





第十八课

运动













A:我不会_<u>游泳</u>,我怕水,太<u>危险</u>了,<u>淹死</u>了怎么办?



生词









网球拍

打网球



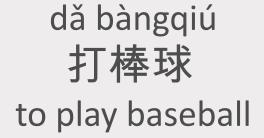
打篮球













dǎ pīngpāngqiú 打 乒乓球 to play table tennis





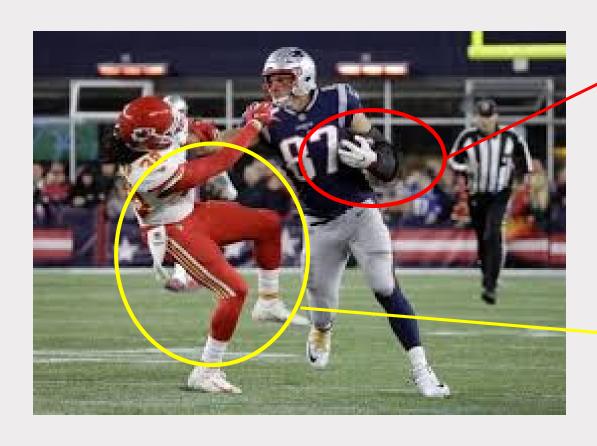


zuò yújiā 做瑜伽 to do yoga dǎ tàijíquán 打太极拳 to do Tai Chi

(a kind of traditional Chinese shadow boxing)







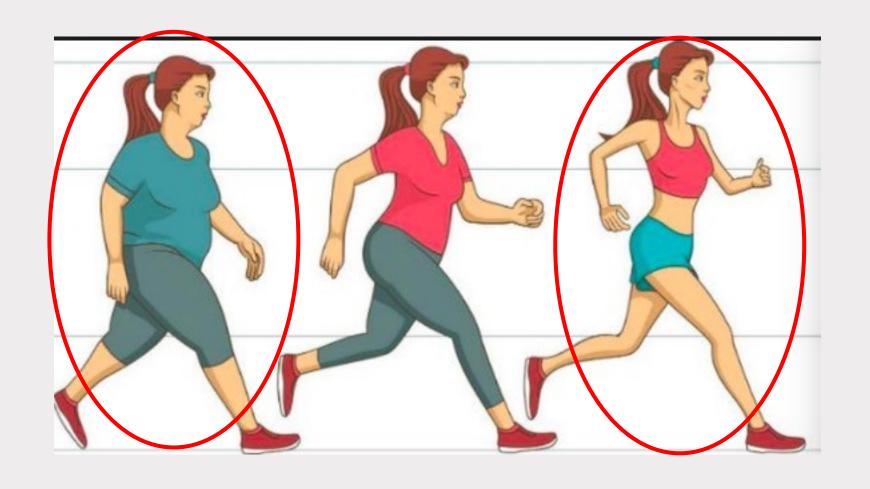
,他用手_抱着球_。

他穿着_____。

美式足球比赛







她现在很_胖。

运动以后...... 她现在很_瘦_。

她<mark>为了</mark>减肥,**愿意**做很多运动。









我们在布尔诺 上大学。

下面的人要被_压_死了。







(Let's learn Chinese together!)



level



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_。



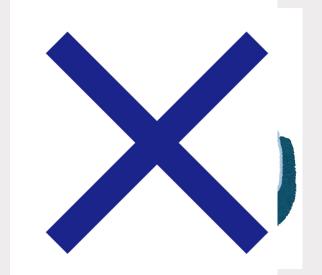
Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + (了)



(a) This structure indicates that an action has not been or was not performed for a certain per



