

Mandarin
3月14号

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
very "cool" and very "cute".

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
United States for ten years.



北海公园在故宫的哪一边？

Běihǎi Gōngyuán zài Gùgōng de nǎ yì biān?

Grammar

5. The Dynamic Particle 过 (guo)

The dynamic particle 过 (guo) is used to denote a past experience or occurrence that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present.

1 我在中国城工作过一年，所以我知道怎么走。

Wǒ zài Zhōngguóchéng gōngzuò guo yì nián, suǒyǐ wǒ zhīdào zěnmē zǒu.

(I worked in Chinatown for a year, so I know how to get there.)

[The fact that the speaker worked in Chinatown for a year is the reason why he/she knows how to get there.]

(I've been to the sports field, (so I know) it is not far away. It's very close.)

In this kind of sentence, expressions of time are often either unspecified or completely absent. If there is no time expression, the implied time for the action or event is 以前 (yǐqián, before; previously). Sometimes 以前 (yǐqián) can appear in the sentence as well.

④ 我以前去过中国城，知道怎么走。

Wǒ yǐqián qù guo Zhōngguóchéng, zhīdào zěnmē zǒu.

(I've been to Chinatown before. I know how to get there.)

⑤ 以前我们见过面，可是没说过话。

Yǐqián wǒmen jiàn guo miàn, kěshì méi shuō guo huà.

(We've met before, but we've never spoken to each other.)

An expression indicating a specific time can also occasionally appear in a sentence with 过 (guo).

⑥ A: 你见过李小姐吗？

Nǐ jiàn guo Lǐ xiǎojiě ma?

(Have you ever met Miss Li?)

B: 见过，上个月还见过她。

Wǒ yǐqián qù guo Zhōngguóchéng, zhīdào zěnmē zǒu.

(I've been to Chinatown before. I know how to get there.)

5 以前我们见过面，可是没说过话。

Yǐqián wǒmen jiàn guo miàn, kěshì méi shuō guo huà.

(We've met before, but we've never spoken to each other.)

An expression indicating a specific time can also occasionally appear in a sentence with 过 (guo).

6 A: 你见过李小姐吗？

Nǐ jiàn guo Lǐ xiǎojiě ma?

(Have you ever met Miss Li?)

B: 见过，上个月还见过她。

Jiàn guo, shàng ge yuè hái jiàn guo tā.

(Yes. I saw her as recently as last month.)

D. Translate the following into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

1. **A:** Is the bookstore between the student center and the athletic field?

B: No, it's inside that dorm.

2. **A:** I heard the park isn't far away from here. Do you know how to get there?

B: Yes, I do. I'm heading there, too. Let's go together.

A: Great!

作业

- Read through all notes
- Pay careful attention to the examples (less so, to the grammar explanations) on pages 5 and 6 above.

It's really just a question of getting the idea in English of the difference between saying:

- I **have eaten** Korean food, I **have visited** Indonesia, I **have seen** that film, I **have read** that book (and so I know something about it)

And

- I **ate** Korean food, I **visited** Indonesia, I **saw** that film, I **read** that book (last year, with my sister, during the holidays, 2 weeks ago – a specific event in the past)
 - In the former examples in Chinese you would express this by putting 过 straight after the verb.
 - In the second examples, you would use context, time-words or 'le' to indicate the the event is done-and-dusted
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- Translate the sentences on page 7 above. Use what you know and try to apply it. Don't use a dictionary or translator except to check your characters (if brave enough to try to write in characters) or (if you write in pinyin) the 'spelling' or tone marks.