

Mandarin
10月5号

形容词

- Expensive
- Tasty
- Fat
- Thin
- Old (tatty)
- New
- Pretty
- Long
- Short
- High

13. 土 _____

14. 弓 _____

15. 彳 _____

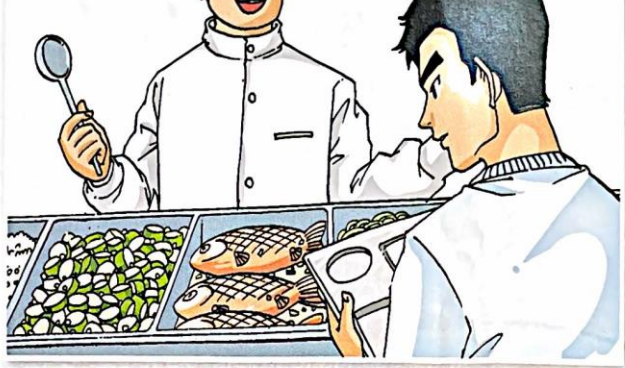
16. 身 _____

17. 禾 _____

18. 艹 _____

19. 讠 _____

20. 火 _____



(今天是星期四，学生餐厅有中国菜，师傅是上海人。)



师傅^①，请问今天晚饭有什么好吃的？

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 师傅 (shīfu, master worker) is a common term to address a stranger, especially a blue-collar worker such as a taxi driver or a chef.



我们今天有糖醋鱼，甜甜的^②、酸酸的，好吃极了^②，你买一个吧。

② When used after an adjective or a verb, 极了 (jí le) usually indicates the superlative degree: 今天热极了。(Jīntiān rè jí le, it is extremely hot today.) 他高兴极了。(Tā gāoxìng jí le, he is overjoyed.)



好。今天有没有红烧牛肉？



没有。你已经要鱼了，别吃肉了。来^②个凉拌黄瓜吧？



好。再来一碗米饭。一共多少钱？



糖醋鱼，四块五，凉拌黄瓜，一块七；一碗米饭，五毛钱。一共六块七。



师傅，糟糕，我忘了带饭卡了。
这是十块钱。



找你三块三。



师傅，钱你找错了，多找了我一块钱。



对不起，我没有看清楚。



没关系^③。



下个星期四再来。



好，再见。

③ 没关系 (méi guānxi, it doesn't matter): When someone apologizes by saying 对不起 (duìbuqǐ), it is common to respond by saying 没关系 (méi guānxi, it doesn't matter.)

(Jīntiān shì xīngqīsì, xuéshēng cāntīng yǒu Zhōngguó cài, shīfu shì Shànghǎi rén.)



Shīfu^①, qǐng wèn jīntiān wǎnfàn yǒu shénme hào chī de?



Wǒmen jīntiān yǒu tángcùyú, tián tián de^②, suān suān de, hǎochī jí le^③, nǐ mǎi yí ge ba.



Hǎo. Jīntiān yǒu méiyǒu hóngshāo niúròu?



Méiyǒu. Nǐ yǐjīng yào yú le, bié chī ròu le. Lái^④ ge liángbàn huánggua ba?



Hǎo. Zài lái yì wǎn mǐfàn. Yí gòng duōshao qián?



Tángcùyú, sì kuài wǔ, liángbàn huánggua, yí kuài qī; Yì wǎn mǐfàn, wǔ máo qián. Yí gòng liù kuài qī.



Shīfu, zāogāo, wǒ wàng le dài fànkǎ le. Zhè shì shí kuài qián.



Zhǎo nǐ sān kuài sān.



Shīfu, qián nǐ zhǎo cuò le, duō zhǎo le wǒ yí kuài qián.



Duìbuqǐ, wǒ méiyǒu kàn qīngchū.



Méi guānxi.^⑤



Xià ge xīngqīsì zài lái.



Hǎo, zàijiàn.

