

yùn dòng
第十八课 运动



Cāoliàn kè
—— 操练课
Drill lesson



语法 Grammar

1. verb + 了 (le) + numeral + Measure Word + noun + 了 (le)
2. 连...都 / 也
3. Potential complements with Verb+不下
4. 多 indicating an approximate number
5. Question pronouns with 都/也



Vocabulary 生词

生词

- 当然
- 胖
- 怕
- 简单
- 跑步
- 跑
- 难受
- 网球
- 拍
- 篮球
- 游泳
- 危险
- 淹死
- 愿意
- 上大学
- 为了
- 提高
- 水平
- 足球
- 比赛
- 国际
- 美式
- 脚
- 踢
- 手
- 抱
- 压
- 被
- 担心
- 棒
- 运动服
- *慢跑 màn pǎo
- *打棒球 dǎ bàng qiú
- *打乒乓球 dǎ pīngpāng qiú
- *做瑜伽 zuò yújiā
- *打太极拳 dǎ tàijíquán
- *打冰球 dǎ bīng qiú



游泳



危險



淹死



跑步

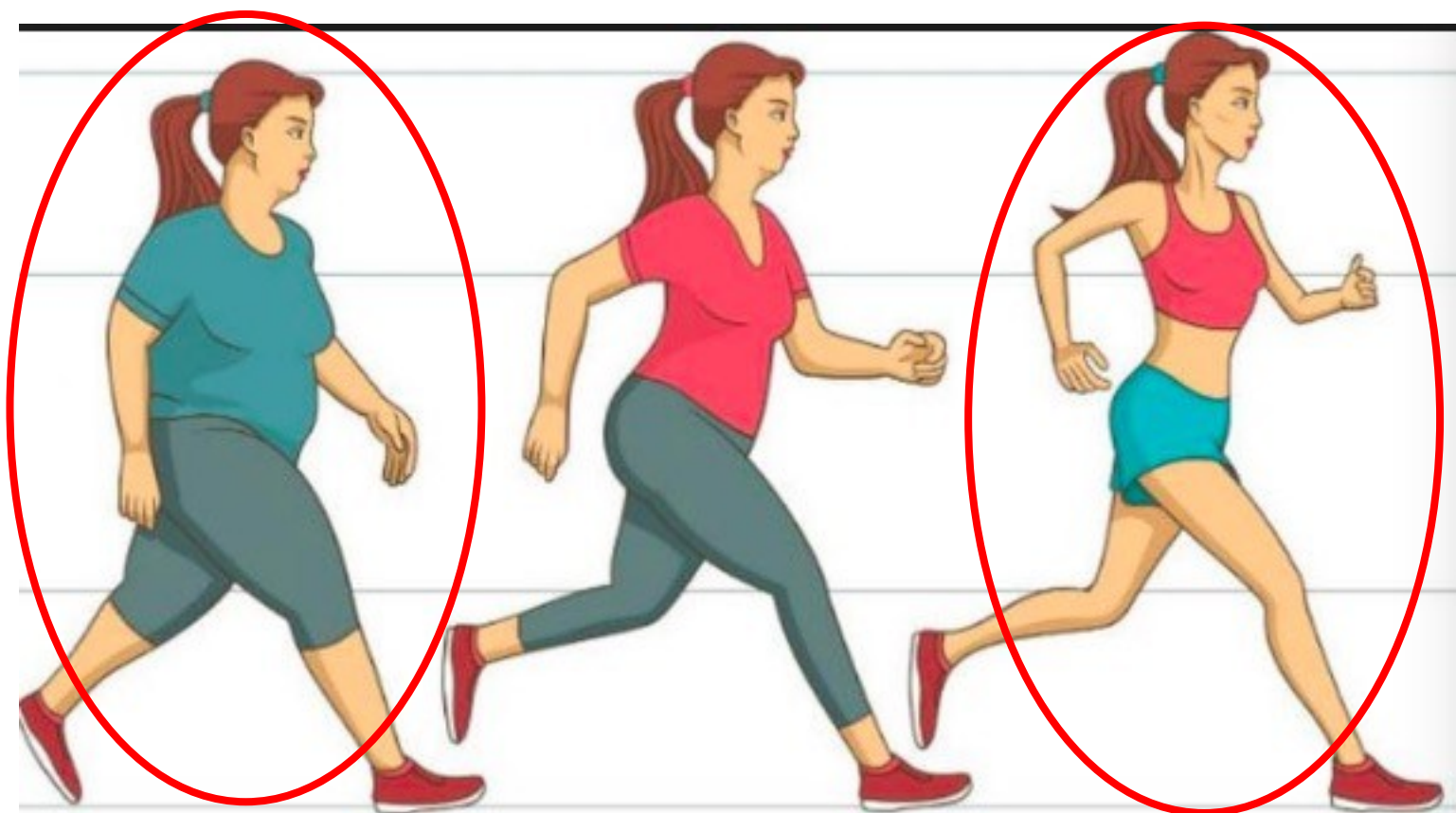
跑步是最简单的运动。



mànpǎo

慢跑

To jog; jogging

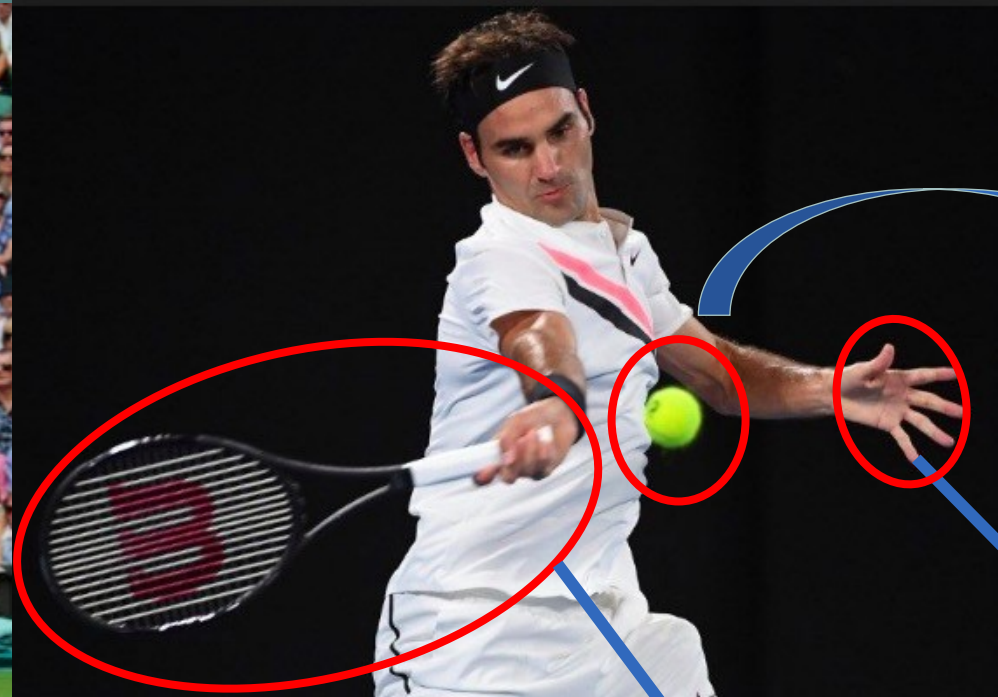


她现在很胖。运动以后…… 她现在很瘦。

她为了减肥，^{jiǎnféi}愿意做很多运动。



运动服



网球

手

网球拍

他在做什么运动？

他在打网球。



网球比赛

他在做什么运动？

