

Mandarin
3月24号

Běijīng,

Lǎo rén

Shuǐ guǒ,

kǎoshì,

3rd tone combinations:

<https://youtu.be/WFcNEyC98nw>

Same and different

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VkEYoXw7jD0&list=PLqpuaTVfv6ySj7_2n7FPLleWN-elpmCAG&index=55

A new job

你想找到别的工作吗?

复活节以后
复活节以前

Expressing a continuing
action or state with

着

1 Look at the sentences.

Subject	Verb	Auxiliary word	Complement
这个告示牌上	写	着	“禁止拍照”。
那个告示牌上	写	着	“不得入内”。
桌子上	放	着	两张电影票。
王玉家门口	贴	着	春联。
她	穿	着	一件大衣。

穿

Expressing a continuing action or state with 着 zhe

着 is used after a verb to indicate the continuation of an action or a state. The verb should be stative, expressing the status of something resulting from an action, such as 穿, 戴, 坐, 写, 放, 贴, 挂, etc.

For example,

Subject	Verb	zhe 着	Object
Yǒngmín 永民	dài 戴	zhe 着	tàiyángjìng 太阳镜。
Yeong-min is wearing sunglasses.			
Tā 她	chuān 穿	zhe 着	hóng qúnzi 红裙子。
She is wearing a red skirt.			
Fángjiān li 房间里	zuò 坐	zhe 着	yī wèi xiānsheng 一位先生。
There is a gentleman sitting in the room.			
Zhuōzi shang 桌子上	fàng 放	zhe 着	yī gè diànhuà 一个电话。
A telephone is on the table.			
Ménkǒu 门口	guà 挂	zhe 着	hóng dēnglong 红灯笼。
Red lanterns are hanging from the gate.			

作业

- Read through all notes
- Practise your writing (see page 5 above)
- Read through the example sentences with above to try to get a feel for the way it describes states

Verbs commonly used with 着 are the ones below:

- 开 (kāi) alone can mean "to open" or "to turn on." Adding 着 allows one to express that something "is open" or "is on."
- 关 (guān) alone can mean "to close" or "to turn off." Adding 着 allows one to express that something "is closed" or "is off."
- 穿 (chuān) alone means "to wear" or "to put on." Adding 着 allows one to express that one "is wearing" something (on one's person).
- 戴 (dài) alone means "to wear" (an accessory) or "to put on." Adding 着 allows one to express that one "is wearing" a hat, jewellery, or accessory (on one's person).
- 躺 (tǎng) alone means "to lie down" Adding 着 allows one to express that someone "is lying"

Sentence Examples

✓ 公司的门开着，可是没人在。 *en* ("Being open" is a state, so using 着 is natural.)

Gōngsī de mén kāi zhe, kěshì méi rén zài.

en The office door is open but no one is in there.

✗ 公司的门在开，可是没人在。 *en* ("Being open" is not an action, so don't use 在.)

Gōngsī de mén zài kāi, kěshì méi rén zài.

✓ 她穿着一条小黑裙。 *en* ("Be wearing" is a state, so using 着 is natural.)

Tā chuān zhe yī tiáo xiǎo hēi qún.

en She's wearing a little black dress.

✗ 她在穿一条小黑裙。 *en* ("Be wearing" is not an action, so don't use 在.)

Tā zài chuān yī tiáo xiǎo hēi qún.

✓ 躺着最舒服。 *en* ("Lying down" is a state, so using 着 is natural.)

Tǎng zhe zuì shūfu.

en It's most comfortable just lying down.

✗ 在躺最舒服。 *en* ("Lying here" is not strictly an action, so don't use 在.)

Zài tǎng zuì shūfu.

作业

- Read all notes
- Practise writing the [second sentence in the video](#) – (“they are both around the same age”)
- The video about ‘My dad the chef’ is nearly 10 minutes long – and you’ll need a lot longer than that to go through it, repeat bits, check vocab and do what’s required to get the gist – so don’t leave it till the last moment:

<https://youtu.be/EhsWCXvZ4qE>