu; bean curd
12. 放 fàng v to put; to place
13. 肉 ròu n meat
14. 碗 wǎn n bowl
15. 酸辣汤 suānlàtāng n hot and sour soup
- 酸 suān adj sour
- 辣 là adj spicy; hot
- 汤 tāng n soup
16. 味精 wèijīng n monosodium glutamate (MSG)
17. 盐 yán n salt
18. 白菜 báicài n bok choy

VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----------|-----|---|
| 19. | 刚 | gāng | adv | just [See Grammar 3.] |
| 20. | 卖完 | mài wán | vc | to be sold out [See Grammar 4.] |
| | 完 | wán | c | finished |
| 21. | 青菜 | qīngcài | n | green/leafy vegetable |
| 22. | 冰茶 | bīngchá | n | iced tea |
| | 冰 | bīng | n | ice |
| 23. | 渴 | kě | adj | thirsty |
| 24. | 些 | xiē | m | (measure word for an indefinite amount); some |
| 25. | 够 | gòu | adj | enough |
| 26. | 饿 | è | adj | hungry |
| 27. | 上菜 | shàng cài | vo | to serve food |



这么多青菜!
Zhème duō qīngcài!

50 characters considered useful for a student of Mandarin to learn to write, based on a combination of ease of writing and high frequency of use:

- 1.人 (rén) - person
- 2.是 (shì) - to be
- 3.的 (de) - possessive particle
- 4.有 (yǒu) - to have
- 5.我 (wǒ) - I, me
- 6.在 (zài) - at, in, on
- 7.一 (yī) - one
- 8.他 (tā) - he, him
- 9.这 (zhè) - this
- 10.不 (bù) - not
- 11.了 (le) - particle indicating completed action
- 12.个 (gè) - measure word for general use
- 13.也 (yě) - also, too
- 14.很 (hěn) - very
- 15.都 (dōu) - all, both
- 16.大 (dà) - big
- 17.在 (zài) - at, in, on
- 18.和 (hé) - and
- 19.可以 (kěyǐ) - can, may
- 20.就 (jiù) - just, then
- 21.你 (nǐ) - you
- 22.好 (hǎo) - good, well
- 23.想 (xiǎng) - to think, to want
- 24.要 (yào) - to want, to need
- 25.来 (lái) - to come
- 26.能 (néng) - can, to be able to
- 27.去 (qù) - to go
- 28.为 (wèi) - for, to

- 29.去 (qù) - to go
- 30.为 (wèi) - for, to
- 31.和 (hé) - and
- 32.但 (dàn) - but
- 33.这里 (zhèlǐ) - here
- 34.学 (xué) - to study, to learn
- 35.那 (nà) - that
- 36.谢谢 (xièxiè) - thank you
- 37.啊 (a) - exclamatory particle
- 38.吧 (ba) - particle indicating suggestion
- 39.哪里 (nǎlǐ) - where
- 40.时间 (shíjiān) - time

- 41.工作 (gōngzuò) - work, job
- 42.地方 (dìfāng) - place, location
- 43.同学 (tóngxué) - classmate
- 44.学校 (xuéxiào) - school
- 45.朋友 (péngyǒu) - friend
- 46.周末 (zhōumò) - weekend
- 47.开始 (kāishǐ) - to start, to begin
- 48.觉得 (juéde) - to feel, to think
- 49.知道 (zhīdào) - to know
- 50.给 (gěi) - to give
- 51.会 (huì) - can, to know how to
- 52.上 (shàng) - above, on top

Characters	Pinyin	Translation
他是我的朋友。	Tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu.	He is my friend.
我有一个大家庭。	Wǒ yǒu yīgè dà jiātíng.	I have a big family.
这是我的学校。	Zhè shì wǒ de xuéxiào.	This is my school.
你可以来我家吃饭。	Nǐ kěyǐ lái wǒ jiā chīfàn.	You can come to my house for a meal.
我很喜欢学习。	Wǒ hěn xǐhuān xuéxí.	I really like studying.
他不会说中文。	Tā bù huì shuō Zhōngwén.	He doesn't know how to speak Chinese.
今天的天气很好。	Jīntiān de tiānqì hěn hǎo.	The weather today is very good.
这个地方很漂亮。	Zhège dìfāng hěn piàoliang.	This place is beautiful.
你想去哪里旅行？	Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ lǚxíng?	Where do you want to travel?
我喜欢吃水果。	Wǒ xǐhuān chī shuǐguǒ.	I like eating fruits.

作业

Read and review notes

Practise your writing, using the character list and suggested sentences (page 10 above). Cover up the characters and try to reproduce the pinyin – then check.

Using the restaurant dialogue (pages 4 and 5) try to answer the question on page 13 below

六月八号见

A. Picky Shopper

Your boyfriend/girlfriend is hard to please. You take him/her shopping. As it turns out, he/she doesn't like any of the items in the shopping center. Tell your friends what happened.

EXAMPLE:



→ 那儿的衬衫他/她一件都不喜欢，一件都没买。 Nàr de chènshān tā yí jiàn dōu bù xǐhuan, yí jiàn dōu méi mǎi.

1.



2.



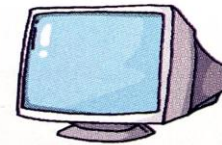
3.



4.



5.



E. Recap and Narrate

Working with a partner, recap the content of Dialogue I:

1. 王朋和李友到饭馆儿的时候，那儿的人多吗？
1. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu dào fànguǎnr de shíhou, nàr de rén duō ma?
2. 李友让王朋点菜，他点了些什么？
2. Lǐ Yǒu ràng Wáng Péng diǎn cài, tā diǎn le xiē shénme?
3. 李友点了些什么？
3. Lǐ Yǒu diǎn le xiē shénme?
4. 服务员说他们的家常豆腐有肉吗？
4. Fúwùyuán shuō tāmen de jiācháng dòufu yǒu ròu ma?