



Party

shēng rì wǎn huì
生日晚会

LI XIN YU





wǔ huì

舞会

dance party; ball





biǎo jiě
表姐

older female cousin

1. 爸爸姐姐/妹妹
的女儿

2. 妈妈的姐姐/妹
妹的女儿

3. 妈妈的
哥哥/弟
弟的女儿



The kinship term 表姐(biǎo jiě) is more narrowly defined than its translation “older female cousin” would suggest. One’s “older female cousin” will be a 表姐(biǎo jiě) if she is a daughter of one’s father’s sister or one’s mother’s sister or brother. But if she is one’s paternal uncle’s daughter, she will then be a 堂姐(táng jiě) instead of a 表姐(táng jiě). For more Chinese kinship terms.



zhōng xué

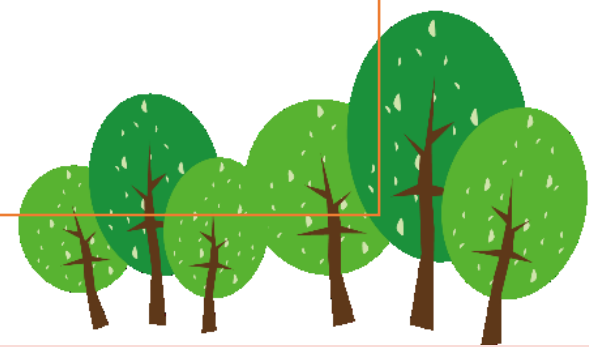
中学

middle school;
secondary school



年龄	学校
6岁	小学1年级
7岁	小学2年级
8岁	小学3年级
9岁	小学4年级
10岁	小学5年级
11岁	小学6年级
12岁	初中1年级
13岁	初中2年级
14岁	初中3年级
15岁	高中1年级
16岁	高中2年级
17岁	高中3年级
18岁	大学1年级

中学





sòng

送

to give as a gift





lǐ wù
礼物

gift;present





běn

本

(measure word for books)





yǐn liào
饮料
beverage





bǎ

把

(measure word for bunches
of things, and chairs)





huā
花
flower





ài
爱

to love; to like; to be fond of





píng guǒ
苹果

apple





lí
梨

pear



图片来自: 爱图网 www.zhilifun.com



xī guā

西瓜

watermelon





xiāng jiāo

香蕉

banana





cǎo méi
草莓

Strawberry





lán méi
蓝莓

blueberry





níng méng

柠檬

lemon





pú táo
葡萄

grape





jú zi
桔子

orange





bō luó/ fèng lí

菠萝/凤梨

pineapple





shuǐ guǒ

水果

fruit





zhù

住

to live (in a certain place)