X3天



E身体

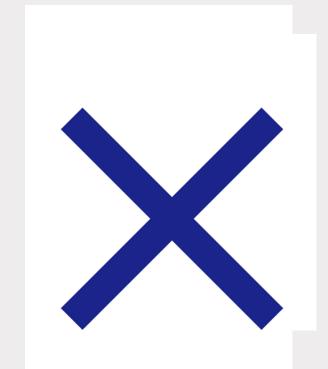


年没检查身体了

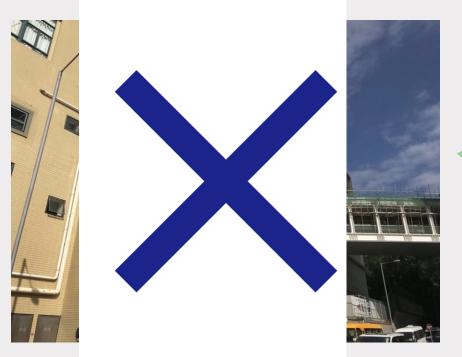


1. Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + 了





≈ 2年



≈3 个月

〉小李差不多

两年没吃肉了。

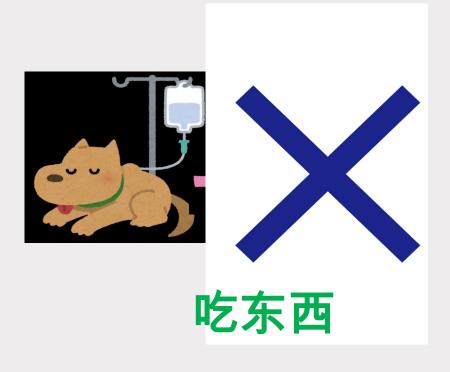
> 她差不多

三个月没回香港了



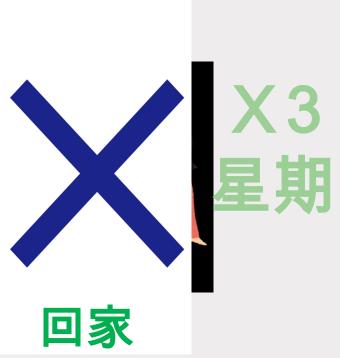
1. Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + 了





X1 天





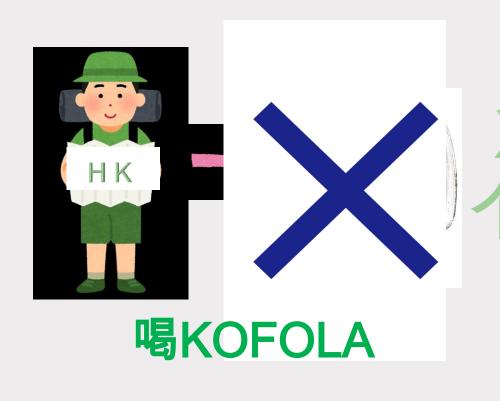
- > 我的狗病了,它
- 一天没吃东西了

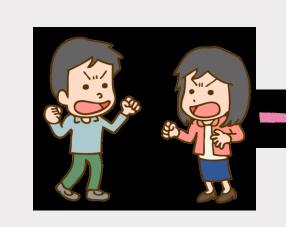
爸爸上个月特别忙, 三个星期没回家了

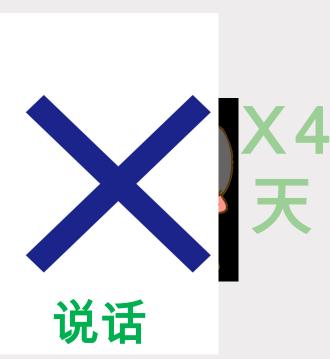


1. Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + 了









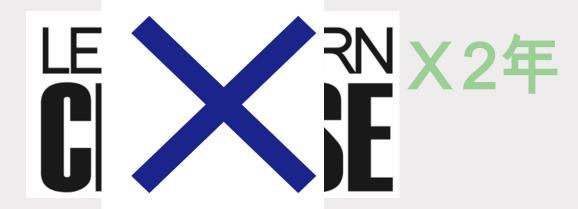
- 一个月没喝KOFOLA
- ▶ 去年暑假,小王去香港玩, ▶ 上周,她和男朋友吵架了 ,他们 四天没说话

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



LET'S LEARN X 2年 CHINFSF



学中文

A: I have been studying Chinese for 2 years.

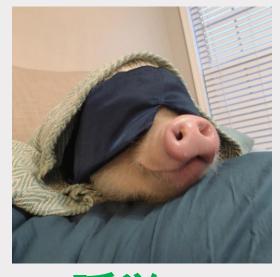
A:我学了两年中文了。

B: Really? I haven't studied Chinese for 2 years.

B:是吗?我两年没学中文了。

Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + (7)

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



X 20 小时



X20 小时

睡觉

A: The pig has been sleeping for 20 hours.

A:小猪睡了20个小时觉了。

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 1

A. What's the Matter?

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

EXAMPLE:

睡觉 三天

shuì jiào

sān t

1. 吃东西 / 两天

2. 喝东西 / 一天

3. 上厕所 / 一个星期

- Eg. 我三天没睡觉了。
- → 我两天没吃东西了。
- → 我一天没喝东西了。
- > 我一个星期没上厕所了。



Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + (7)

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?

> B: 李友一个星期没 跟王朋见面了。

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

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



5天 电子邮件

A: 李友多长时间没跟王 朋发电子邮件了?

B: 李友五天没跟王朋发

电子邮件了。



Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + (7)

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?

> B: 李友一个星期没 跟王朋见面了。

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

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



A: 李友多长时间没跟 王朋打电话了?

B: 李友一个月没跟王 朋打电话了。



Duration of Non-action: Time expression + 没 + V + (7)

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?

> B: 李友一个星期没 跟王朋见面了。

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

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



3天 fā duănxìn 发短信

A: 李友多长时间没跟王

朋发短信了?

