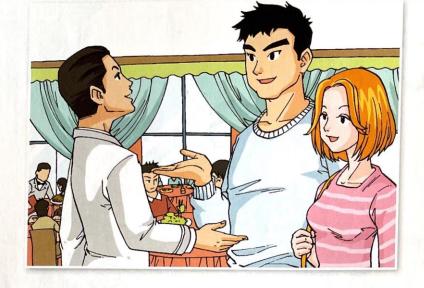
Mandarin 6月15号 WITE OHE WOLD TO COOL TOUGHT

Speaking practice

怎么说?

Please come in. Please sit down.
Have some more water
Have some more alcohol
Have some more coffee
Have more to eat
Did you sleep well?
I slept well /I didn't sleep well
No thanks. I'm full.



(在饭馆儿)





● 景请进,请进。

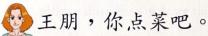


服务员②,请问,还有没有位

夏 有,有,有。那张桌子没有 人。



> 两位想吃点儿什么?



LANGUAGE NOTES

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

夏好。先给我们两盘饺子,要素的。

№ 除了饺子以外,还要什么?

夏李友,你说呢?

2 我们的家常豆腐没有肉。

及对不起,小白菜刚³卖完[⊕]。

₹ 那就不要青菜了。

■ 那喝点儿 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。

以好,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?

浸 没问题,菜很快就能做好^⑤。

- Nouns for containers or vessels such as 碗 (wǎn, bowl), 杯 (bēi, cup/glass), and 盘 (pán, plate/dish) can serve as measure words, e.g., 一碗饭 (yì wǎn fàn, a bowl of rice), 一杯水 (yì bēi shuǐ, a glass of water), and 一盘饺子 (yì pán jiǎozi, a plate of dumplings).
- 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.
- 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).

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?
- 2.李友让王朋点菜, 他点了些什么?
- 3.李友点了些什么?
- 4.服务员说他们的 家常豆腐有肉吗?
- 5.李友点酸辣汤的时候, 跟服务员说了什么?
- 6.王朋和李友点 青菜了吗?
- 7.王朋和李友要喝什么?
- 8.李友为什么要服务员 上菜快一点儿?

- 1. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu dào fànguănr de shíhou, nàr de rén duō ma?
- 2. Lǐ Yǒu ràng Wáng Péng diǎn cài, tā diǎn le xiē shénme?
- 3. Lǐ Yǒu diǎn le xiē shénme?
- 4. Fúwùyuán shuō tāmen de jiācháng dòufu yǒu ròu ma?
- 5. Lǐ Yǒu diăn suānlàtāng de shíhou, gēn fúwùyuán shuō le shénme?
- 6. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu diǎn qīngcài le ma?
- 7. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu yào hē shénme?
- 8. Lǐ Yǒu wèishénme yào fúwùyuán shàng cài kuài yì diănr?

Hangzhou District Invests in Students' Naps 杭州5万多个学生中午"躺睡"

在中国杭州,那里的政府给47个中学和小学买了很多帐篷。

5月1日后,这些学校里的学生在中午休息的时候,他们都能躺在帐篷里睡觉了。

现在,这五万多个学生都很高兴,他们的爸爸妈妈也很高兴。

躺 - tǎng - to recline / to lie down

那里 - nàli - there / that place

政府 - zhèngfǔ - government

中学 - zhōngxué - middle school

小学 - xiǎoxué - elementary school / primary school

帐篷 - zhàngpeng - tent



作业

- Read all notes
- Can you recall all the radicals on page 2 above
- Could you say in Chinese the language on page 3 above
- Prepare answers to the last two questions on page 6 above
- Re-read and listen to the 'tents for schools' article (I'll email the tapescript to you)
- Keep practising the odd sentence or two from the suggested sentences on page 9 below.

Characters	Pinyin	Translation
他是我的朋友。	Tā shì wŏ de péngyŏu.	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 wŏ de xuéxiào.	This is my school.
你可以来我家吃饭。	Nǐ kěyǐ lái wŏ jiā chīfàn.	You can come to my house for a meal.
我很喜欢学习。	Wŏ hĕn 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 xiăng qù nălĭ lǚxíng?	Where do you want to travel?
我喜欢吃水果。	Wŏ xĭhuān chī shuĭguŏ.	I like eating fruits.