

Mandarin  
7月02号

Answers on the next page so try this again and then check

1. 说/妈妈/广东话/会。→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. 去过/爸爸/美国。→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. 他/不/上/音乐课/喜欢。→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. 说/哥哥/一点儿/法语/会。→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. 一半/他/中国人/是。→ \_\_\_\_\_

6. 广东话/说/在家里/他。→ \_\_\_\_\_

# 答案

1. 妈妈会说广东话
2. 爸爸去过美国
3. 他不喜欢上音乐课
4. 哥哥会说一点儿法语
5. 他一半是中国人
6. 他在家里说广东话

# The 'test' sentences:

- Everyday I go home and fall asleep
- 我每天（一）回家就睡觉（一。。。就）
- 我没见回家然后睡觉
- Why don't you speak?
- 你为什么不说话!
- Sorry I 'm late
- 对不起! 我迟到了
- Maybe he's busy
- 他可能很忙
- She's wearing a jumper
- 她穿着毛衣 / 她在穿毛衣呢
- He's wearing gloves
- 他戴着手套（在）（呢）
- Shall we meet in the library or in the park?
- 我们在图书馆还是在公园见面吗?

# 作业

- Your 作业 this week is to go carefully through the rest of the notes and try to answer the questions:

# Word order

- Normally Chinese word order puts *information about **when or where or who with** etc* after the subject and before the verb:

Like this:

- I /with my friends/ play tennis
- They / last year/ went to Scotland
- We / every day / at 5 o' clock / drink tea
- Do you / regularly / in the town centre / go shopping?

If you have information about time **and** place (for example) you tend to put time first.

It's usually ok to put the time expression right at the start too:

下个星期他要回家

Look at the grid below then try to write some **simple** sentences of your own, **following closely** this pattern.

Placement of place words

| Subject | Time when | Place word | Verb phrase |   |
|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|---|
| 我       |           | 在上海        | 工作          | 。 |
| 你们      | 星期六       | 在家         | 看电影         | 。 |
| 她       | 1980年     | 在美国        | 出生          | 。 |

1)

2)

3)

# Now translate the following:

- Yesterday I went to Japan
- Next year I want to open a company.
- My husband and I want to eat Beijing roast duck at that restaurant next week



Duration of a verb – how long for?

**It's all about word order:**

Subj. + Verb + 了 + Duration + Obj.

So 了 (le) is placed after the verb (to indicate that the action is completed), followed by the duration. This is how you talk about the duration of completed actions.

| Placement of duration |           |            |             |                      |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Subject               | Time when | Place word | Verb phrase | <i>Time duration</i> |
| 我                     | 去年        | 在北京        | 学习了         | 三个月                  |
| 他                     | 上个星期      | 在家里        | 看工作了        | 二十个小时                |

As you see in the examples above, the time duration comes **immediately after** the verb (plus 'le')

But what do you do if there's an **object** in the way? Eg

看书

说话

打电话

走路

??

We'll look at the examples on the next page and see if you can work it out.

## Examples

- 他学了**一年**中文。

Tā xué le **yī nián** Zhōngwén.

en ▶ He studied Chinese for a year.

- 我看了**一个晚上**书。

Wǒ kàn le **yī gè wǎnshang** shū.

en ▶ I read books all evening.

- 他做了**八年**经理。

Tā zuò le **bā nián** jīnglǐ.

en ▶ He worked as a manager for eight years.

# Translate:

- Last year I worked in China
- I study Chinese at University
- I studied Japanese for one year.
- I revised for 6 months
- Before the exam, I revised for a week.

**2** Put 了 in the correct places in the sentences.

1 上个星期我爸爸去北京。

2 他在伦敦住三年。

3 下个月我就十八岁。

**5 Put 了 in the correct places in the sentences.**



\_\_\_\_\_

2 我早上起床的时候九点。

\_\_\_\_\_

3 他中午吃饺子。

\_\_\_\_\_

4 我已经交作业。