B: 李友三天没跟王朋发

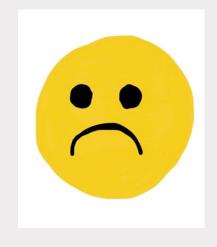
短信了。

语法 2. 好/难+V

(a)Some verbs can be perceded by 好 or 难, and the resulting compounds becoming adjectives. In this case, 好 usually means"easy"while 难 usually means"difficult".









- easy to bear > hard to bear

> easy to write > hard to write

好受

难受

好写

^{금活} 2. 好/难+Ⅴ

(a)Some verbs can be perceded by 好 or 难, and the resulting compounds becoming adjectives. In this case, 好 usually means"easy"while 难 usually means"difficult".









《四和十》

四是四,十是十,

sì shi sì shi shi shi

四不是十,十不是四,

sì bú shi shi shi bú shì sì

十四是十四,四十是四十,

shi sì shi shi sì

sì shi shì si shi

十四不是四十,四十不是十四。

shí sì bú shì sì

shi sì shi bú shi shi sì

easy to walk on

hard to walk on

easy to say

difficult to say

好走

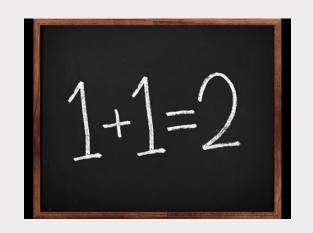
难走

好说

难说

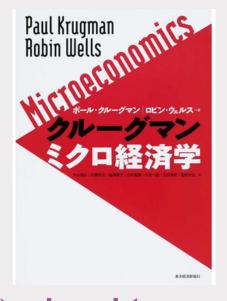
^{话法} 2. <mark>好/难+Ⅴ</mark>

(a)Some verbs can be perceded by 好 or 难, and the resulting compounds becoming adjectives. In this case, 好 usually means"easy"while 难 usually means"difficult".



easy to understand





hard to understand







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bo_efYhYU2A

easy to sing

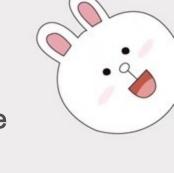
hard to sing

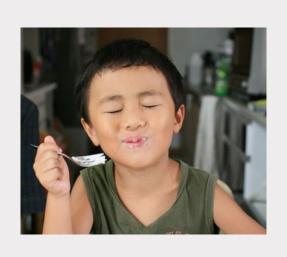




语法 2. 好/难+V

(b) In some other compounds, however, 好 suggests that the action represented by the verb is pleasant, while 难 means the opposite.











> delicious

unappetizing

pretty

ugly

好吃

难吃

好看

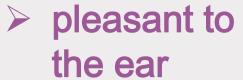
难看

治法 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.







好听



unpleasant to the ear

难听



pleasant to smell

好闻(wén)



unpleasant to smell

难闻(wén)



duìhuà liànxí

对话练习 - Pairwork 2



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:



A: 你觉得哪种茶好喝, 哪种茶难喝?

B: 我觉得 (name of the tea) 很好喝。 我觉得 (name of the tea)

很难喝。

Nǐ juéde nǎ zhǒng chá hǎohē,

nă zhŏng chá nánhē?

Wǒ juéde (name of the tea)

hěn hǎohē.

Wŏ juéde (name of the tea)

hěn nánhē.

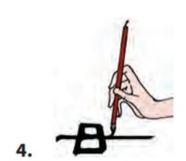
- 拿铁 (latte)
- 卡布奇诺 (cappuccino)
- 摩卡 (mocha)

- 草莓
- 苹果
- 巧克力





3.



