

Mandarin
7月13号

Speaking practice

怎么说?

Please come in. Please sit down.

Have some more water

Have some more alcohol

Have some more coffee

Have more to eat

Did you sleep well?

I slept well /I didn't sleep well

No thanks. I'm full.

老师希望学生：

Lǎoshī xīwàng xuésheng:

多来上课

duō lái shàng kè

多预习课文

duō yùxí kèwén

多听录音

duō tīng lùyīn

多复习生词语法

duō fùxí shēngcí yǔfǎ

多练习写汉字

duō liànxí xiě Hànzì

少说英文

shǎo shuō Yīngwén

少玩儿

shǎo wánr

作业

A lot of the lesson was spent on revision games so the notes are a bit limited.

Over the break:

Revise what's here – including the restaurant dialogue (pages 9 and 10)

Read the rest of the summary passage with the aim of reading it fluently out loud from the pinyin-free version on page 5 below (but you can use the pinyin version on page 6 when in training).

Review the resultative verb compliment examples on page 7 – there are also two versions of this task (also page 8).

YouTube is a brilliant resource if you want more revision tasks to keep you from getting rusty. Just look for hsk1, 2 or 3 practice. There's lots of good stuff there.

There's also the sentence-writing practice on page 12 below

Have a good holiday and see you ... towards the end of September?
Let's talk about in early Sept. Have a great holiday

王朋和李友去一家中国饭馆儿吃饭，饭馆儿的人很多。王朋先点了两盘素饺子，李友点了一盘家常豆腐，她告诉服务员家常豆腐不要放肉，因为她吃素。除了饺子和家常豆腐以外，他们还点了两碗酸辣汤。服务员问他们喝点儿什么，王朋要了一杯冰茶，李友要了一杯可乐，还告诉服务员多放一点儿冰。因为他们都饿了，所以让服务员上菜快一点儿。服务员说没问题，菜很快就能做好。

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Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu qù yì jiā
Zhōngguó fànguǎnr chī fàn,
fànguǎnr de rén hěn duō.
Wáng Péng xiān diǎn le liǎng
pán sù jiǎozi, Lǐ Yǒu diǎn le yì
pán jiācháng dòufu, tā gàosù
fúwùyuán jiācháng dòufu bú
yào fàng ròu, yīnwèi tā chī sù.
Chúle jiǎozi hé jiācháng dòufu
yǐwài, tāmen hái diǎn le liǎng wǎn
suānlàtāng. Fúwùyuán wèn tāmen
hē diǎnr shénme, Wáng Péng yào
le yì bēi bīngchá, Lǐ Yǒu yào le yì
bēi kělè, hái gàosù fúwùyuán duō
fàng yì diǎnr bīng. Yīnwèi tāmen
dōu è le, suǒyǐ ràng fúwùyuán
shàng cài kuài yì diǎnr. Fúwùyuán
shuō méi wèntí, cài hěn kuài jiù
néng zuò hǎo.

Resultative verb compliments

1. I bought the wrong book
2. Can you see the underground station?
3. Yes I can.
4. Have you bought that book?
5. Yes, I have.
6. Have you finished reading it?
7. No I haven't finished.
8. Do you understand (the book) it?
9. Yes, I understand it.

Resultative verb compliments

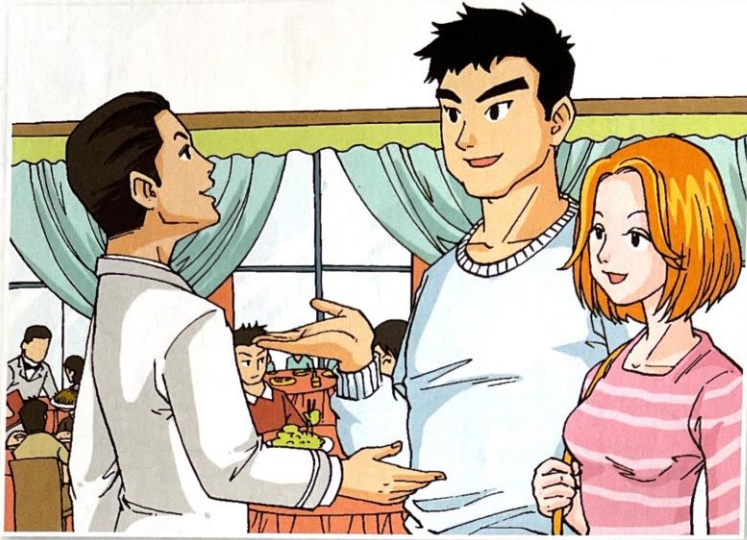
- I bought the wrong book
- 我买错了书

- Can you see the underground station?
- 你看到/看见地铁站吗?
- Yes I can now. 看到了 /看见了

- Have you bought that book? 那本书你买到了吗?
- Yes, I have. 买到了

- Have you finished reading it? 已经看完了吗?
- No I haven't finished. 还没看完了

- Do you understand (the book) it? 看得懂吗?
- Yes, I understand it. 看得懂



(在饭馆儿)



请进，请进。



人怎么这么多^①？好像一个位子都^①没有了。



服务员^②，请问，还有没有位子？



有，有，有。那张桌子没有人。

* * *



两位想吃点儿什么？



王朋，你点菜吧。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① In Beijing, 这么 (zhème) is commonly pronounced as zème.

② In a restaurant, one may address a staff member, either male or female, as 服务员 (fúwùyuán, waiter). In Beijing, however, some customers would address a young waiter as 小伙子 (xiǎohuǒzi, young man) and a young waitress as 小妹 (xiǎomèi, lit., little sister), while some older or middle-aged people would call a young waitress 姑娘 (gūniang, girl; miss). In Taiwan, it is proper to address a waiter as 先生 (xiānsheng) and a waitress as 小姐 (xiǎojiě).



好。先给我们两盘饺子，要素的。



除了饺子以外，还要什么？



李友，你说呢？



还要一盘家常豆腐，不要放肉，我吃素。



我们的家常豆腐没有肉。



还要两碗酸辣汤^③，请别放味精，少^②放点儿盐。有小白菜吗？



对不起，小白菜刚^③卖完^④。



那就不要青菜了。



那喝点儿^④什么呢？



我要一杯冰茶。李友，你喝什么？



我很渴，请给我一杯可乐，多放点儿冰。



好，两盘饺子，一盘家常豆腐，两碗酸辣汤，一杯冰茶，一杯可乐，多放冰。还要别的吗？



不要别的了，这些够^⑤了。服务员，我们都饿了，请上菜快一点儿。



没问题，菜很快就能做好^⑤。

③ Nouns for containers or vessels such as 碗 (wǎn, bowl), 杯 (bēi, cup/glass), and 盘 (pán, plate/dish) can serve as measure words, e.g., 一碗饭 (yì wǎn fàn, a bowl of rice), 一杯水 (yì bēi shuǐ, a glass of water), and 一盘饺子 (yì pán jiǎozi, a plate of dumplings).

④ 点儿 (diǎnr) here is the abbreviated form of 一点儿 (yì diǎnr). When used to modify nouns, (一) 点儿 ({yì} diǎnr) can soften the tone and therefore make the sentence more polite.

⑤ As an adjective, 够 (gòu) functions only as a predicate, and never as an attributive before nouns. Thus one says 我的钱不够 (wǒ de qián bú gòu, my money is not enough), but never *我没有够钱 (*wǒ méi yǒu gòu qián).

- 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.