这是什么比赛？



篮球



他在打篮球。

这是一场篮球比赛。



足球



脚

他们在踢足球。

这是一场足球比赛。



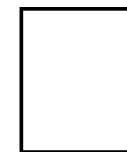
美式 足球



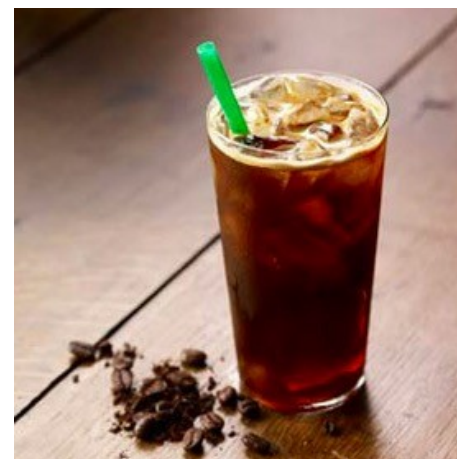
+



=



美式 咖啡



冰美式咖啡



dǎ bàng qiú
打棒球
To play baseball



dǎ pīngpāng qiú
打乒乓球
to play table tennis



zuò yújiā
做瑜伽
to do yoga



dǎ bīng qiú
打冰球
to play ice hockey



https://youtu.be/R6YJ9Myh_Hg?t=104

dǎ tàijíquán
打太极拳
to do Tai Chi

我们在布尔诺 上大学。



level



那你很棒哦

为了提高中文水平，你们天天读课文、听录音。

现在，你们的中文都说得很棒。



她手里抱着一只猫。



下面的人要被压死了。



不見了

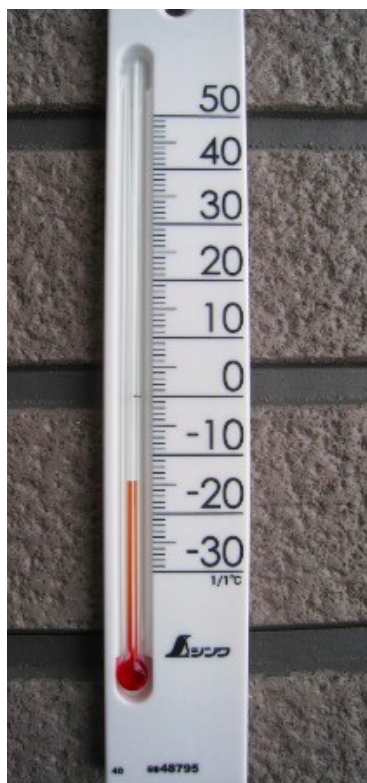
wūguī

吴老师家的乌龟不见了。

他觉得太难受了。

他很担心乌龟有没有死。





冬天就穿一件衣服，
当然 会冷了。



李老师很 怕 ^{chóngzi} 虫子。



Grammar 语法

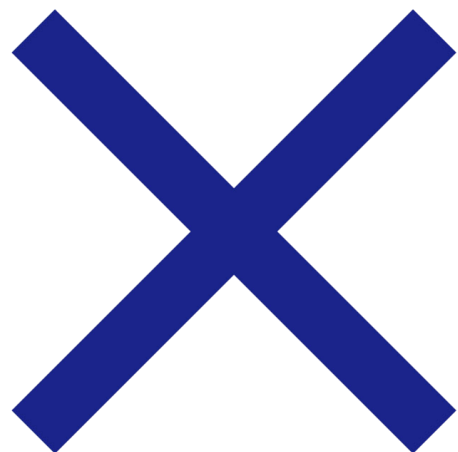
1. Duration of Non-action

Time expression + 没 + V + 了

