



Dates and

Time 时间 (shí jiān)

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10月7日



# PART ONE Vocabulary

number									0 零 / 〇 líng
1 一 yī	2 二 èr	3 三 sān	4 四 sì	5 五 wǔ	6 六 liù	7 七 qī	8 八 bā	9 九 jiǔ	10 十 shí
11 十一 shí yī	12 十二 shí èr	13 十三 shí sān	14 十四 shí sì	15 十五 shí wǔ	16 十六 shí liù	17 十七 shí qī	18 十八 shí bā	19 十九 shí jiǔ	20 二十 èr shí
30 三十 sān shí	40 四十 sì shí	50 五十 wǔ shí	60 六十 liù shí	70 七十 qī shí	80 八十 bā shí	90 九十 jiǔ shí	100 一百 yì bǎi	1000 一千 yì qiān	10000 一万 yí wàn

# Practice

Can you say the number in chinese?

报警电话 ( bào jǐng diàn huà ) : 110

Police Tel:110

火警电话 ( huǒ jǐng diàn huà ) : 119

Fire Call:119



# Practice

Can you say the number in chinese?

三十八	七十六	四十五	二十九	六十一
九十五	二十四	一百六十八	六十六	十二
三千二百五十五	九十九	五十三	八十二	四十六
六十	三百	七千五百	零/0	一万两千八百七十五



# Vocabulary

tiān  
天 day



昨天 zuó tiān yesterday

今天 jīn tiān today

明天 míng tiān tomorrow



# Vocabulary

xīng qī

星期

week



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
星期一 xīng qī yī	星期二 xīng qī èr	星期三 xīng qī sān	星期四 xīng qī sì	星期五 xīng qī wǔ	星期六 xīng qī liù	星期日 xīng qī rì or 星期天 xīng qī tiān
礼拜一 lǐ bài yī	礼拜二 lǐ bài èr	礼拜三 lǐ bài sān	礼拜四 lǐ bài sì	礼拜五 lǐ bài wǔ	礼拜六 lǐ bài liù	礼拜日 lǐ bài rì or 礼拜天 lǐ bài tiān
周一 zhōu yī	周二 zhōu èr	周三 zhōu sān	周四 zhōu sì	周五 zhōu wǔ	周六 zhōu liù	周日 zhōu rì



# Week

In China the week starts on **Monday**.

星期/礼拜 is used in **spoken** Chinese.

In spoken Chinese 礼拜(lǐ bài ) is **more colloquial** than 星期(xīng qī )

周 (zhōu )is used in **written** Chinese.

周末(zhōu mò):weekend,In China 周末=周六(zhōu liù)+周日(zhōu rì)

**A:**今天是星期几/礼拜几/周几？ (What day is today?)

jīn tiān shì xīng qī jǐ /lǐ bài jǐ /zhōu jǐ ?

**B:**今天是星期一/礼拜一/周一。 (Today is Monday.)

jīn tiān shì xīng qī yī /lǐ bài yī /zhōu yī

# Vocabulary

yuè

月 month



# 月 (yuè) Months

一月 yī yuè January	二月 èr yuè February	三月 sān yuè March
四月 sì yuè April	五月 wǔ yuè May	六月 liù yuè June
七月 qī yuè July	八月 bā yuè August	九月 jiǔ yuè September
十月 shí yuè October	十一月 shí yī yuè November	十二月 shí èr yuè December



# Vocabulary

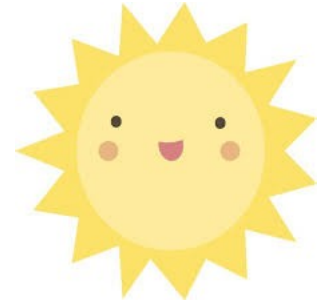
hào

号

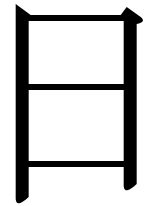
day of the month



# Vocabulary



rì



day; sun



# Days of the month

- In **spoken** Chinese 号(hào) is used to refer to the days of the month. However, in **written** Chinese 日(rì) is always used.

• Example: 二月五号 èr yuè wǔ hào February 5  
(Spoken)

二月五日 èr yuè wǔ rì February 5 (Written)



# Vocabulary

nián

年

year



去年 qù nián last year

今年 jīn nián this year

明年 míng nián next year



# 年(nián)year

- Unlike in English, where the two years given above are read "seventeen eight-six" and "twenty-fifteen" respectively, **years in Chinese are pronounced one digit at a time.**

- Example: 一七八六年      yī qī bā liù nián      1786
- 二〇一五年      èr líng yī wǔ nián      2015





# Word order for dates

year	month	day	day of the week
X年	X月	X号/日	星期X

Chinese time expressions proceed from the largest to the smallest unit

**Example:** 二〇一五年七月二十六号/日 星期三。

èr líng yī wǔ nián qī yuè èr shí liù hào /rì xīng qī sān 。

Wednesday, July 26, 2015

# Vocabulary

shēng

生

to give birth to;  
to be born



# Vocabulary

shēng rì

生日

birthday



# Practice

A:你的生日是几月几号？

nǐ de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào ?