6. Reduplication of Adjectives

Some Chinese adjectives can be reduplicated. When monosyllabic adjectives are reduplicated, the accent usually falls on the second occurrence. When the reduplicated monosyllabic adjective takes a “r” suffix, like 慢慢儿 (màn mǎnr, slow), its second occurrence is usually pronounced in the first tone, regardless what the adjective’s original tone is. Reduplication of adjectives often suggests an approving and appreciative attitude on the speaker’s part.

① 王朋高高的，很帅。

Wáng Péng gāo gāo de, hěn shuài.

(Wang Peng is tall and handsome.)

② 可乐凉凉的，很好喝。

Kělè liáng liáng de, hěn hǎo hē.

(The cola is nicely chilled and tastes good.)

③ 酸辣汤酸酸的、辣辣的，非常好喝。

Suānlà tāng suān suān de, là là de, fēicháng hǎo hē.

(The hot and sour soup is a bit sour and a bit hot; it tastes great.)

Reduplication of adjectives usually does not appear in the negative form.

EXAMPLE:



→ 我们的青菜好吃极了



I. Recap and Narrate

Working with a partner, recap the content of Dialogue II:

1. 星期几学生餐厅有中国菜？师傅是哪儿人？
2. 师傅告诉王朋今天有什么好吃的？
3. 今天有没有红烧牛肉？
4. 师傅让王朋再来个什么菜？

1. Xīngqījǐ xuéshēng cāntīng yǒu Zhōngguó cài? Shīfù shì nǎr rén?
2. Shīfu gàosù Wáng Péng jīntiān yǒu shénme hàochī de?
3. Jīntiān yǒu méiyǒu hóngshāo niúròu?
4. Shīfu ràng Wáng Péng zài lái ge shénme cài?

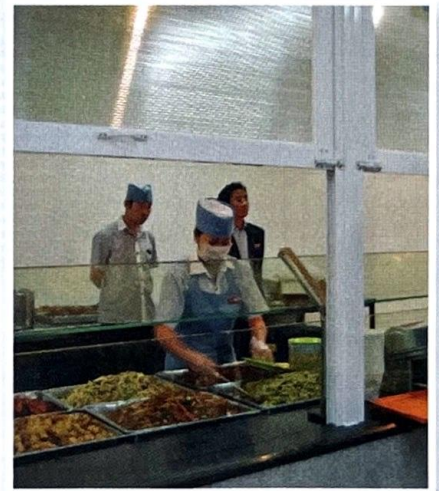
5. 王朋要米饭了吗？

6. 王朋一共花了
多少钱？



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. | 师傅 | shīfu | n | master worker |
| 2. | 好吃 | hǎochī | adj | delicious |
| 3. | 糖醋鱼 | tángcùyú | n | fish in sweet and sour sauce |
| | 糖 | táng | n | sugar |
| | 醋 | cù | n | vinegar |
| 4. | 甜 | tián | adj | sweet |
| 5. | 酸 | suān | adj | sour |
| 6. | 极 | jí | adv | extremely |
| 7. | 红烧 | hóngshāo | v | to braise in soy sauce |



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------|-----|--|
| 8. | 牛肉 | niúròu | n | beef |
| | 牛 | niú | n | cow; ox |
| 9. | 鱼 | yú | n | fish |
| 10. | 凉拌 | liángbàn | v | (of food) cold “blended”; cold tossed |
| 11. | 黄瓜 | huánggua | n | cucumber |
| 12. | 米饭 | mǐfàn | n | cooked rice |
| 13. | 忘 | wàng | v | to forget |
| 14. | 带 | dài | v | to bring; to take;
to carry; to come with |
| 15. | 饭卡 | fànkǎ | n | meal card |
| 16. | 错 | cuò | adj | wrong |
| 17. | 清楚 | qīngchu | adj | clear |
| 18. | 没关系 | méi guānxi | | it doesn't matter |



Proper Nouns

- | | | | |
|-----|----|----------|----------|
| 19. | 上海 | Shànghǎi | Shanghai |
|-----|----|----------|----------|

作业

Read through and thoroughly 'digest' the full 'in the canteen' dialogue – using the pinyin version, glossary and questions (pages 9 & 10 above) to really get to know it and understand the vocab and structures

- 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.