1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V + (了)

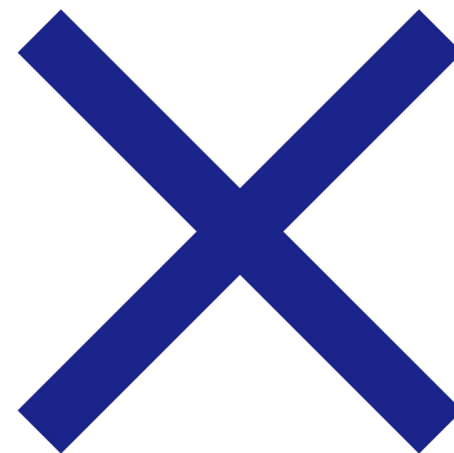
(a) This structure indicates that **an action has not been or was not performed for a certain period of time.**

①



X 3天

②



X 1年

身体

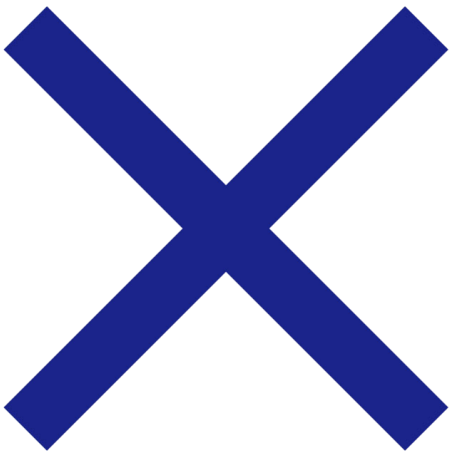
➤ Zuzana 三天没上网了

➤ Vic 一年没检查身体了

1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V + 了

(a) This structure indicates that an action has not been or was not performed for a certain period of time.

①

 ≈ 2年

吃肉

➤ Karolina差不多

两年没吃肉了。

②

 ≈ 2个月

回香港

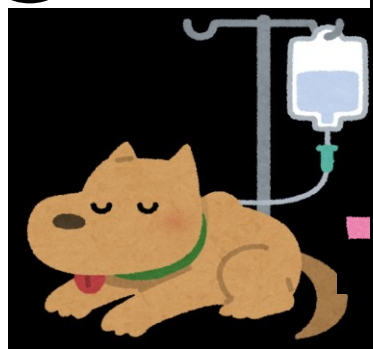
➤ 舒儀差不多

两个月没回香港了

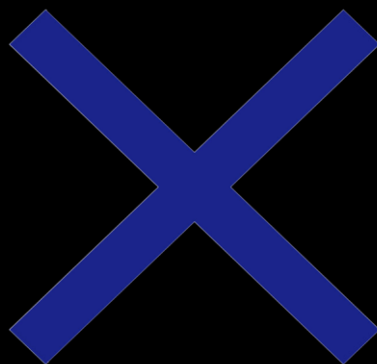
1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V +(了)

(a) This structure indicates that an action has not been or was not performed for a certain period of time.

