

Mandarin

5月14号

Vocabulary review

Fill in the blanks.

报纸	bàozhǐ	n.	newspaper
_____	běn	<i>measure word</i>	(used for books)
不好意思	bùhǎoyìsi		_____
才	cái	<i>adv.</i>	not until
_____	chí dào	<i>v.</i>	be late
床	chuáng	<i>n./measure word</i>	bed
得	de	<i>auxiliary word</i>	(to indicate result, degree or condition)
读	dú	<i>v.</i>	_____
放学	fàng xué	<i>v.</i>	school is over
复习	fùxí	<i>v.</i>	revise, review
故事	gùshi	<i>n.</i>	story
_____	hái	<i>adv.</i>	still, yet; also
交	jiāo	<i>v.</i>	_____
_____	jiàoshì	<i>n.</i>	classroom
借	jiè	<i>v.</i>	_____
就	jiù	<i>adv./conj.</i>	exactly; as soon as
_____	kāixīn	<i>adj.</i>	happy
考试	kǎoshì	<i>n.</i>	exam, test
_____	kěnéng	<i>adj.</i>	possible
累	lèi	<i>adj.</i>	_____
_____	máng	<i>adj.</i>	busy
_____	méiguānxi		it doesn't matter
难	nán	<i>adj.</i>	_____
能	néng	<i>modal v.</i>	can
_____	qǐchuáng	<i>v.</i>	get up
前	qián	<i>n.</i>	_____
_____	ràng	<i>v.</i>	let, allow

_____	rijì	<i>n.</i>	diary
上床	shàngchuáng	<i>v.</i>	_____
上课	shàngkè	<i>v.</i>	have class
睡觉	shuìjiào	<i>v.</i>	_____
_____	shuōhuà	<i>v.</i>	speak
_____	tiānqì	<i>n.</i>	weather
_____	tóngxué	<i>n.</i>	classmate
图书馆	túshūguǎn	<i>n.</i>	_____
完	wán	<i>v.</i>	complete
_____	wèishénme	<i>adv.</i>	why
下次	xiàcì	<i>n.</i>	next time
一边	yībiān	<i>adv.</i>	_____
_____	yǐjīng	<i>adv.</i>	already
因为	yīnwèi	<i>conj.</i>	_____
用	yòng	<i>n./v.</i>	use
有趣	yǒuqù	<i>adj.</i>	_____
早	zǎo	<i>adj.</i>	early
_____	zhème	<i>pron.</i>	so, such
_____	zhǔnbèi	<i>v.</i>	prepare (for)
作业	zuòyè	<i>n.</i>	_____
吵架	chǎojià	<i>v.</i>	argue
哭	kū	<i>v.</i>	cry
快乐	kuàilè	<i>adj.</i>	happy
伤心	shāngxīn	<i>adj.</i>	sad
生气	shēngqì	<i>adj.</i>	angry
笑	xiào	<i>v.</i>	laugh, smile

* The words in colour are not target words for the unit.

- https://www.classtools.net/random-name-picker/32_jgCDQ6

94. Foot (zu2) (both forms)

95. Walk, go (zou3)

96. To rise, start (qi3)

97. with/and (gen)

98. Every

99. Road (lu4)

100. Company (si1)

101. Word (ci2)

102. Same (tong2)

2 Join the two sentences together, using —……
就…….

1 他回家。他做作业。

2 永民到电影院。电影开始了。

3 她开始工作。她买了一个新手机。

Keep on top of the vocab in the quizlet

- <https://quizlet.com/505455064/flashcards>

对不起，我迟到了

Vocab to talk about being late.
Pinyin on the next page.

几点？

你怎么才来？

路上堵车。

我起床晚了。

我的表慢了。

对不起，我迟到了

Jǐ diǎn le
几点了？

What time is it?! (Don't
you know the time?!)

Nǐ zěnmē cái lái?
你怎么才来？

Why are you so late?

Lùshàng dǔchē
路上堵车。

There was a traffic jam
on the way.

Wǒ qǐchuáng wǎn le
我起床晚了。

I got up late.

Wǒ de biǎo màn le
我的表慢了。

My watch is slow.

Listening task

- I have emailed you the link to the listening text.
- It's a real newspaper article but written in such a simplified style that you shouldn't expect it to make a huge amount of sense.
- Listen to it as many times as you can without the text. Then go through the text (on the next page) and listen and read.
- Some language to note:

戴玲 (DaiLing) 和丈夫在中国武汉开了一个小商店。这个小商店，他们开了七年了。

中国新年的时候，因为疫情，他们的商店关门了。很多人买不到东西，希望他们的商店能开门。因为想帮助大家，他们的商店开了门。但是，商店里的东西很快就卖完了。

2月10日，他们给大家找到了很多米面、蔬菜、水果、鸡蛋和肉，帮助很多人买到了吃的东西。

Some language points to note from the listening:

- ...的时候 / ...时 - Expressing "when..." with "...de shíhou / ...shíhou"
- 中国新年的时候，因为疫情，他们的商店关门了。
因为 + Reason, Result - Expressing "because of..." to introduce the reason that causes the result
- 中国新年的时候，因为疫情，他们的商店关门了。
- 因为想帮助大家，他们的商店开了门。
- Verb + 到 (+了) - Expressing that an action's outcome is achieved or completed
- 很多人买不到东西，希望他们的商店能开门。
- 2月10日，他们给大家找到了很多米面、蔬菜、水果、鸡蛋和肉，帮助很多人买到了吃的东西。
- Subject + Time Phrase + 就 + Verb / Verb Phrase - Expressing that the action has "happened earlier" or "already previously happened"
- 但是，商店里的东西很快就卖完了。
Verb + 完(了) – Expressing that an action is finished or completed with "Verb + wán(le)"
- 但是，商店里的东西很快就卖完了。
给 + Noun + Verb - Expressing a more informal "for sb / sth..." with "gěi + Noun + Verb"
- 2月10日，他们给大家找到了很多米面、蔬菜、水果、鸡蛋和肉，帮助很多人买到了吃的东西。