



zài jī chǎng

在机场

At the Airport

Li Xin Yu

xíng li

行李

luggage

麻烦您把行李放上来。

má fan nín bǎ xíng li fàng shang lai.

Please put the luggage up here.

tuō yùn

托运

to check(luggage)

你们有几件行李要**托运**？

nǐ men yǒu jǐ jiàn xíng li yào tuō yùn?

How many pieces of **checked** luggage
do you have?

bāo

包

bag; sack; bundle;
package

这个包不托运，我们带上飞机。

zhè ge bāo bù tuō yùn, wǒ men dài
shàng fēi jī.

We won't check this bag. We'll take it
on board.

xiāng zi

箱子

suitcase; box

把箱子给我吧，我帮你拿。

bǎ xiāng zi gěi wǒ ba, wǒ bāng nǐ ná.

Give me the **suitcase**, let me help you

chāo zhòng

超重

to be overweight (of
luggage, freight, ect.

这个箱子没超重吧。

zhè ge xiāng zi méi chāo zhòng ba.
This suitcase is not **over the weight**
limit?

dēng jī pái

登机牌

boarding pass



The Chinese word for boarding pass is either 登机牌(dēng jī pái, lit., boarding card) or 登机证(dēng jī zhèng, lit., boarding certificate)

pái

牌

plate; tablet; card

这是我的工作牌。

zhè shì wǒ de gōng zuò pái.

This is my work **card**.

这是我的车牌。

zhè shì wǒ de chē pái.

This is my license **plate**

dēng jī kǒu

登机口

boarding gate

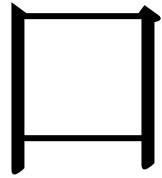
请到五号登机口上飞机。

qǐng dào wǔ hào dēng jī kǒu shàng fēi jī.

Please go to Gate 5 to board the plane.

In mainland China, boarding gates are called 登机口 (dēng jī kǒu). In Taiwan and Hong Kong, they are called 登机门 (dēng jī mén) and 闸口 (zhá kǒu) respectively.

kǒu



opening; entrance;
mouth

这是逃生出口。

zhè shì táo shēng chū kǒu.

This is the exit.

kū

哭

to cry; to weep

你别哭，我们几个星期就回来。

nǐ bié kū, wǒ men jǐ gè xīng qī jiù huí lai.

Don't cry, we'll be back in just a few weeks.

zhào gu

照顾

to look after; to care
for; to attend to

别担心，我姐姐会照顾你。

bié dān xīn, wǒ jiě jie huì zhào gu nǐ.

Don't worry. My sister will **take
good care of** you.

qǐ fēi
起飞

(of airplanes) to take off

飞机几点起飞？

fēi jī jǐ diǎn qǐ fēi?

When does the plane leave?

xiǎo xīn

小心

to be careful

开车小心。

kāi chē xiǎo xīn.

Drive **carefully**.

小心点儿，别弄坏了。

xiǎo xīn diǎn er, bié nòng huài le.

Be careful, don't break it.

kǎo yā

烤鸭

roast duck



yí lù píng'ān

一路平安

have a good trip;
bon voyage

祝你们一路平安。

zhù nǐ men yí lù píng'ān.

Have a safe trip.

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

A. 的(de) usually follows an **attributive** but not an adverbial. The attributive can be formed by **an adjective, a noun, or a verbal phrase**.

1. 漂亮的女孩子

piào liang de nǚ hái zi.

pretty girl

2. 哥哥的公司

gē ge de gōng sī.

older brother`s company

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

A. 的(de) usually follows an **attributive** but not an adverbial. The attributive can be formed by **an adjective, a noun, or a verbal phrase**.

3. 我的卧室

wǒ de wò shì.

my bedroom

4. 刚买的机票。

gāng mǎi de jī piào.

a recently purchased plane ticket

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

A. 的(de) usually follows an **attributive** but not an adverbial. The attributive can be formed by **an adjective, a noun, or a verbal phrase**.

5. 妈妈给我们做的蛋糕。

mā ma gěi wǒ men zuò de dàn gāo.

the cake Mom made for us.

In most cases, 的 is followed by a noun, as seen in (1) to (5)

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

It can also precede an adjective or verb if that adjective or verb serves as the subject or object in the sentence.

