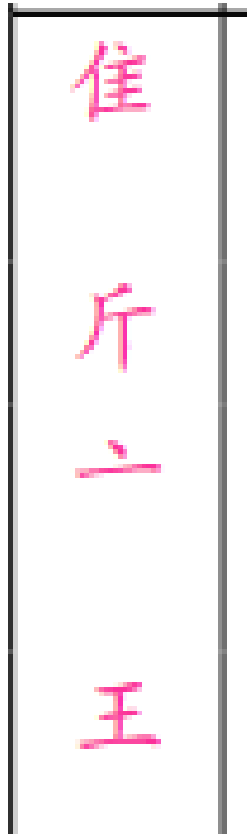


Mandarin
4月21号



隹

Short-tailed bird. We've seen it in the character for 'who' – 谁

And more recently in the verb 'sell' 售

隹 consists of just one component. It is not to be confused with the character 住 (which is made up of 2 components). Components within one character stand close to each other but don't touch.

Sentences revision Quizlet

- Keep going over the Quizlet that I set over Easter – little and often, on flashcard mode, with audio on – slowing the speed down if your platform allows

https://quizlet.com/_bc9g1c?x=1jqt&i=h2t

汉字书写联系

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VkEYoXw7jD0&list=PLqpuatVfv6ySj7_2n7FPLleWN-elpmCAG&index=55



Revise writing all the video up to this part – ready to demonstrate next lesson

娜娜十五岁。

Nàna shíwǔ suì.

The 是……的 (shì... de) construction

- The 是……的 (shì... de) construction is used to draw attention to certain information in a sentence. It's often used to ask questions that seek specific information, or to explain a situation by emphasizing a particular detail. While not strictly tied to any "tense," the 是……的 construction is frequently used when asking or telling *details* about the past.
- This use of 是……的 (shì... de) is usually emphasized in textbooks over other uses, and therefore is sometimes called the "classic" 是……的 construction.

Why and where we use it

✘ 你昨天 **几点** 到 **了** ?

Nǐ zuótiān **jǐ diǎn** dào **le**?

en▶ What time did you arrive yesterday?

✘ 你跟 **谁** 去 **了** ?

Nǐ gēn **shéi** qù **le**?

en▶ Who did you go with?

✘ 他 **用什么** 打你 **了** ?

Tā **yòng shénme** dǎ nǐ **le**?

en▶ What did he use to hit you?

✓ 你昨天是**几点**到的？

Nǐ zuótiān **shì jǐ diǎn** dào de?

en ▶ What time did you arrive yesterday?

✓ 你**是跟谁**去的？

Nǐ **shì gēn shéi** qù de?

en ▶ Who did you go with?

✓ 他**是用什么**打你的？

Tā **shì yòng shénme** dǎ nǐ de?

en ▶ What did he use to hit you?

It was . . .

A 是……的 construction can pick out any detail that's related to a past event. Whatever comes immediately after 是 is emphasized. Check out this example:

A: 昨天我去杭州了。

Zuótiān wǒ qù Hángzhōu le.

en I went to Hangzhou yesterday.

B: 你是怎么去的？

Nǐ shì zěnmē qù de?

en How did you get there?

A: 我是坐火车去的。

Wǒ shì zuò huǒchē qù de.

en I went by train.

We can do something a bit similar in English – using ‘it was’ to pick out the key detail.

Basic sentence:

I went to China.

Directed focus:

It was Karl I went with.

It was Paul I went to see.

It was by sea that I travelled.

It was in Winter I went.

A: 你们是什么时候到的？ *en* (Emphasizing "when")

Nǐmen shì shénme shíhou dào de?

en When did you guys arrive?

B: 我们是昨天到的。 *en* ("Yesterday" is emphasized.)

Wǒmen shì zuótiān dào de.

en We arrived yesterday.

A: 你是在哪儿出生的？ *en* ("Where" is emphasized.)

Nǐ shì zài nǎr chūshēng de?

en Where were you born?

B: 我是在香港出生的。 *en* ("In Hong Kong" is emphasized.)

Wǒ shì zài Xiānggǎng chūshēng de.

en I was born in Hong Kong.

作业

- Revise writing (see page 4 above)
- Revise the long Quizlet (see page 3 above)
- Read through the 是。。。的。。。 Examples
- Try the following exercise in your workbooks:
- Page 59, exercise 5, **questions 4 - 7 only**