①



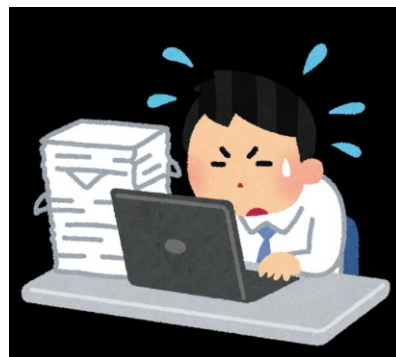
吃



X 1
天

➤ 我的狗病了，
一天没吃东西了

②

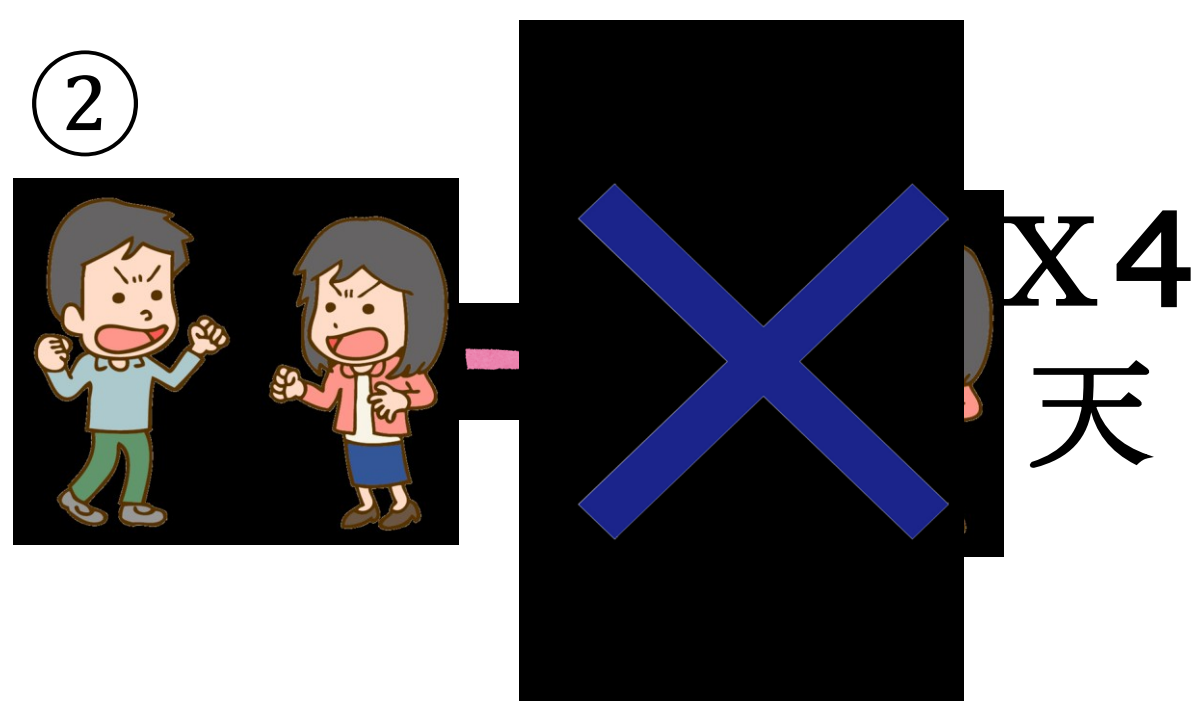
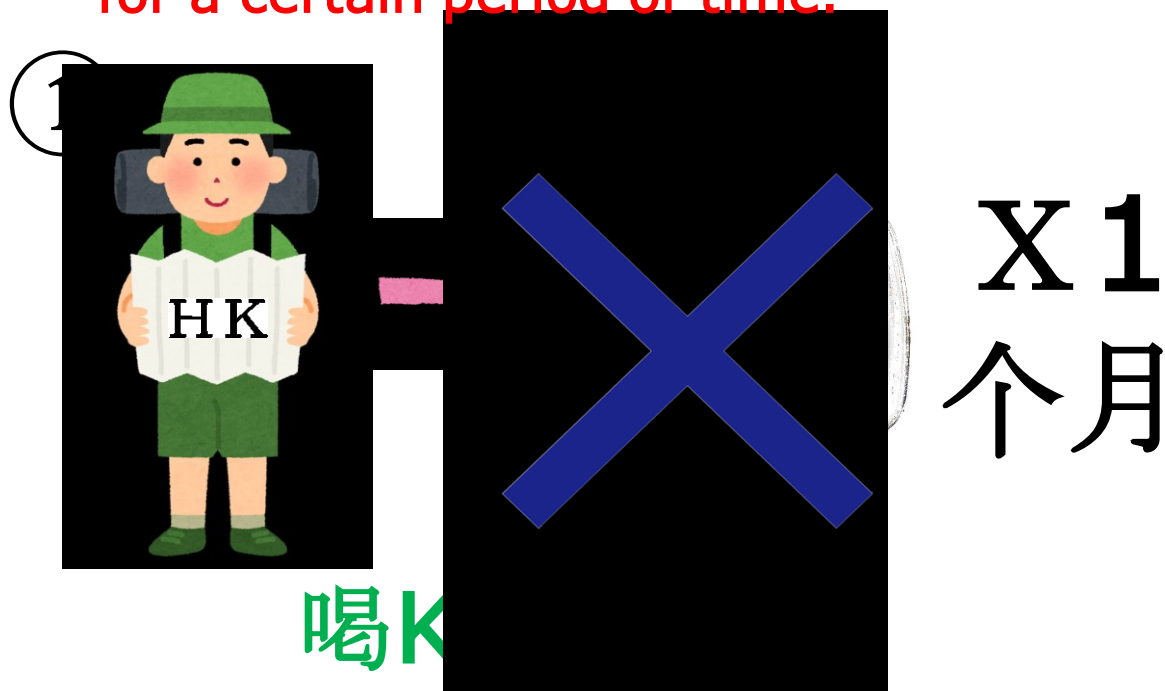


X 3
星期

➤ 爸爸上个月特别忙，
三个星期没回家

1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V + (了)

(a) This structure indicates that an action has not been or was not performed for a certain period of time.