6. 南京的热[是有名的]

nán jīng de rè [shì yǒu míng de]

Nanjing's heat/That Nanjing is hot [is well-known]

7. 他的死[大家最近才听说]

tā de sǐ [dà jiā zuì jìn cái tīng shuō]

His death/That he has died [became known to everyone only recently]

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

B.地(de) **links an adverb or adverbial to a following verb**. An adjective, an adverb, or a set phrase can serve as an adverbial if followed by 地(de)

1. 慢慢儿地吃

màn mǎnr de chī

to eat slowly

2. 很高兴地说

hěn gāo xìng de shuō

to say happily

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

B.地(de) **links an adverb or adverbial to a following verb**. An adjective, an adverb, or a set phrase can serve as an adverbial if followed by 地(de)

3. 一直地走

yì zhí de zǒu

to walk straight forward.

4. 好好儿地玩儿

hǎo hāor de wánr

to have some real fun.

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

C.得(de) is used **after a verb or an adjective** to connect it with a **descriptive complement or a complement of degree**.

1. 跑得很快

pǎo de hěn kuài

to run fast

2. 做菜做得很好

zuò cài zuò de hěn hǎo

to cook well

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

C.得(de) is used **after a verb or an adjective** to connect it with a **descriptive complement or a complement of degree**.

3. 高兴得跳起来

gāo xìng de tiào qǐ lái

to leap up with joy

4. 危险得不得了

wēi xiǎn de bù dé liǎo

unbelievably dangerous

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

Compare the following two sentence:

5. 他高兴地唱着歌走回宿舍。

tā gāo xìng de chàng zhe gē zǒu hui sù shè.

He **sang happily** on his way back to the dorm.

6. 他高兴得唱起歌来了。

tā gāo xìng de chàng qi gē lai le.

He was so happy that he started to sing.

In (5) 高兴(gāo xìng) is used to describe the manner of his singing. In (6) 高兴(gāo xìng) is the cause of his singing

1. 的(de), 得(de), 地(de) Compared

A Quick Reference Table for 的, 地, 得

Attributive + 的(de) + Noun

Adverbial + 地(de) + Verb

Verb/Adj + 得(de) + Adj/Verb

2. ...的时候(...de shí hou) and ...以后(... yǐ hòu) Compared

In a sentence of the pattern “V1 的时候(de shí hou), V2...,” **the second action and the first action take place simultaneously.**

1. 走的时候别忘了带些钱。

zǒu de shí hou bié wàng le dài xiē qián.

Don't forget to take some money with you **when** you leave.

2. 我看见他的时候，他正在打球。

wǒ kàn jiàn tā de shí hou, tā zhèng zài dǎ qiú.

When I saw him, he was playing ball.

2. ...的时候(...de shí hou) and ...以后(... yǐ hòu) Compared

In a sentence of the pattern “V1 的时候(de shí hou), V2...,” the second action and the first action take place simultaneously.

3. 妹妹看短信的时候，一边看一边笑。

mèi mei kàn duǎn xìn de shí hou, yì biān kàn yì biān xiào.

When my little sister was reading the text messages, she smiled as she read along.

2. ...的时候(...de shí hou) and ...以后(... yǐ hòu) Compared

However, in a sentence of the pattern “V1 以后(yǐ hòu), V2...,” **the second action takes place after the first one.**

4. 他走了以后，才想起来忘了带钱。

tā zǒu le yǐ hòu, cái xiǎng qi lai wàng le dài qián.

He didn't realize until **after** he had left that he had forgotten to take any money with him.

2. ...的时候(...de shí hou) and ...以后(... yǐ hòu) Compared

The ...的时候(...de shí hou) structure describes **two simultaneous actions**. One may say in English, “When I get to China, I will eat Beijing roast duck,” when one really means, “After I get to China, I’ll eat Beijing roast duck.” In Chinese, that idea has to be conveyed with 以后(yǐ hòu):

5. 我到中国以后要吃北京烤鸭。

wǒ dào zhōng guó yǐ hòu yào chī běijīng kǎo yā.

I will eat some Beijing roast duck after I arrive in China.

When asking others for help, one polite way is to begin the request with 麻烦(má fan).

麻烦您把箱子拿上来。(má fan nín bǎ xiāng zi ná shàng lái.)