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

•

•



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 wŏ yíyàng,

wŏmen 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: V+下去

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



说

➢ 这个想法 (xiǎngfǎ)
很好, <u>说下去</u>。



唱

➢ 你別__唱下去了

我一点儿也不喜欢听。

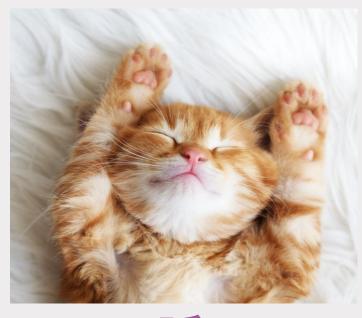
3. 下去 Indicating Continuation: V+下去

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



喝

➢ 別再喝了,再<u>喝下去</u>, 就迟到了。



睡

▶ 已经早上8点40分了, 再 <u>睡下去</u>,要迟到了。

3. 下去 Indicating Continuation: V+下去

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





- 》 这音乐很好听,我想 跳下去
- ▶ 冰球比赛已经开始了,他们需要 <u>打下去</u>。









a. Repetition of the verb

V + obj +V + time expression

妹妹每天听录音听一个小时。





ne 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



40 minutes



V + obj +V + time expression

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。





我每天写汉字 写两个小时 所以汉字越来越漂亮了。



2 个小时/2个钟头

V + time expression + (的) + obj

我每天写两个小时(的)汉字 所以汉字越来越漂亮了。



V + obj +V + time expression

她 每天学日文学一个半小时

V + time expression + (的) + obj

她每天学一个半小时(的)日文, 所以日文越来越好了。

1.5 小时/天

旨奉語の勉強はおもいろいです。所以日文越来越好了。





4. Duration of actions

造句练习 - Sentence-making

哥哥

王朋

小林

小夏

小谢

小白



8:00pm -11:00pm



7:00am -8:00am



7:30am -8:15am



11:00am -12:00pm



10:00am -12:00pm



4:00am -6:30pm

哥哥昨天跳舞跳了三个小时。

哥哥昨天跳了三个小时(的)舞。

V + obj +V + time expression

V + time expression + (的) + obj



5. The Particle 着 (zhe)

signifies the continuation of an action or a state. Its function is descriptive.



main action

main action

老师站着上课,学生坐着听课。



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) signifies the continuation of an action or a state. Its function is descriptive.

美式足球可以抱着球跑。



她笑着打电话

她下课后站着等公共汽车。









Katy Perry跳着唱歌。

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



https://youtu.be/Bf_a94Y4P4?t=251

阿福吃着(虾饺)聊天。



小狗坐着打字。



小白、小林、小王站着聊天儿。 小高坐着聊天儿。

造句练习 - Sentence-making

躺看



躺看





坐 吃



听 跑



The Practicle 着







-么呢? ✓ 学生们在做什么呢?

✓ 在运动。

着 is normally used after a verb to indicate a continuing action or state. 在 is normally used before a verb to indicate an ongoing action.

在 in above cannot be replaced with 着. Likewise, 着 in the earlier sentences cannot be replaced with 在, either.



对话练习 - Pairwork



Q:他们在做什么呢?

A:他们在打网球。





Q:他在做什么呢?

A:他在卖水果。



对话练习 - Pairwork





Q:他们在做什么呢?

A:他们在整理房间。

Q:小狗在做什么呢?

A:它在开车。





被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences



receiver of the action + 被/叫/让 + agent of the action + verb +other element (complement/了, etc)

receiver

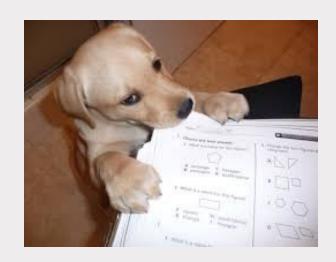
agent

verb

complement

我的功课被/叫/让狗吃了。

(My homework was eaten by my dog.)



It often carries negative connotations and usually appears in situations that are unpleasant for the receiver of the action, or situationa where something is lost.



被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences

receiver of the action + 被/叫/让 + agent of the action + verb

+other element (complement/了, etc)

梨被/叫/让西瓜压坏了。

网球拍被/叫/让他压坏了。







被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences



receiver of the action + 被/叫/让 + agent of the action + verb + other element (complement/了, etc)

我的信用卡被/叫/让人拿走了。



姐姐

我的啤酒被/叫/让姐姐喝了。





被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences

- * 我吃了苹果
- * 苹果被我吃了
- * 我把苹果吃了



我吃了苹果。

苹果被我吃了。 O+被+S+V

我把苹果吃了。 S+把+O+V

$$S + V + O$$





被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences

你买的那些书被你的女朋友拿去了。

你的女朋友把你买的那些书拿去了。

你昨天买的水果被王朋吃完了。

王朋把你昨天买的水果吃完了。



被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences



李友

李友喝了酸辣汤。 酸辣汤被李友喝了。 李友把酸辣汤喝了。



小猫吃了蛋糕。 蛋糕被小猫吃了。 小猫把蛋糕吃了。



被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences





爸爸

爸爸吃了凉拌黄瓜。 凉拌黄瓜被爸爸吃了。 爸爸把凉拌黄瓜吃了。



表姐卖了网球拍。 网球拍被表姐卖了。 表姐把网球拍卖了。

表姐



被/让/叫 in Passive-Voice Sentences





妈妈打扫了卧室。 卧室被妈妈打扫了。 妈妈把卧室打扫了。

妈妈

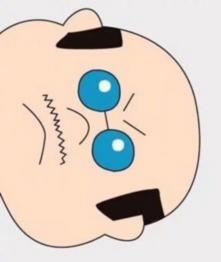


Cappuccino



高小音喝了卡布奇诺。 卡布奇诺被高小音喝了。 高小音把卡布奇诺喝了。

高小音







Kahoot







Thank you!

