

Mandarin
11月07号

生词

• 练习

• 复习

• 预习

• 学习

• 习近平

生词

- 暑期, 寒期
- 暑假, 寒假
- 总统
- 参加 – to participate in
- 参观 – to visit

(在高小音家)



王朋，李友，快进来。



小音，祝你生日快乐！
这是送给你的生日礼物。



谢谢！(She opens the gift.) 太好了！
我一直想买这本书。带这么多东西，你们太客气了。



哥哥，李友，你们来了^①。



啊。小红，你怎么样？



我很好。每天都在学英文。

LANGU

① 你

here

visit

cast



小红，你每天练习英文练习多长时间^③？



三个半钟头^②。还看两个钟头的英文电视。



哎，你们两个是什么时候到的^④？



刚到。



白英爱没跟你们一起来吗？



她还^⑤没来？我以为^⑥她已经来了。

② 钟头 (zhōngtóu) is the colloquial equivalent of 小时 (xiǎoshí).

③ 以为 (yǐwéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous. If someone has realized that she was mistaken in assuming someone else to be vegetarian, she could say to that person: 我以为你吃素 (Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ chī sù. I thought you were a vegetarian).

④ About the formation of the adjective 聪明 (cōngmíng; clever): 聪 (cōng) literally means "able to hear well," and 明 (míng) means "able to see clearly," among other things. Therefore, 聪明 describes someone who is perceptive or bright.

⑤ The Chinese words 班 (bān) and 课 (kè) denote two different concepts that are⁵ represented by the same word



王朋，李友，来，我给你们介绍一下，这是我表姐海伦，这是她的儿子汤姆。



你好，海伦。



你好，王朋。文中和小音都说你又聪明^④又用功^⑤。



哪里，哪里。你的中文说得真好，是在哪儿学的？



在暑期班^⑤学的。

vegetarian).

④ About the formation of the adjective 聪明 (cōngming; clever): 聪 (cōng) literally means "able to hear well," and 明 (míng) means "able to see clearly," among other things. Therefore, 聪明 describes someone who is perceptive or bright.

⑤ The Chinese words 班 (bān) and 课 (kè) denote two different concepts that are represented by the same word, "class," in English. While 课 (kè) refers to a course or a meeting time for the course, 班 (bān) is the term for the group of students who take a course together. Thus one says "我今天有电脑课" (Wǒ jīntiān yǒu diànnǎo kè, I have a computer class today), but "我的电脑班有二十个人" (Wǒ de diànnǎo bān yǒu èrshí ge rén, There are twenty people in my computer class).

作业

- Read all notes – notice the vocab on page 3
- Translate the sentences on page 8
- Watch the following video. We don't have time these days for writing characters in lessons, so I thought this video might be of interest. It talks about the origins and structures of Chinese characters – something we've covered before, but not for ages.
- I've skipped the first bit of the video for you so it starts at 1:17
- <https://youtu.be/uksitRP6-VY?si= OHXhMpBBs1e6NGZ&t=77>

翻译

- They are already here
- They are certainly here
- I (mistakenly) thought they were here
- They are together
- Xi Jin Ping is the president of China
- A very important meeting
- She has just arrived!