- 去年暑假，Dominik去香港玩，一个月没喝KOFOLA
- 上周，她和男朋友吵架了，他们四天没说话

1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V + (了)

(b) Please note the difference between this construction and the one that indicates the duration of an action in an affirmative sentence

① LET'S LEARN CHINESE X 2年

学中文

A : I have been studying

Chinese for 2 years
我学了两年中文了。

② LET'S LEARN CHINESE X 2年

B : Really? I haven't studied

Chinese for 2 years.
是吗？我两年没学中文了。

1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V + (了)

(b) Please note the difference between this construction and the one that indicates the duration of an action in an affirmative sentences

①



X 20
小时

睡觉

A : The pig has been sleeping for 20 hours.

A : 小猪睡了20个小时觉了。

②



X 20
小时

睡觉

B : I haven't slept for 20 hours.

B : 我20个小时没睡觉了。

1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V + (了)

zàojù liànxí
造句练习 - *Sentence-making*

A. What's the Matter?

Gao Wenzhong is not feeling well. Please help him describe his condition to his doctor.

EXAMPLE:

睡觉 ~~X~~ 三天

shuì jiào ~~X~~ sān tiān

→ 高文中三天没睡觉了。

Gāo Wénzhōng sān tiān méi shuì jiào le.

1. 吃东西 ~~X~~ 两天

2. 喝东西 ~~X~~ 一天

3. 上厕所 ~~X~~ 一个星期

1. Duration of Non-action : Time expression + 没 + V + (了)

duìhuà liànxí
对话练习 - Pairwork 1

B. Why Hasn't She Called?

Wang Peng and Li You had a fight. They haven't seen each other, called, chatted online, or text-messaged for some time. With your partner, ask and answer questions about their strained relationship based on the visuals.

EXAMPLE:



a week

→ A: 李友多长时间没跟王朋见面了?

Lǐ Yǒu duō cháng shíjiān méi gēn Wáng Péng jiàn miàn le?

B: 李友一个星期没跟王朋见面了。

Lǐ Yǒu yí ge xīngqī méi gēn Wáng Péng jiàn miàn le.

1.



5 days

3.