我住在宿舍。

I live in a dormitory



zhòng

重

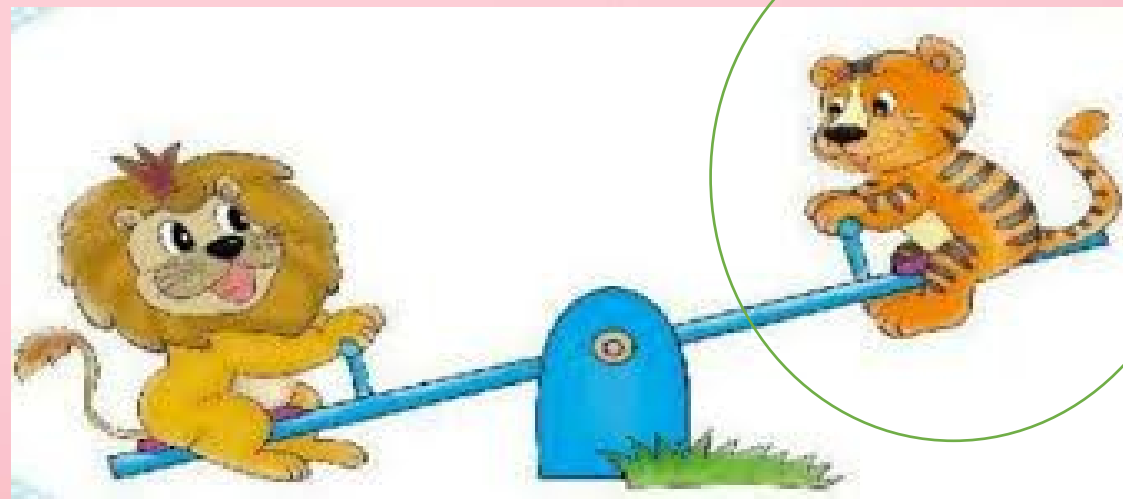
heavy; serious





qīng
轻

light, soft, gentle





jiē
接

to catch; to meet; to welcome





lóu
楼

multi-storied building;
floor(of a multi-level building)



A:你家住几楼？

B:我家住22楼

A: How many floors do you live in?

B: I lives on the 22nd floor

1. 呢(ne) Indicating an Action in Progress

呢(ne), at the end of a sentence, indicates that the action is in progress. It is like 在(zài), which is never used at the end of a sentence, but rather before a verb.

1. 你写什么呢？

nǐ xiě shén me ne ?

What are you writing?

2. 你找什么呢？

nǐ zhǎo shén me ne ?

What are you looking for?

1. 呢(ne) Indicating an Action in Progress

呢(ne) can be used in conjunction with 在(zài):

3. 你在写什么呢？

nǐ zài xiě shén me ne ?

What are you writing?

4. 你在找什么呢？

nǐ zài zhǎo shén me ne ?

What are you looking for?

在(zài) alone indicates that an action is in progress, therefore, the 呢(ne) in (3) and (4) above can be omitted.

1. 呢(ne) Indicating an Action in Progress

在(zài) can be preceded by 正(zhèng). The phrase 正在(zhèng zài) places extra emphasis on the progressive nature of an action.

5. 我昨天给他打电话的时候，他正在做功课呢。

wǒ zuó tiān gěi tā dǎ diàn huà de shí hou, tā zhèng zài zuò gōng kè ne.

When I called him yesterday, he was right in the middle of doing his homework.

6. 别去找他，他正在睡觉呢。

bié qù zhǎo tā, tā zhèng zài shuì jiào ne.

Don't go look for him. He is sleeping.

2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

1. 买的衣服。

mǎi de yī fu.

clothes to buy.



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

2. 在商店买的衣服。

zài shāngdiàn mǎi de yī fu.

Clothes bought in a store.



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

3. 我妈妈在商店买的衣服。

wǒ māma zài shāngdiàn mǎi de yī fú.

Clothes that my mother bought in a store.

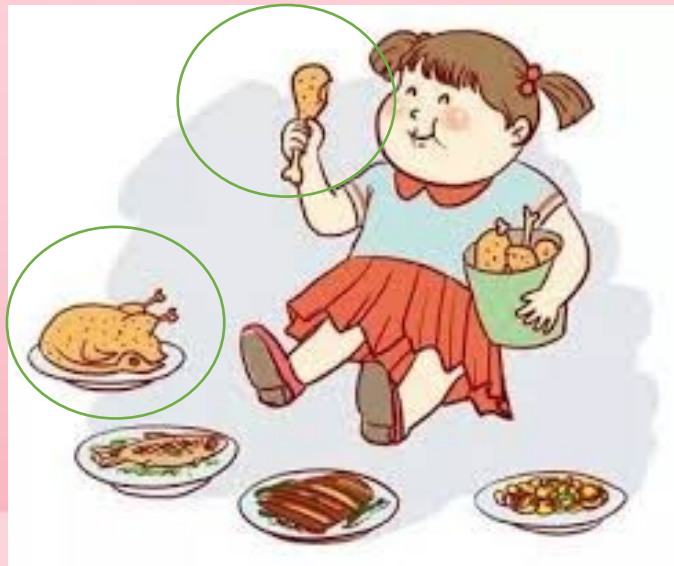


2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

1. 吃的东西

chī de dōng xi
things to eat



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

2. 穿的衣服

chuān de yī fu

clothes to wear, or clothes being worn.