Please put the suitcase up here.

shū shu

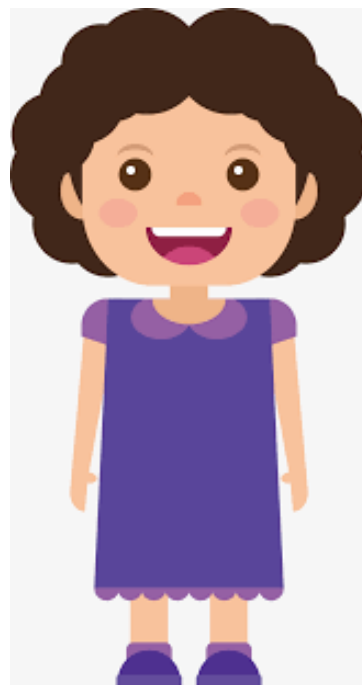
叔叔

uncle



ā yí
阿姨

aunt



huān yíng

欢迎

to welcome

欢迎光临。

huān yíng guāng lín.

welcome

欢迎您的到来。

huān yíng nín de dào lái.

welcome

shòu

瘦

thin, slim (usually
of a person or
animal); lean

小鹏，你好像瘦了点儿。

xiǎo péng, nǐ hǎo xiàng shòu le diǎnr.

Xiao Peng, you seem to have lost
some weight.

yé ye

爷爷

paternal grandfather



nǎi nai

奶奶

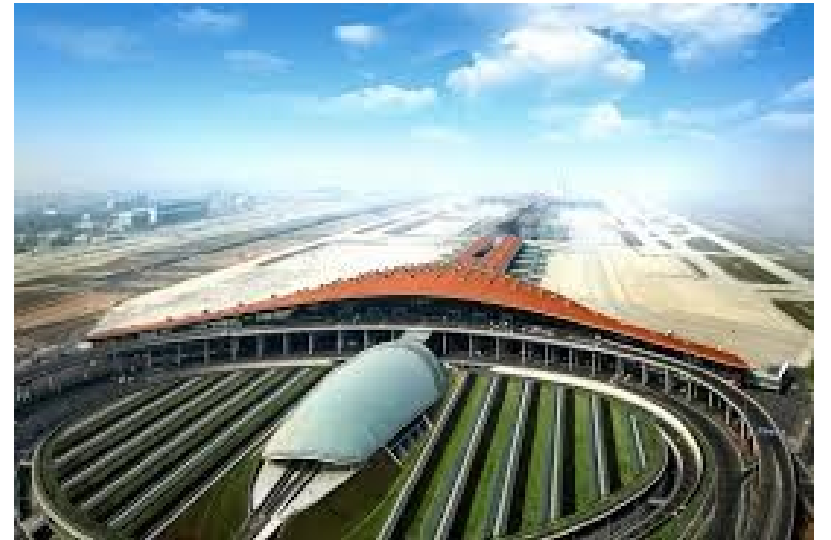
paternal grandmother



shǒu dū jī chǎng

首都机场

the Capital Airport(in Beijing)



还(hái)+Positive Adjective

还(hái) when used before a commendatory adjective may indicate that something is acceptable if not truly outstanding.

1. A: 你对那家旅馆的印象怎么样？

nǐ duì nà jiā lǚ guǎn de yìn xiàng zěn me yàng?

What was your impression of that hotel?

B: 还好。

hái hǎo.

It's okay.

还(hái)+Positive Adjective

还(hái) when used before a commendatory adjective may indicate that something is acceptable if not truly outstanding.

2. 这个厨房还可以，挺干净的。

zhè ge chú fáng hái kě yǐ, tǐng gān jìng de.

This kitchen is all right. It's pretty clean.

3. 那套公寓还行，带家具。

nà tào gōng yù hái xíng, dài jiā jù.

That apartment is not too bad. It's furnished.

还(hái)+Positive Adjective

还(hái) when used before a commendatory adjective may indicate that something is acceptable if not truly outstanding.

4. 那个饭馆的红烧牛肉和家常豆腐还不错。

nà ge fàn guǎn de hóng shāo niú ròu hé jiā cháng dòu fu hái bú cuò.

That restaurant's beef braised in soy sauce and family-style tofu are pretty good.

Kinship Terms

The system of kinship terms in Chinese is rather complicated, especially because Chinese people make a distinction between paternal and maternal relatives, older and younger siblings, even among differently related uncles and aunts, ect.

The following is a list of Chinese kinship terms;

[f]: indicates a more formal way of address;

[n]: northern Chinese usage;

[s]: southern Chinese usage.