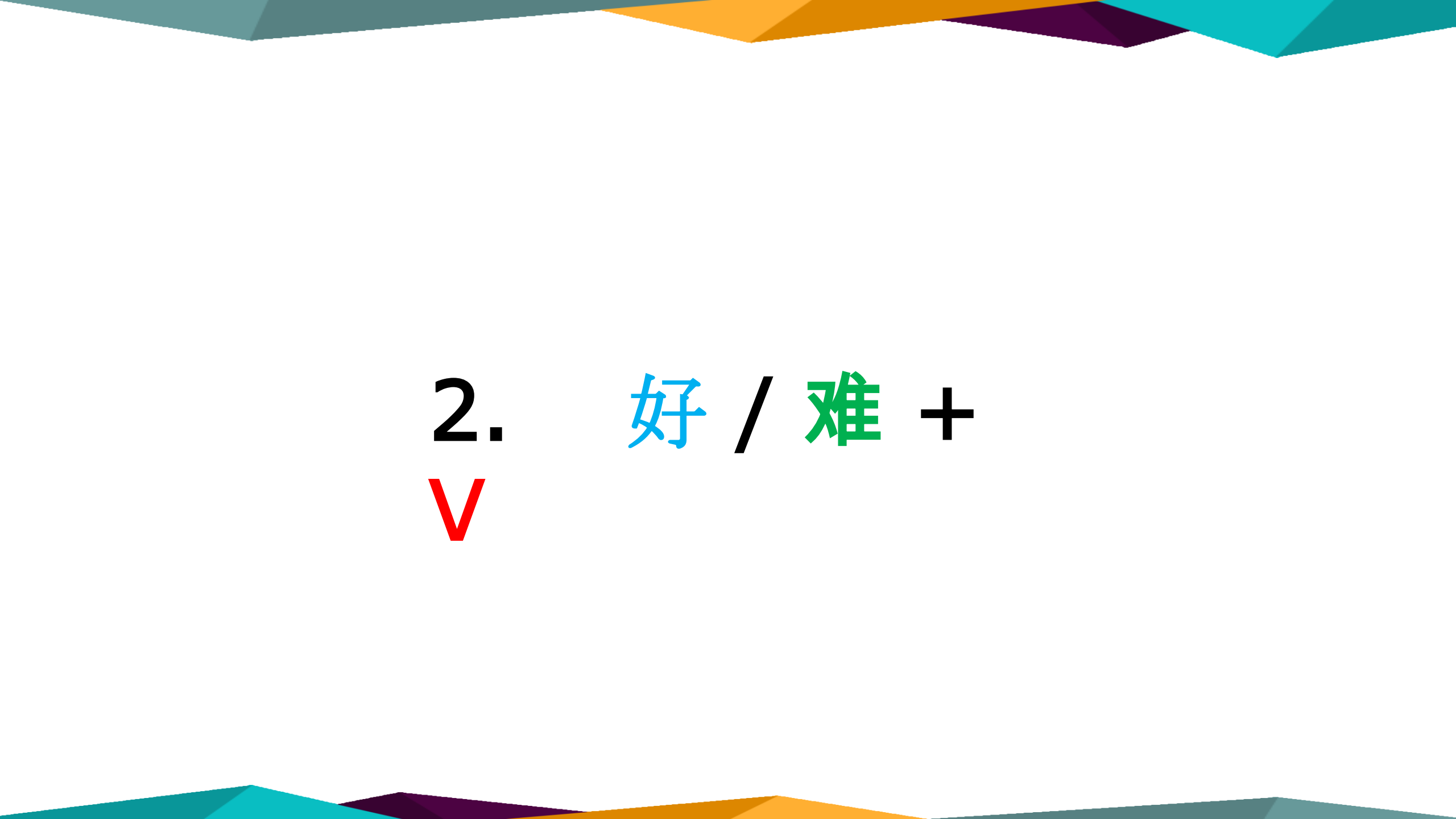
7 days

2.



6 days

fā duǎnxìn
发短信



2. 好 / 难 +
V

2. 好 / 难 + V

(a) Some verbs can be preceded by 好 or 难, and the resulting compounds becoming

adjectives. In this case, 好 usually means "easy" while 难 usually means "difficult".



①

一 二 三 四 五
1 2 3 4 5
六 七 八 九 十
6 7 8 9 10

②

壹	貳	叁	肆	伍
陆	柒	捌	玖	拾

➤ easy to bear ➤ hard to bear ➤ easy to write ➤ hard to write

好受

难受

好写

难写

2. 好 / 难 + V

(a) Some verbs can be preceded by 好 or 难, and the resulting compounds becoming

① adjectives. In this case, 好 usually means "easy" while 难 usually means "difficult".



➤ easy to walk

on

好走

➤ hard to walk on

难走

➤ easy to say

好说

➤ difficult to say

难说

十四

《四和十》

四是四，十是十，

sì shì sì shí shì shí

四不是十，十不是四，

sì bú shì shí shí bú shì sì

十四是十四，四十是四十，

shí sì shì shí sì sì shì shí sì shí

十四不是四十，四十不是十四。

shí sì bú shì sì shí sì shí bú shì shí sì

2. 好 / 难 + V

(a) Some verbs can be preceded by 好 or 难, and the resulting compounds becoming

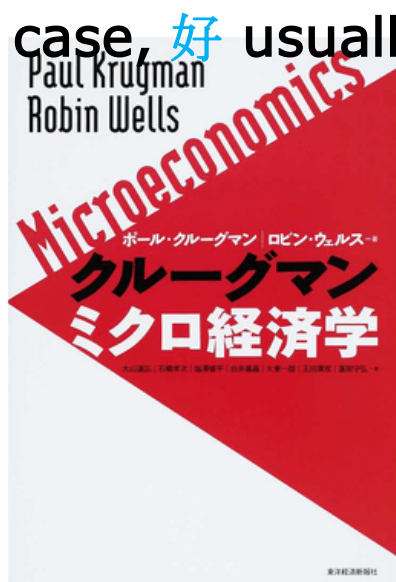
adjectives. In this case, 好 usually means "easy" while 难 usually means "difficult".

①



➤ easy to understand

好懂



➤ hard to understand

难懂



➤ easy to sing

好唱



<https://youtu.be/oU-IRYQPjyk?t=482>

➤ hard to sing

难唱

2. 好 / 难 + V

(b) In some other compounds, however, 好 suggests that the action represented by the

verb is pleasant, while 难 means the opposite.

①



➤ delicious

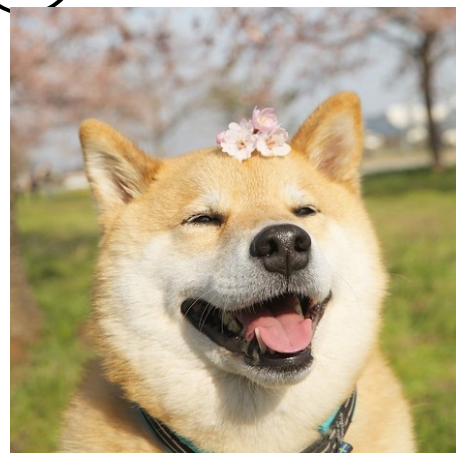
好吃

②



➤ unappetizing

难吃



➤ pretty

好看



➤ ugly

难看

2. 好 / 难 + V

(b) In some other compounds, however, 好 suggests that the action represented by the

verb is pleasant, while 难 means the opposite.

