

3月27日

Online lesson

B. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

星期五下午王朋约了李友星期天一起去公园滑冰。可是电视上的天气预报说，星期天的天气不好，会下雪。王朋就给李友打电话，告诉她星期天不去公园了。星期天上午王朋请李友来他的宿舍看碟，可是星期天的天气很好，不但没下雪，而且很暖和。王朋说：“以后电视上说会下雪，我们就可以去公园玩儿。电视上说天气很好，我们就只能在家看碟了。”

Questions: (True/False)

- () 1. The story took place in the summer.
- () 2. They had to change their plan for Sunday because of the weather forecast.
- () 3. Wang Peng got the weather forecast from the internet.
- () 4. The forecast predicted that it would snow.
- () 5. Wang Peng was glad that he and Li You were not out on Sunday.
- () 6. According to Wang Peng, the weather forecast is not reliable.

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

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

(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.



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 |

EXAMPLE:



Someone asks

A: 王朋帅吗？ 高

You, as a fan, will answer

B: 王朋不但很帅，
而且很高。

Someone asks

A: 王朋喜欢看球吗？



You, as a fan, will answer

B: 王朋不但喜欢看球，
而且喜欢打球。

1.



A: 高文中高吗？ 帅

B:

A: 高文中喜欢
唱歌吗?



B:

2.



A: 白英爱写字写得快吗?
漂亮

B:

A: 白英爱会说英文吗?
中文

B:

B:

3.



A: 李友的衣服好看吗?
便宜

B:

A: 李友常常复习生词
语法吗?
预习

B:

生词 (new vocab)

复习 (to revise – repeat study)

预习 (to prepare in advance – advance study)

学习 (to study)

预报 (advance report)

天气预报发 (weather forecast – weather advance report)

得 to describe the way an action was performed
(adverb)

- 你说~~得~~很慢 - you speak slowly
- 你开~~得~~太快了 - you drive too fast

Note that the 得 has to come straight after a verb.

So if there's a noun in the way, you have to repeat the verb.

你说中文~~说~~得很慢 – you speak Chinese slowly

你开车~~开~~得太快le

(Alternatively you can restructure the sentence so the noun isn't in the way:

你中文~~说~~得很慢,

你开~~得~~太快了 (when context makes it clear what 'kai' means)

作业

复活节快乐!

4月7号见