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

3. 新买的饭卡

xīn mǎi de fàn kǎ

newly-bought meal cards



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

5. 以前认识的朋友

yǐ qián rèn shi de péng you

the friend[s] one got acquainted with in the past



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

6. 我妈妈做的豆腐

wǒ mā ma zuò de dòu fu

the tofu dish that my mother makes/made



2.Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

7.老师给我们的功课

lǎo shī gěi wǒ men de gōng kè

the homework the teacher assigned us



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

8. 朋友送的苹果

péng you sòng de píng guǒ
the apples given by a friend



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

9. 请你跳舞的那个人

qǐng nǐ tiào wǔ de nà gè rén

that person who asked you to dance



2. Verbal Phrases and Subject-Predicate Phrases Used as Attributives

In Chinese, attributives, often followed by the particle 的(de), always appear before the elements that they modify. Verbs, verbal phrases, and subject-object phrases can all serve as attributives.

10. 我妹妹爱的那个很帅的男人

wǒ mèi mei ài de nà ge hěn shuài de nán ren
that very handsome man that my sister loves.



Apart from 过生日 (guò shēng rì, to celebrate one's birthday), the verb 过 (guò, to live [a life]; to observe [a holiday]; to celebrate [a festival]); appears in many other expressions such as 过年 (guò nián, to celebrate the New Year), 过节 (guò jié, to celebrate a festival), and 过日子 (guò rì zi, to live one's life; to live from day to day).

Language Practice





zhōng tóu

钟头

hour



钟头(zhōng tóu) is the colloquial equivalent of 小时(xiǎo shí)



yǐ wéi
以为

to assume erroneously

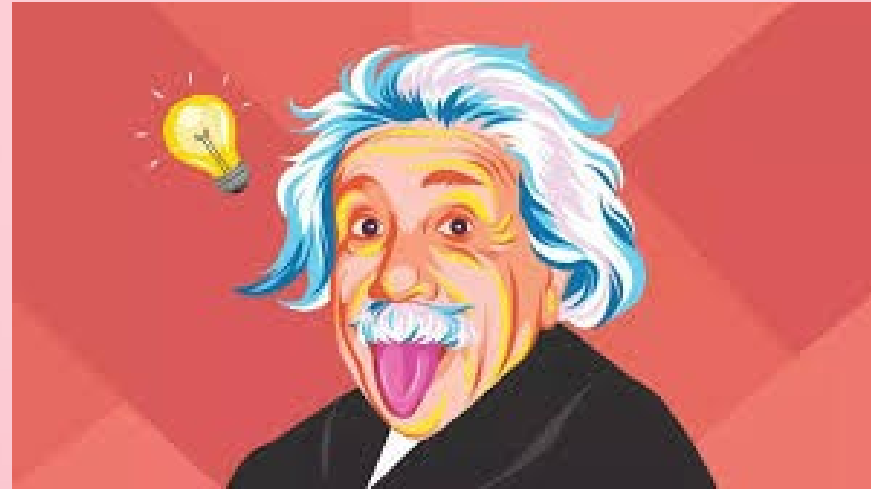
以为(yǐ wéi) is often used to signify an understanding or judgment which has proved to be erroneous. If someone has **realized that she was mistaken** in assuming someone else to be vegetarian, she could say to that person: 我以为你吃素(wǒ yǐ wéi nǐ chī sù. I thought you were a vegetarian).



