

Mandarin  
3月16号

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food

hand

扌

辶 travel  
swiftly

讠 speech,  
language

足

foot

t

纟

silk

氵

water

钅

metal, gold

艹

grass

宀

building

灬

fire

竹

bamboo

冫

ice

刀

knife

牛

cow

阝

town/country

衤

clothes

Where are these places?

牛津  
剑桥

加利福尼亚  
旧金山

圣奥尔本斯



## VOCABULARY

- |        |          |     |                                  |
|--------|----------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. 那么  | nàme     | pr  | (indicating degree) so, such     |
| 2. 好玩儿 | hǎowánr  | adj | fun, amusing, interesting        |
| 3. 出去  | chū qu   | vc  | to go out                        |
| 4. 非常  | fēicháng | adv | very, extremely, exceedingly     |
| 5. 糟糕  | zāogāo   | adj | in a terrible mess; how terrible |
| 6. 下雨  | xià yǔ   | vo  | to rain                          |
| 7. 又   | yòu      | adv | again [See Grammar 5.]           |

## VOCABULARY

- |     |    |          |     |                         |
|-----|----|----------|-----|-------------------------|
| 8.  | 面试 | miànshì  | v/n | to interview; interview |
| 9.  | 回去 | huí qu   | vc  | to go back; to return   |
| 10. | 冬天 | dōngtiān | n   | winter                  |
| 11. | 夏天 | xiàtiān  | n   | summer                  |
| 12. | 热  | rè       | adj | hot                     |
| 13. | 春天 | chūntiān | n   | spring                  |
| 14. | 秋天 | qiūtiān  | n   | autumn; fall            |
| 15. | 舒服 | shūfu    | adj | comfortable             |

## Proper Nouns

- |     |    |         |            |
|-----|----|---------|------------|
| 16. | 加州 | Jiāzhōu | California |
|-----|----|---------|------------|





(高文中在网上找白英爱聊天儿。)

  英爱，纽约那么好玩儿，你怎么在网上，没出去？

 这儿的天气非常糟糕。

 怎么了？<sup>①</sup>

 昨天下大雨，今天又<sup>⑤</sup>下雨了。

 这个周末这儿天气很好，你快一点儿回来吧。

 这个周末纽约也会暖和一点儿。我下个星期有一个面试，还不能回去。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

① 怎么了？(Zěnme le?)  
is a question that may be asked upon encountering an unusual situation.



我在加州找了一个工作，你也去吧。加州冬天不冷，夏天不热，春天和秋天更舒服。



加州好是好<sup>⑥</sup>，可是我更喜欢纽约。

(Gāo Wénzhōng zài wǎng shang zhǎo Bái Yīng'ài liáo tiānr.)



Yīng'ài, Niǔyuē nàme hǎowánr, nǐ zěnme zài wǎng shang, méi chū qu?



Zhèr de tiānqì fēicháng zāogāo.



Zěnme le?<sup>①</sup>



Zuótiān xià dà yǔ, jīntiān yòu<sup>⑤</sup> xià yǔ le.



Zhè ge zhōumò zhèr tiānqì hěn hǎo, nǐ kuài yì diǎnr huí lai ba.



Zhè ge zhōumò Niǔyuē yě huì nuǎnhuo yì diǎnr. Wǒ xià ge xīngqī yǒu yí ge miànshì, hái bù néng huí qu.



Wǒ zài Jiāzhōu zhǎo le yí ge gōngzuò, nǐ yě qù ba. Jiāzhōu dōngtiān bù lěng, xiàtiān bú rè, chūntiān hé qiūtiān gèng shūfu.



Jiāzhōu hǎo shì hǎo<sup>⑥</sup>, kěshì wǒ gèng xǐhuan Niǔyuē.

## Grammar

## 5. The Adverb 又 (yòu, again)

又 (yòu, again) indicates recurrence of an action.

- ① 昨天早上下雪，今天早上又下雪了。  
 Zuótiān zǎoshang xià xuě, jīntiān zǎoshang yòu xià xuě le.  
 (It snowed yesterday morning. It snowed again this morning.)
- ② 妈妈上个星期给我打电话，这个星期又给我打电话了。  
 Māma shàng ge xīngqī gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, zhè ge xīngqī yòu gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà le.  
 (My mom called me last weekend. She called me again this weekend.)
- ③ 他昨天复习了第八课的语法，今天又复习了。  
 Tā zuótiān fùxí le dì bā kè de yǔfǎ, jīntiān yòu fùxí le.  
 (He reviewed the grammar in Lesson Eight yesterday, and he reviewed it again today.)

Both 又 (yòu, again) and 再 (zài, again) indicate repetition of an action, but in a sentence with 又 (yòu, again), usually both the original action and the repetition occurred in the past, whereas 再 (zài, again) indicates an anticipated repetition of an action in general.

- ④ 我上个周末去跳舞了，昨天我又去跳舞了。  
 Wǒ shàng ge zhōumò qù tiào wǔ le, zuótiān wǒ yòu qù tiào wǔ le.  
 (I went dancing last weekend. Yesterday I went dancing again.)
- ⑤ 我昨天去跳舞了，我想明天晚上再去跳舞。  
 Wǒ zuótiān qù tiào wǔ le, wǒ xiǎng míngtiān wǎnshang zài qù tiào wǔ.  
 (I went dancing yesterday. I'm thinking of going dancing again tomorrow night.)

# • 作业

- Read all notes Read through the tapescript above
- Work hard on the dialogue to make sure that you understand it in detail and can pronounce the vocab
- Read the explanation of how to use ‘又’