Kinship Terms

A. Parents:

father; dad	爸爸	(bàba)	
	父亲	(fùqin)	[f]
mother; mom	妈妈	(māma)	
	母亲	(mǔqin)	[f]

Kinship Terms

B. Grandparents:

[paternal] grandfather	爷爷	(yéye)	
	祖父	(zǔfù)	[f]
[paternal] grandmother	奶奶	(nǎinai)	
	祖母	(zǔmǔ)	[f]
[maternal] grandfather	姥爷	(lǎoye)	[n]
	外公	(wàigōng)	[s]
	外祖父	(wàizǔfù)	[f]
[maternal] grandmother	姥姥	(lǎolao)	[n]
	外婆	(wàipó)	[s]
	外祖母	(wàizǔmǔ)	[f]

Kinship Terms

C. Uncles and aunts:

father's older brother	大爷	(dàye)	[n]
	伯伯	(bóbo)	
	伯父	(bófù)	[f]
father's older brother's wife	大妈	(dàmā)	
	大娘	(dàniáng)	
	伯母	(bómǔ)	[f]
father's younger brother	叔叔	(shūshu)	
	叔父	(shūfù)	[f]
father's younger brother's wife	婶婶	(shěnshe)	
	婶儿	(shěnr)	

Kinship Terms

father's sister	姑姑	(gūgu)
	姑妈	(gūmā)
father's sister's husband	姑父	(gūfù)
	姑丈	(gūzhàng)
mother's brother	舅舅	(jiùjiu)
mother's brother's wife	舅妈	(jiùmā)
mother's sister	姨	(yí) [n]
	阿姨	(āyí)
	姨妈	(yímā)
mother's sister's husband	姨父	(yífu)
	姨丈	(yízhàng)

Kinship Terms

D. Brothers, sisters and their spouses:

older brother	哥哥	(gēge)
older brother's wife	嫂嫂	(sǎosao)
	嫂子	(sǎozi)
older sister	姐姐	(jiějie)
older sister's husband	姐夫	(jiěfu)
younger brother	弟弟	(dìdi)
younger brother's wife	弟妹	(dìmèi)
younger sister	妹妹	(mèimei)
younger sister's husband	妹夫	(mèifu)

Kinship Terms

E. Cousins:

father's brother's son older than oneself	堂哥	(tánggē)
father's brother's son younger than oneself	堂弟	(tángdì)
father's brother's daughter older than oneself	堂姐	(tángjiě)
father's brother's daughter younger than oneself	堂妹	(tángmèi)
other male cousin older than oneself	表哥	(biǎogē)
other male cousin younger than oneself	表弟	(biǎodì)
other female cousin older than oneself	表姐	(biǎojiě)
other female cousin younger than oneself	表妹	(biǎomèi)

Kinship Terms

F. Children and their spouses:

son	儿子	(érzi)
son's wife	儿媳妇	(érxífu)
daughter	女儿	(nǚ'ér)
daughter's husband	女婿	(nǚxu)

Kinship Terms

H. Grandchildren:

son's son	孙子	(sūnzi)
son's daughter	孙女	(sūnnǚ)
daughter's son	外孙	(wàisūn)
daughter's daughter	外孙女	(wàisūnnǚ)

One can **address a person to whom one is not related** as 叔叔(shū shu,uncle) or 阿姨(ā yí, aunt) **if the person is about one`s parents`age**. These respectful forms of address can be applied **even to strangers**.

Final exam time:

June 8 (6月8日)

June 15 (6月15日)

June 22 (6月22日)

Examinations: Online oral test (We have no written exam this semester)

Examination Content: For the oral test, I will prepare 5-8 topics (I will tell the students before this Friday). The students randomly choose 1 topic to answer, at least 5 minutes for each topic. During the exam, I will use hour meter timing. **If your answer is less than five minutes, you will not pass this exam, of course, you can still take the second and third exams, but If you take three times the exam, each exam less than five minutes .I am so sorry, you will be fall.**

This Friday I will upload your results to study materials before 8pm (> 70 points you can take the final exam)

L11-L20 homework submission date is before 12 noon on this Friday, and after 12 noon will not accept the handed in homework

The specific time for the final exam is

- 10: 00-11: 10 (10 people)
- 11: 20-12: 30 (10 people)
- 13: 30-14: 40 (10 people)
- 14: 50-16: 00 (10 people)
- 16: 10-17: 20 (10 people)

You can choose to participate in any of the above time periods (choose one), but if the time period exceeds 10 people, you also can't at other times, we will discuss the time again