cōng míng

聪明

smart; bright; clever



About the formation of the adjective 聪明(cōng míng; clever): 聪(cōng) literally means “able to hear well.” and 明(míng) means “able to see clearly,” among other things. Therefore, 聪明 describes someone who is perceptive or bright



yòng gōng

用功

hard-working;diligent;studious





shǔ qī

暑期

summer term





bān

班

class



The Chinese words 班(bān) and 课(kè) denote two different concepts that are represented by the same word, “class” in English. While 课(kè) refers to a **course or a meeting time for the course**. 班(bān) is **the term for the group of students who take a course together**. Thus one says “我今天有电脑课。”(wǒ jīn tiān yǒu diàn nǎo kè, I have a computer class today), but “我的电脑班有二十个人”(wǒ de diàn nǎo bān yǒu èr shí ge rén, There are twenty people in my computer class).



zhǎng

长

to grow; to appear



The character 长(zhǎng/cháng) has two different meanings and pronunciations. As a verb, it is pronounced “zhǎng”, meaning “to grow.” When used as an adjective, it is pronounced “cháng”, and means “long.”



kě ài
可爱

cute; lovable





qù nián
去年

last year

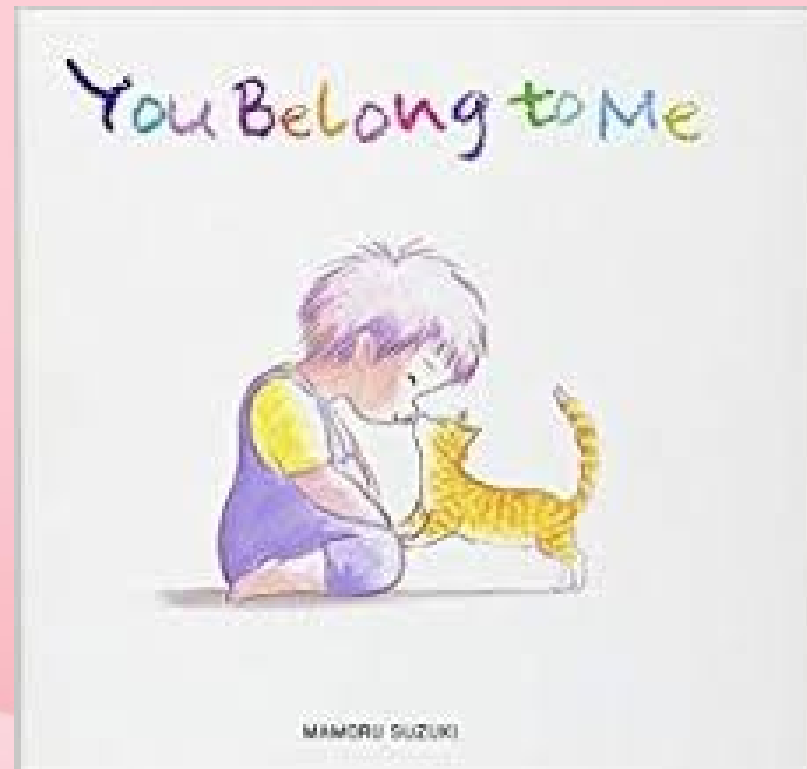




shǔ

属

