

2月3日

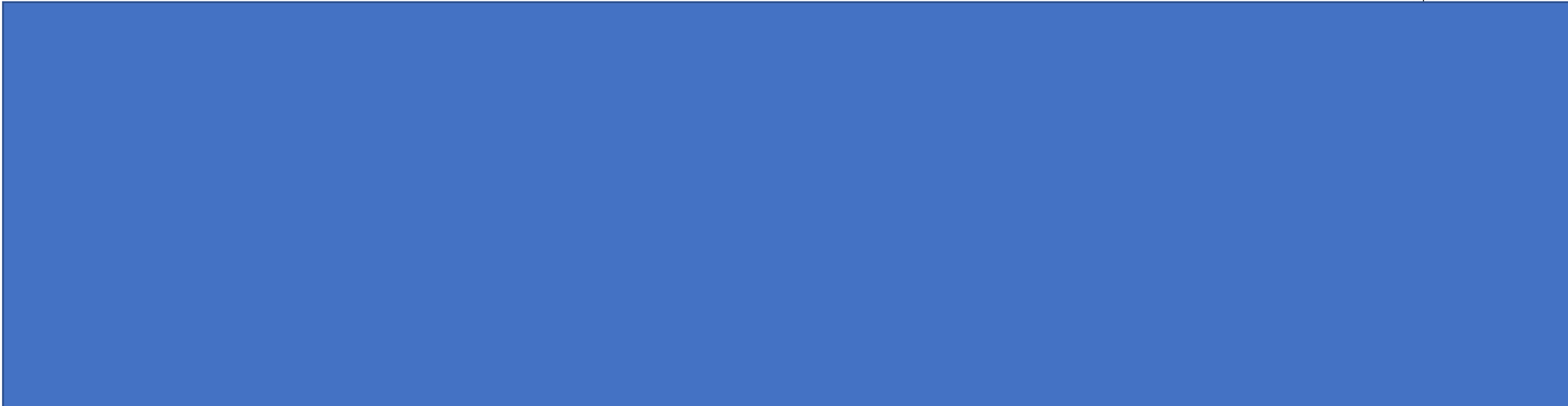
Online lesson

• **4** Write words/phrases in Chinese for each category

1. parts of the body: 眼睛 \_\_\_\_\_

2. clothing: \_\_\_\_\_

3. colours: \_\_\_\_\_



• **5** \_\_\_\_\_

# 写字

1. Person
2. Earth (tu3)
3. Also (ye3)
4. Female (nv3)
5. He
6. She
7. Ground (di4)
8. Sun (ri4)
9. Moon(yue4)
10. Bright (ming2)
11. White (bai2)
12. Hundred (bai3)
13. Work (gong1)
14. Field (tian2)
15. Strength (li4)
16. Male (nan2)
17. In (li3)
18. To produce, a being (sheng1)
19. On, up, above, get on (shang4)
20. Down, under, get off (xia4)
21. To be located (zai4)
22. Big (da4)
23. Too much (tai4)
24. Ancient Arrow
25. Sit (zuo4)
26. Rest (xiu1)
27. Medical (yi1)
28. Four (si4)
29. West (xi1)
30. Alcohol (jiu3)

# 写字

- 31. Peng2 (friend)
- 32. You3 (friend)
- 33. De (grammar word)
- 34. to eat (chi1)
- 35. Energy (qi4)
- 36. Steam (qi)

吃 – to eat. Relate to the character for energy: qi4 气

生气 – produce energy = to get angry

If you add water, you get steam:

汽

汽水 – fizzy drink, soda

汽车 – steam vehicle = car



## NEW WORDS

- |   |                                    |   |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <sup>bìng</sup> 病 illness; disease     | 4. <sup>sòu</sup> 嗽 cough          | 7. <sup>kàn</sup> 看 look at; see;<br>treat (a patient<br>or an illness) |
| <sup>shēng bìng</sup> 生病 fall ill         | <sup>ké sòu</sup> 咳嗽 cough         |   |
| 2. <sup>shāo</sup> 烧(燒) burn; run a fever | 5. <sup>tòng</sup> 痛 ache; pain    | 8. <sup>yī</sup> 医(醫) medicine  |
| <sup>fā shāo</sup> 发(發)烧 have a fever     | <sup>tóu tòng</sup> 头痛 headache    | <sup>yī shēng</sup> 医生 doctor   |
| 3. <sup>ké</sup> 咳 cough                  | 6. <sup>dài</sup> 带(帶) take; bring |   |

## 2 Translate from Chinese to English.

1. 姐姐去北京了。  
jiě jie qù běi jīng le

2. 刮风了。  
guā fēng le

3. 小弟弟会说话了。  
xiǎo dì dì huì shuō huà le

4. 我现在喜欢上汉语课了。  
wǒ xiàn zài xǐ huān shàng hàn yǔ kè le

5. 哥哥去打电话了。  
gē ge qù dǎ diàn huà le

6. 天晴了。  
tiān qíng le

### NOTE

1. 了 expresses a completed action, e.g.

爸爸去上班了。

2. 了 also indicates a change or new circumstance, e.g.

下雨了。

7. 下大雪了。  
xià dà xuě le

8. 我知道了。  
wǒ zhī dào le

## Summary

We can add 'le' at the end of a phrase or after a verb, to show that an action has been completed. Often if the 'le' is at the end of the phrase, it indicates a change of state.

我去中国 – I go to China

我去了中国 – I went to China

我去中国了 – I went to China, I have gone to China (and am not here now)

我知道 - I know

我知道了 – I know now, I see

我生病 – I fall ill

我生病了 – I fell ill/have fallen ill

我好多了 - I'm much better now

天气冷了 – the weather has turned cold

## Negative

To say something **didn't** happen in the past, you use 没有 usually shortened to just 没

And you don't use 'le'

我不去中国 – I don't go to China

我没去中国 – I didn't go to China

## 作业

- Review all notes
- Practise your writing
- Try to remember any vocab you could add to the categories on page 2 above. Can you remember vocab – eg the colours?
- Translate the sentences on the next page into English



# 7 Translate from Chinese to English.

1. 妹妹今天生病了，她头痛、咳嗽。她今天没有去上学。

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2. 弟弟早上头痛，妈妈带他去看医生了。

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3. 今天天气很不好，刮大风、下大雨。我没有去上学。

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4. 黄老师生病了，她没有来上班。我们今天不上地理课。

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