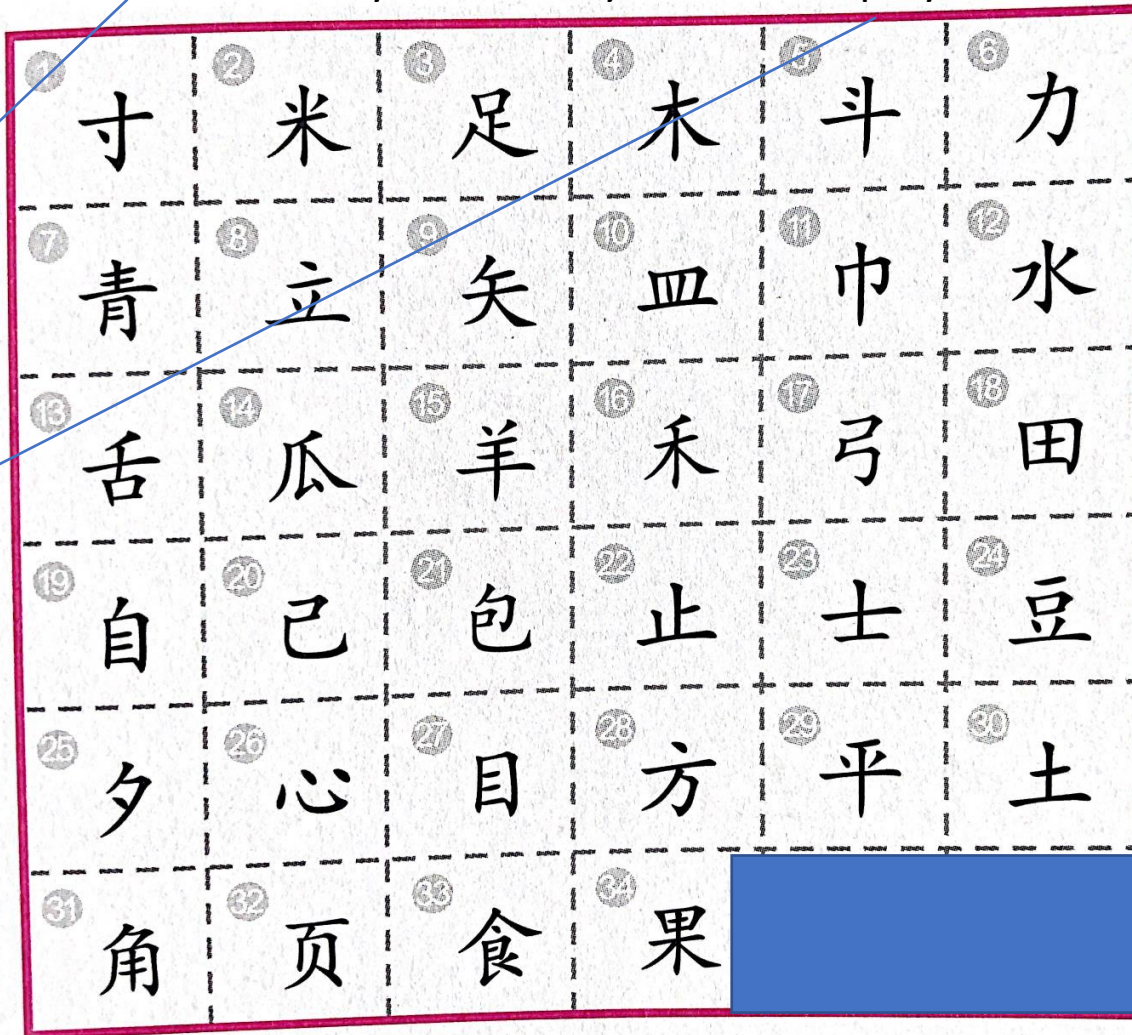


Mandarin
10月20号

Take care not to mix up jian4 with the cowrie shell. Notice the latter's straight leg. It's commonly used in characters connected to money – such as 'yuan2' or employee

见
贝
员
食



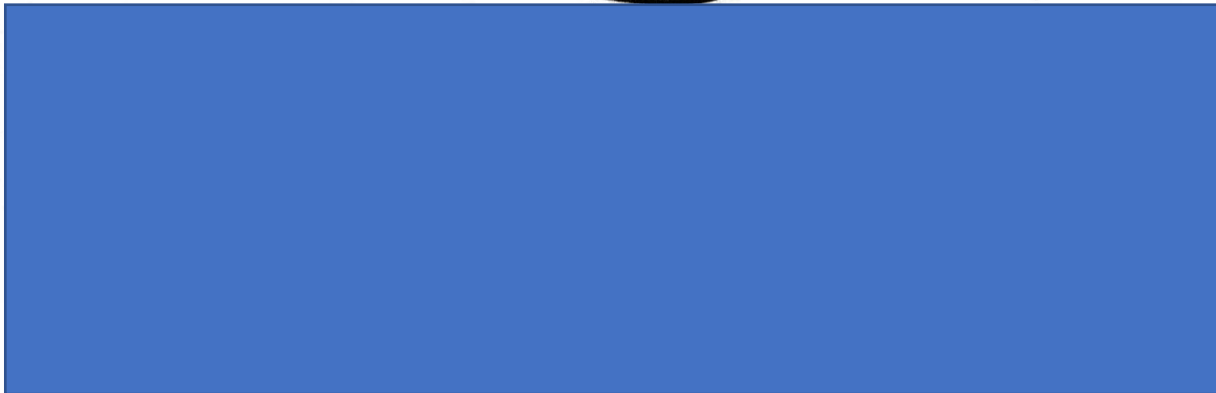
食物

食 is the full form of the 'food radical': the first component you see in the characters 'restaurant': 饭馆

Vocabulary and listening



1 Check the souvenirs you would like to buy in China.



售货员：你们好！进来看一看吧。

马克：小姐，这个熊猫多少钱？

售货员：很便宜，七十块。

马克：太贵了，可以便宜一点儿吗？

售货员：好吧，那就便宜一点儿。五十块怎么样？

阿曼达：我们是学生，钱不多。再便宜一点儿吧。三十块好不好？

售货员：你们两个人买一个，三十块怎么样？

的韩国朋友应该买什么纪念品？

1. 他把窗户都开了
2. 你把门关了吗?
3. 妈妈把花儿放在花瓶里
4. 他把一个杯子洗干净了
5. 叔叔把那瓶香水送给我
6. 请把你的作业写好了
7. 我们要把这些东西准备好
8. 他们把衣服放在衣柜里
9. 司机把汽车洗好了

5 Check the correct sentences.

- 1 请给我们把菜单。
- 2 服务员把被子放在床上。
- 3 她把火车票买。
- 4 妈妈把肉切好了。
- 5 请把那件衣服拿给我。

作业

No lesson next week – so a few different things to keep you busy:

Keep going over the first half of the questions video. We got as far as question 10 in the lesson. You know what to expect now ...

<https://youtu.be/KZnCIKrrvZw?t=48>

Re read the start of the ‘buying things’ dialogue on page 4 above. Some useful stuff in hear to learn, ready for when you go to China.

便宜

可以便宜一点儿?

太贵了!

Revise all those radicals on page 2 above – they will really help you in the long term to speed up and increase your confidence in reading.

Finally, re-read the ‘ba’ sentences on page 5 above, then try to do the task on page 6 above