to belong to





gǒu

狗

dog

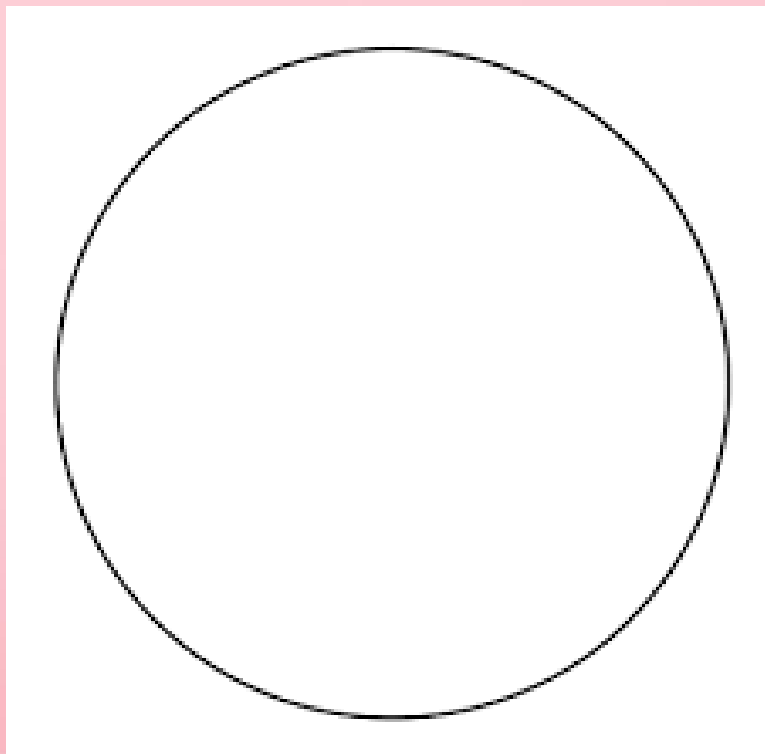




yuán

圆

round





liǎn

脸

face





yǎn jing
眼睛

eye





bí zi
鼻子

nose





zuǐ

嘴

mouth





tóu fa
头发

hair





ěr duo

耳 朵

ears





méi mao

眉毛

eyebrows

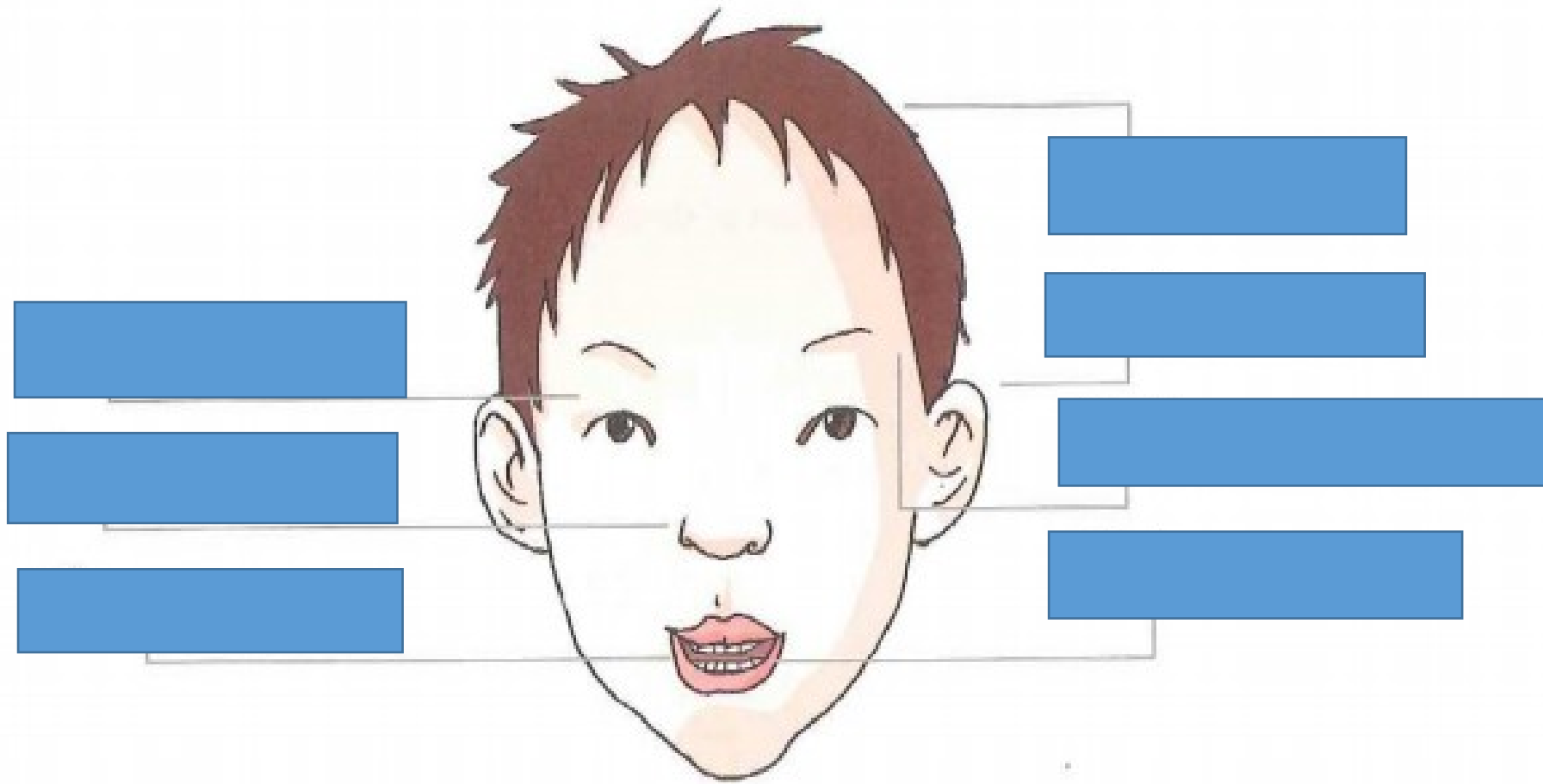




yá chǐ
牙齿

teeth







xiàng
像



to be like; to look like; to take after

他长得像他的爸爸。(tā zhǎng de xiàng tā de bà ba)
He looks like his father.



zhǎng dà
长大
to grow up





yí dìng
一 定

certain(ly);definite(ly)

certain



dàn gāo

蛋糕

cake





zuì

最

most, (of superlative degree)-est



3.Time Duration

To indicate the duration of an action

Subject+Verb+Duration of time

1.老高想在上海住一年。

lǎo gāo xiǎng zài shàng hǎi zhù yì nián.

Old Gao wishes to live in Shanghai for a year.

2.我每天在书店工作三个钟头。

wǒ měi tiān zài shū diàn gōng zuò sān ge zhōng tóu.

I work in a bookstore for three hours every day.

3. Time Duration

To indicate the duration of an action

Subject+Verb+Object+Verb+了+Duration of time

3. 昨天下雪下了二十分钟。

zuó tiān xià xuě xià le èr shí fēn zhōng.

It snowed for twenty minutes yesterday.

4. 你上暑期班上了多长时间？

nǐ shàng shǔ qī bān shàng le duō cháng shí jiān ?

How long were you in summer school?

3. Time Duration

Sentences in this pattern must be in the affirmative. **If the verb takes an object**, the verb has to be repeated, as in (3) and (4). If the verb has an object, the following alternative pattern can be used to express the same idea.

Subject+Verb+(了)+Duration of time+(的)+Object

5. 昨天下了二十分钟(的)雪。

zuó tiān xià le èr shí fēn zhōng (de) xuě.

It snowed for twenty minutes yesterday.

3. Time Duration

Sentences in this pattern must be in the affirmative. If the verb takes an object, the verb has to be repeated, as in (3) and (4). If the verb has an object, the following alternative pattern can be used to express the same idea.

Subject+Verb+(了)+Duration of time+(的)+Object

6. 我上了四个星期(的)暑期班。

wǒ shàng le sì ge xīng qī (de)shǔ qī bān.

I was in summer school for four weeks.

6a 我四个星期上了暑期班。 (X)

wǒ sì ge xīng qī shàng le shǔ qī bān.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

To describe or inquire about the time, the place, the manner, or the initiator of an action that we know already happened, we need to use the 是...的(shì ...de) structure. The use of 是(shì), however, is optional.

1.A: 你去过北京吗？

nǐ qù guo běi jīng ma?