①



➤ pleasant
to the ear

好听



➤ unpleasant
to the ear

难听

②



➤ pleasant
to smell

好闻(wén)



➤ unpleasan
t to smell

难闻(wén)

2. 好 / 难 + V

C. Opinion Forum

By using the “好/难(hǎo/nán) + V” phrase, have a discussion with your partner and find out whether you have similar or different opinions of the listed items.

EXAMPLE:



- 花茶 (flower tea)
- 水果茶 (fruit tea)
- 红茶 (black tea)
- ...

A: 你觉得哪种茶好喝，
哪种茶难喝？

Nǐ juéde nǎ zhǒng chá hǎohē,
nǎ zhǒng chá nánhē?

B: 我觉得 (name of the tea)
很好喝。

Wǒ juéde (name of the tea)
hěn hǎohē.

我觉得 (name of the tea)
很难喝。

Wǒ juéde (name of the tea)
hěn nánhē.

duìhuà liànxí 对话练习 - Pairwork 2

- 拿铁 (latte)
- 卡布奇诺 (cappuccino)
- 摩卡 (mocha)
- ...
- 草莓
- 苹果
- 巧克力
- ...



- 奇异果 (kiwi)
- 菠萝 (pineapple)
- 牛油果 (avocado)
- ...
- 汉字
- 韩国字
- 日本字 (kanji)
- ...

2. 好 / 难 + V

duìhuà liànxí
对话练习 - Pairwork 2

Then report your findings to the class.

If you two share the same opinion, you can say:

Anya 跟我一样，
我们都觉得…

Anya gēn wǒ yíyàng,
wǒmen dōu juéde…

If you don't share the same opinion, then you can say:

Anya 跟我不一样，
她觉得…我觉得…

Anya gēn wǒ bù yíyàng,
tā juéde… wǒ juéde…

3. 下去 Indicating Continuation

3. 下去 Indicating Continuation : V + 下去

下去 signifies the **continuation of an action that is already in progress.**

①



说

➤ 这个想法 (xiǎngfǎ)

很好, 说下去

②



唱

➤ 你別 唱下去了

_____,
我一点儿也不喜欢听

3. 下去 Indicating Continuation : V + 下去

下去 signifies the **continuation of an action that is already in progress.**

①

喝

➤ 別再喝了，再 **喝下去**

_____，

最后一班由车都没有了

②



睡

➤ 已经早上8点40分了，

再**睡下去**_____，要迟到

chídào

3. 下去 Indicating Continuation : V + 下去

下去 signifies the **continuation of an action that is already in progress.**

①



坚持 (jiānchí)

➤ 做瑜伽对身体很好，
我想要坚持下去。

②



我能怎么办，我也
很想睡啊

熬夜 (áoyè)

➤ 为了考试，他已经熬夜七天
了，再熬夜下去，会
累死的。



4. Duration of actions

4. Duration of actions



a. Repetition of the verb

V + obj + V + time expression

妹妹每天听录音听一个小时。

Two patterns



Time expression placed before the object, often with 的 .

+ time expression + (的) + obj

妹妹每天听一个小时(的)录音。

4. Duration of actions

V + obj + V + time expression

40 minutes



Brown每天下午看书看四十分钟。

V + time expression + (的) + obj

Brown每天下午 看四十分钟(的)书。

4. Duration of actions

2 hours



V + obj + V + time expression

Marta每天写汉字 写两个小时，
所以汉字越来越漂亮了。

V + time expression + (的) + obj

Marta每天写两个小时(的)汉字，
所以汉字越来越漂亮了。

4. Duration of actions

V + obj + V + time expression

1.5 hours / day

にほんごの勉強はおもしろいです。
にほんご 勉強



Karolina 每天学日文学一个半小时，
所以日文越来越好了。

V + time expression + (的) + obj

Karolina 每天学一个半小时(的)日文，
所以日文越来越好了。

4. Duration of actions

例子：

Dominik



8:00pm –
11:00pm

Tomas



7:00am –
8:00am

Michaela



7:30am –
8:15am

造句练习 - *Sentence-making*

2

Jana



11:00am –
12:00pm

Andrej



10:00am –
12:00pm

Adam



4:00am –
6:30pm

Dima昨天跳舞跳了三个小时。

V + obj + V + time expression

Dima昨天跳了三个小时(的)舞。

V + time expression + (的) + obj

5. the Particle 着 (zhe)

5. The Particle 着 (zhe)

着 (zhe) signifies **the continuation of an action or a state**. Its function is descriptive.

main action

main action

老师**站着**教课，学生**坐着**听课。



着 (zhe) is used between two verbs, **the one** that precedes 着 (zhe) signifies **the accompanying action**, while the **second verb** signifies the **main action**.

