

11月27日

Online lesson

预习  
学习  
复习  
习近平

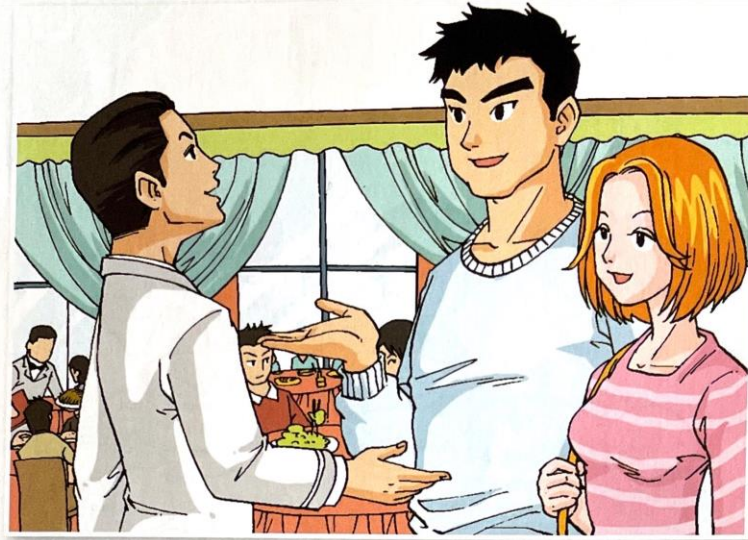
How would you say ...

- She wants to revise the Chinese lesson
- Please prepare (advance-study) the dialogue
- Don't study!

Can you remember how to say in Chinese:

1. Excuse me, may I ask ...
2. I don't have much time
3. The forecast said it will be fine tomorrow
4. This room isn't very big
5. I didn't buy a single book
6. I waited for two hours
7. She doesn't eat fresh veg
8. Please don't put salt in the soup

?



(在饭馆儿)



请进，请进。



人怎么这么多<sup>①</sup>？好像一个位子都<sup>①</sup>没有了。



服务员<sup>②</sup>，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。



好。先给我们两盘饺子，要素的



除了饺子以外，还要什么？



李友，你说呢？



还要一盘家常豆腐，不要放肉，  
我吃素。



我们的家常豆腐没有肉。



还要两碗酸辣汤<sup>③</sup>，请别放味精，  
少<sup>②</sup>放点儿盐。有小白菜吗？



对不起，小白菜刚<sup>③</sup>卖完<sup>④</sup>。



那就不要青菜了。



那喝点儿<sup>④</sup>什么呢？



我要一杯冰茶。李友，你喝什么？

③ 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).

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).

# 作业

- Translate the 3 sentences on page 2 above
- Re-read the whole dialogue (对话) so far (pages 3 and 4 above). I want you to be fairly comfortable with it so you could read aloud next lesson and know what you're saying . **There will be comprehension questions on it next lesson.**
- Translate the sentences on page 3 above