Have you been to Beijing?

B: 我去过北京。

wǒ qù guo běi jīng.

Yes, I've been to Beijing.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

Person A now becomes aware of Person B`s action of 去北京(qù běi jīng,went to Beijing), and wants to **find out when, how, and with whom that action** was performed:

A: 你是跟谁一起去的？

nǐ shì gēn shéi yì qǐ qù de ?

With whom did you go?

B: 我是跟我表姐一起去的。

wǒ shì gēn wǒ biǎo jiě yì qǐ qù de.

I went with my cousin.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

Person A now becomes aware of Person B`s action of 去北京(qù běi jīng,went to Beijing), and wants to find out when, how, and with whom that action was performed:

A: 你们是什么时候去的？

nǐ men shì shén me shí hou qù de?

When did you go?

B: 我们是寒假去的。

wǒ men shì hán jià qù de.

We went during the winter break.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

Person A now becomes aware of Person B`s action of 去北京(qù běi jīng,went to Beijing), and wants to find out when, how, and with whom that action was performed:

A: 你们是怎么去的？

nǐ men shì zěn me qù de?

How did you go?

B: 我们是坐飞机去的。

wǒ men shì zuò fēi jī qù de.

We went there by airplane.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

2.A: 你看过这张碟吗？

nǐ kàn guo zhè zhāng dié ma?

Have you watched this DVD?

B: 看过。

kàn guo.

Yes, I have.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

A: 是什么时候看的？

shì shén me shí hou kàn de?

When did you watch it?

[A already knows that the action 看(kàn) was completed

B: 上个周末看的。

shàng ge zhōu mò kàn de.

It was last weekend that I watched it.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

3.A: 你这条裤子真好看。是在哪儿买的？

nǐ zhè tiáo kù zi zhēn hǎo kàn. shì zài nǎr mǎi de?

These pants of yours look great. Where did you get them?

[It`s assumed that one generally buys pants (as opposed to making them at home, ect.), so the action 买(mǎi) is already known.]

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

4.A: 你吃饭了吗？

nǐ chī fàn le ma ?

Have you eaten yet?

B: 吃了。

chī le.

Yes, I have.

[The action 吃(chī) is now known]

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

A: 在哪儿吃的？

zài nǎr chī de?

Where did you eat?

B: 在学生餐厅吃的。

zài xué shēng cān tīng chī de.

In the student cafeteria.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

5. A: 你学过电脑吗？

nǐ xué guo diàn nǎo ma ?

Have you ever studied computers?

B: 学过。

xué guo.

Yes, I have.

4.Sentences with 是...的(shì ...de)

A: 是跟谁学的？

shì gēn shéi xué de?

With whom did you study?

B: 是跟王老师学的。

shì gēn wáng lǎo shī xué de.

With Teacher Wang.

5. 还(hái, still)

还(hái), as an adverb, can mean “still.”

1. 上午十一点了，他还在睡觉。

shàng wǔ shí yī diǎn le , tā hái zài shuì jiào.

It's 11 a.m., and he is still sleeping.

2. 今天的功课，我还没写完。

jīn tiān de gōng kè , wǒ hái méi xiě wán.

I'm still not done with today's homework.

3. 这个语法老师教了，可是我还不不懂。

zhè ge yǔ fǎ lǎo shī jiāo le , kě shì wǒ hái bù dǒng.

The teacher has gone over this grammar point, but I still don't understand it.

6. 又...又... (yòu ...yòu ..., both...and...)

The two adjectives used in this structure are either both positive or both negative in meaning, e.g., 又聪明又用功(yòu cōng míng yòu yòng gōng, smart and hardworking)[both adjectives are positive in meaning], 又多又难(yòu duō yòu nán, too much and difficult)[both adjectives are negative in meaning].

你们来了 (nǐ men lái le, You`re here) not only acknowledges the visitors` arrival, but also serves as a casual greeting.

