

Mandarin
11月09号

dictionary if necessary.

	new word	pinyin	English
1. “米饭”的“米” + “糖醋鱼”的“醋”			
→ 米+醋 →	_____	_____	_____
2. “酸辣汤”的“酸” + “下雨”的“雨”			
→ 酸+雨 →	_____	_____	_____

3. “金” + “糖醋鱼”的“鱼”			
→ 金+鱼 →	_____	_____	_____
4. “凉拌”的“凉” + “鞋”			
→ 凉+鞋 →	_____	_____	_____
5. “喝水”的“水” + “牛肉”的“牛”			
→ 水+牛 →	_____	_____	_____



小白，下课了？上哪儿去^①？



您好，常老师。我想去学校的电脑中心，不知道怎么走，听说就在运动场旁边^①。



电脑中心没有^②运动场那么^③远。你知道学校图书馆在哪里^②吗？



知道，离王朋的宿舍不远。



电脑中心离图书馆很近，就在图书馆和学生活动中心中间。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 上哪儿去 (shàng nǎr qu) is a more casual way of asking 去哪儿 (qù nǎr).

② Here 哪里 (nǎli) is a question word meaning "where." It is interchangeable with 哪儿 (nǎr). People in northern China, especially in Beijing, speak with an "儿 (ér) ending" quite often. For example, some people say 明儿 (míngér) for "tomorrow" instead of 明天 (míngtiān), and 这儿 (zhèr) for "here" instead of 这里 (zhèlǐ).



常老师，您去哪儿呢？



我想到学校书店去买书^①。



书店在什么地方^②？



就在学生活动中心里边。

我们一起走吧。



好。

③ 什么地方 (shénme dìfang, lit., what place) is generally interchangeable with 哪儿 (nǎr) or 哪里 (nǎli).



Xiǎo Bái, xià kè le? Shàng nǎr qu^①?



Nín hǎo, Cháng lǎoshī. Wǒ xiǎng qù xuéxiào de diànnǎo zhōngxīn, bù zhīdào zěnmē zǒu, tīngshuō jiù zài yùndòngchǎng pángbiān^①.



Diànnǎo zhōngxīn méiyǒu^② yùndòngchǎng nǎr^③ yuǎn. Nǐ zhīdào xuéxiào túshūguǎn zài nǎlǐ^② ma?



Zhīdào, lí Wáng Péng de sùshè bù yuǎn.



Diànnǎo zhōngxīn lí túshūguǎn hěn jìn, jiù zài túshūguǎn hé xuéshēng huódòng zhōngxīn zhōngjiān.



Cháng lǎoshī, nín qù nǎr ne?



Wǒ xiǎng dào xuéxiào shūdiàn qù mǎi shū^④.



Shūdiàn zài shénme dìfang^③?



Jiù zài xuéshēng huódòng zhōngxīn lǐbian. Wǒmen yìqǐ zǒu ba.



Hǎo.

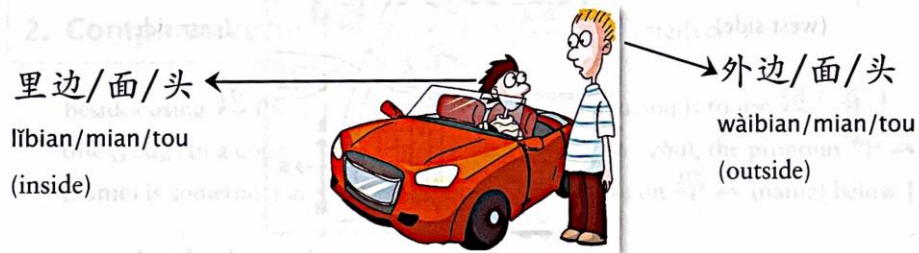
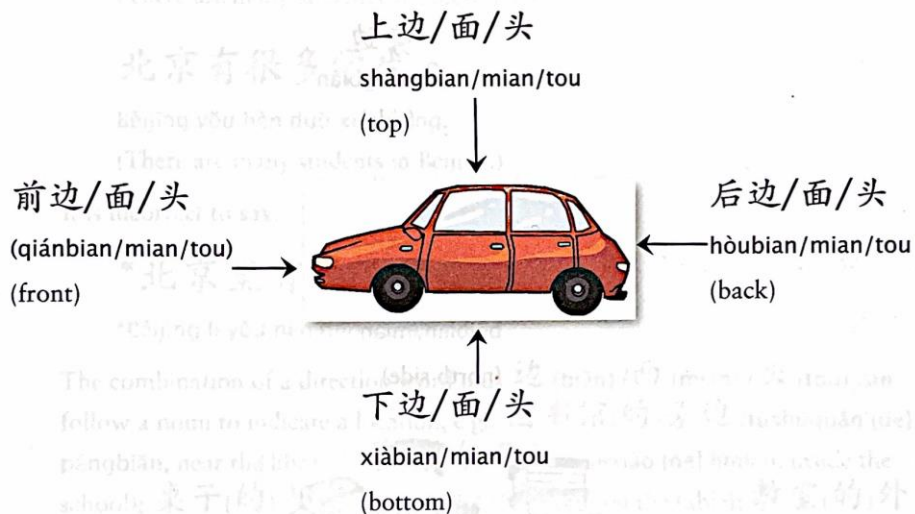


VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----------|------|-------------------------|
| 1. | 上 | shàng | v | to go [colloq.] |
| 2. | 中心 | zhōngxīn | n | center |
| 3. | 听说 | tīngshuō | v | to be told; to hear of |
| 4. | 运动 | yùndòng | n | sports |
| 5. | 场 | chǎng | n | field |
| 6. | 旁边 | pángbiān | n | side [See Grammar 1.] |
| 7. | 远 | yuǎn | adj | far |
| 8. | 离 | lí | prep | away from |
| 9. | 近 | jìn | adj | near |
| 10. | 活动 | huódòng | n | activity |
| 11. | 中间 | zhōngjiān | n | middle |
| 12. | 书店 | shūdiàn | n | bookstore |
| 13. | 地方 | dìfang | n | place |
| 14. | 里边 | lǐbian | n | inside [See Grammar 1.] |

1. Direction and Location Words

Direction words 上/下/前/后/左/右/东/南/西/北/里/外/旁 (shàng/xià/qián/hòu/zuǒ/yòu/dōng/nán/xī/běi/lǐ/wài/páng) often combine with suffixes such as 边 (biān), 面 (miàn), and 头 (tóu). As shown below, such compounds become location words. The suffixes 边 (biān), 面 (miàn), and 头 (tóu) are all pronounced in the neutral tone, with the exception of the 边 (biān) in 旁边 (pángbiān), which remains in the full first tone.



中间
zhōngjiān
(middle)

左边/面

zuǒbian/mian
(left side)



右边/面

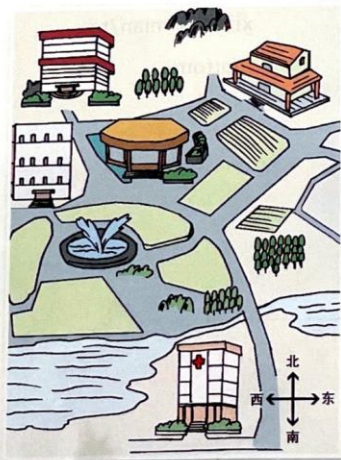
yòubian/mian
(right side)

旁边

pángbiān
(side)

北边/面

běibian/mian
(north side)



西边/面

xībian/mian
(west side)

东边/面

dōngbian/mian
(east side)

南边/面

nánbian/mian
(south side)

The direction word 上 (shàng, on) or 里 (lǐ, in) combines with a noun to form a location expression, e.g., 桌子上 (zhuōzi shang, on the table), 衣服上 (yīfu shang, on the clothes), 书上 (shū shang, in/on the book), 学校里 (xuéxiào li, in the school), 办公室里 (bàngōngshì li, in the office), 教室里 (jiàoshì li, in the classroom), 电视里 (diànshì li, on TV). The word 里 (lǐ) cannot be used after some proper nouns such as the name of a country or a city.

Compare:

学校里有很多学生。

Xuéxiào li yǒu hěnduō xuésheng.
(There are many students at school.)

北京有很多学生。

Běijīng yǒu hěnduō xuésheng.
(There are many students in Beijing.)

It is incorrect to say:

*北京里有很多学生。

*Běijīng li yǒu hěnduō xuésheng.

The combination of a direction word plus 边 (biān) / 面 (miàn) / 头 (tóu) can follow a noun to indicate a location, e.g., 图书馆(的)旁边 (túshūguǎn {de} pángbiān, near the library); 学校(的)里面 (xuéxiào {de} lǐmian, inside the school); 桌子(的)上头 (zhuōzi {de} shàngtou, on the table); 教室(的)外面 (jiàoshì {de} wàimian, outside the classroom); 城市(的)北边 (chéngshì {de} běibian, north of the city). In these expressions the particle 的 (de) following the noun is optional.

作业

Another revision lesson

- 1) Read carefully through all notes
- 2) Write 5 sentences in Chinese describing the location of things. Each time, use a different location word



- 1.我刚才看了一部电影。(Wǒ gāngcái kànle yī bù diànyǐng.) I just watched a movie.
- 2.他刚刚走了。(Tā gānggāng zǒule.) He just left.
- 3.刚下雨，路很湿。(Gāng xià yǔ, lù hěn shī.) It just rained, and the road is wet.
- 4.我刚才打电话给你了。(Wǒ gāngcái dǎ diànhuà gěi nǐle.) I just called you.
- 5.她刚刚买了一件新衣服。(Tā gānggāng mǎile yī jiàn xīn yīfu.) She just bought a new dress.
- 6.我刚才在超市买了些水果。(Wǒ gāngcái zài chāoshì mǎile xiē shuǐguǒ.) I just bought some fruits at the supermarket.
- 7.刚才我在公园见到了我的朋友。(Gāngcái wǒ zài gōngyuán jiàn dào le wǒ de péngyǒu.) I just met my friend in the park.
- 8.他刚洗完澡。(Tā gāng xǐ wán zǎo.) He just finished taking a shower.

Characters	Pinyin	Translation
他是我的朋友。	Tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu.	He is my friend.
我有一个大家庭。	Wǒ yǒu yīgè dà jiātíng.	I have a big family.
这是我的学校。	Zhè shì wǒ de xuéxiào.	This is my school.
你可以来我家吃饭。	Nǐ kěyǐ lái wǒ jiā chīfàn.	You can come to my house for a meal.
我很喜欢学习。	Wǒ hěn xǐhuān xuéxí.	I really like studying.
他不会说中文。	Tā bù huì shuō Zhōngwén.	He doesn't know how to speak Chinese.
今天的天气很好。	Jīntiān de tiānqì hěn hǎo.	The weather today is very good.
这个地方很漂亮。	Zhège dìfāng hěn piàoliang.	This place is beautiful.
你想去哪里旅行?	Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ lǚxíng?	Where do you want to travel?
我喜欢吃水果。	Wǒ xǐhuān chī shuǐguǒ.	I like eating fruits.