我喜欢**躺着**听音乐。

main action



5. The Particle 着 (zhe)

美式足球可以**抱着**球**跑**。



特朗普**笑着****回答**记者的问题。
(reporter)

jìzhě



哈哈
哈哈

陈老师下课后**站着****等**公共汽车。



5. The Particle 着 (zhe)



Katy Perry跳着唱歌。

<https://youtu.be/iQPntUPNDIQ?t=207>



阿福吃着(虾饺)聊天。

https://youtu.be/Bf_a9-4Y4P4?t=251



小狗坐着打字。

5. The Particle 着 (zhe)

A: 学生们  什么呢？

✓ 学生们 **在** 做什么呢？

B: **着**

✓ **在** 运动。

在 (zài) is normally used **before a verb** to indicate **an ongoing action**.

在 in above **cannot be replaced with 着 (zhe)**. Likewise, 着 in the earlier sentences **cannot be replaced with 在**, either.

5. The Particle 着 (zhe)

造句练习 - *Sentence-making*

例子：



安琪、小邓、小李站着聊天儿。
小吴坐着聊天儿。

① 躺看



② 躺看



③



坐吃

④



听跑



6. 被/叫/让 in Passive-voice sentences

6. 被/叫/让 in Passive-voice sentences

receiver of the action + 被 (bèi)/ 叫 (jiào)/ 让 (ràng) + agent of the action + verb + other element (complement/了 {le}, etc.)

receiver

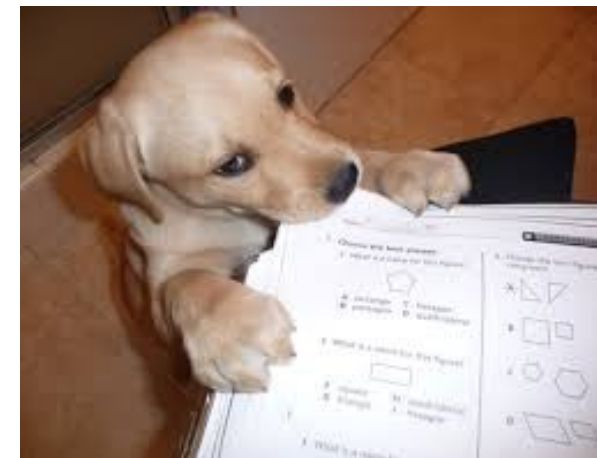
agent

verb

complement

我的功课 被 / 叫 / 让 狗 吃 了。

(My homework was eaten by my dog.)



我的酸辣汤 被 / 叫 / 让 哥哥喝了。



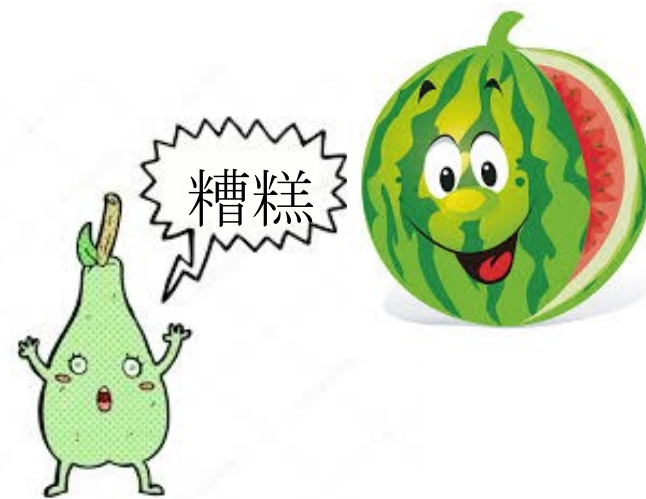
6. 被/叫/让 in Passive-voice sentences

receiver + 被 / 叫 / 让 + agent + verb + 了

你看，你的网球拍**被/叫/让**我压坏了。



糟糕，我的梨**被/叫/让**你的西瓜压坏了。



6. 被/叫/让 in Passive-voice sentences

receiver + 被 / 叫 / 让 + agent + verb + 了

我的信用卡**被/叫/让**人拿走了。



你买的那些书**被/叫/让**你的女朋友拿去了。太好了

Negative connotations



Unpleasant for the receiver



6. 被/叫/让 in Passive-voice sentences

造句练习 - Sentence-making

receiver + 被 / 叫 / 让 + agent + verb + 了

1. Her cake was eaten by the dog. 她的蛋糕被/叫/让狗吃了。
2. My coffee was drunk by my younger sister. 我的咖啡被/叫/让妹妹喝了。
3. Her book was pressed by the bus. 她的书被/叫/让公共汽车压坏了。
4. His car was driven to school by his elder brother.
他的车被/叫/让哥哥开到学校了。
5. My credit card was taken away from him by my mother.
我的信用卡被/叫/让妈妈拿走了。

生词 Vocabulary

语法 Grammar

1. Duration of Non-action Time expression + 没 + V + 了
2. 好 / 难 + V
3. 下午 Indicating Continuation
4. Duration of actions
5. the Particle 着 (zhe)
6. 被/叫/让 in Passive-voice sentences



**THANK
YOU!**