B:我的生日是一月二十四号

wǒ de shēng rì shì yī yuè èr shí sì hào



# Vocabulary

duō



how many/much;  
to what extent;  
many



# Vocabulary

dà

大

big;old



# Age

To find out someone`s age, we ask,  
你今年多大？(nǐ jīn nián duō dà ? )  
If the person is a child who  
appears to be under ten, ask  
instead, 你今年几岁？(nǐ jīn nián jǐ  
suì ? )



# Vocabulary

sui  
岁

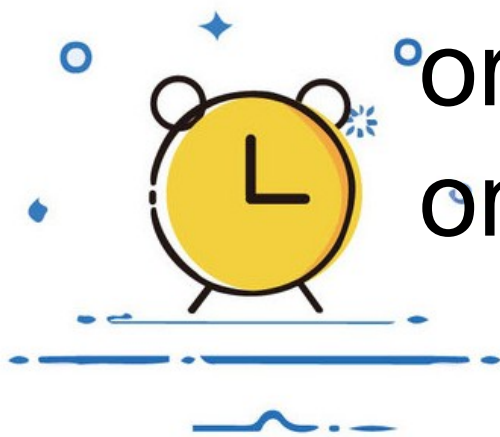
year(of age)





# Age

To give one's age, it is correct to say 我十八岁 (wǒ shí bā suì ), and the verb 是 is usually not needed. The word 岁 (suì) can often **be dropped**. However, if the age is ten or under, the word 岁 cannot be omitted. **我十(X) or 我八(X)**



# Age

A : 你今年多大？

nǐ jīn nián duō dà ?

How old are you this year?

B : 我18岁。

wǒ shí bā suì .

I am eighteen years old.



# Vocabulary

chī

吃

to eat



# Vocabulary

fàn

饭

meal;(cooked) rice



# Vocabulary

chī

吃 饭 eat

我请你吃饭。

wǒ qǐng nǐ chī fàn.

I invite you to dinner.



# Vocabulary

zěn me yàng

怎么样

Is it O.K.? How is that?  
How does that sound?



# Vocabulary

xiè xie  
谢谢

to thank



# Vocabulary

A:我星期一请你吃饭，怎么样？

wǒ xīng qī yī qǐng nǐ chī fàn,zěn me yàng ?

I'll treat you to a meal on Monday. How`s that?

B:太好了。谢谢，谢谢。

tài hǎo le .xiè xie,xiè xie.

That would be great. Thank you very much!





# Vocabulary

tài ... le

太...

too; extremely

太酸了 tài suān le

too sour

太甜了 tài tián le

too sweet

太累了 tài lèi le

too tired



# Vocabulary

cài

菜

dishes, cuisine



# Vocabulary

xǐ huān

喜欢

to like



# Vocabulary

A: 你喜欢吃捷克菜还是美国菜？

nǐ xǐ huān chī jié kè cài hái shì měi guó cài ?

Do you like Czech food or American food?

B: 我喜欢吃捷克菜。

wǒ xǐ huān chī jié kè cài .

I like Czech food.



# Vocabulary

kě shì

可是

but



# Vocabulary

wǒ men

我们 we



# Vocabulary

zài

再

again



# Vocabulary

jiàn

见

to see





# Vocabulary

zài jiàn

再见

goodbye ; see you  
again



# Vocabulary

bàn

半

half; half an hour



# Vocabulary

diǎn

点

o`clock (lit. dot, point, thus  
“points on the clock”)



# Vocabulary

kè

刻

quarter(of an hour)



# Telling Time

- These terms are used to tell time: 点/点钟(diǎn/diǎn zhōng, o`clock), 半(bàn, half hour), 刻(kè, quarter hour), and 分(fèn, minute).
- 钟(zhōng) can be **omitted** from 点钟(diǎn zhōng).
- 二点(钟) is not used.



两点(钟)  
liǎng diǎn (zhōng)



十一点(钟)  
shí yī diǎn (zhōng)

# Telling Time

- The term 零/〇(líng,zero) is usually **added** before a **single-digit number** of 分(fēn,minute), e.g., 两点零五分(liǎng diǎn líng wǔ fēn). 分(fēn) can be **omitted** from the end of the expression if the number for the minutes appears in **two syllables**. Thus one can say 一点五十(yī diǎn wǔ shí ) and 两点零五(liǎng diǎn líng wǔ), but **not** 两点五(liǎng diǎn wǔ) or 一点十(yī diǎn shí)。



两点零五(分)  
liǎng diǎn líng wǔ (fēn)

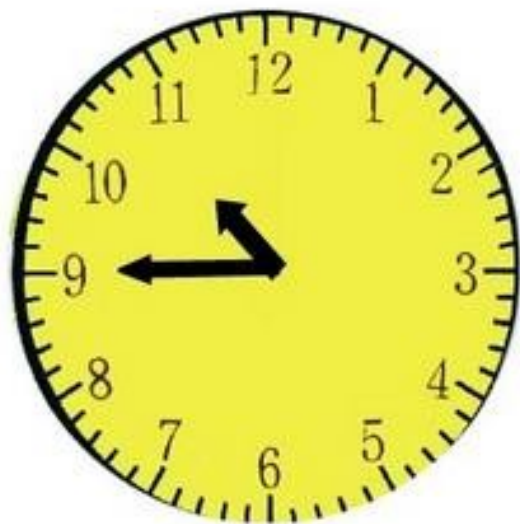


一点五十(分)  
yī diǎn wǔ shí (fēn)

# Telling Time



shí yī diǎn yī kè



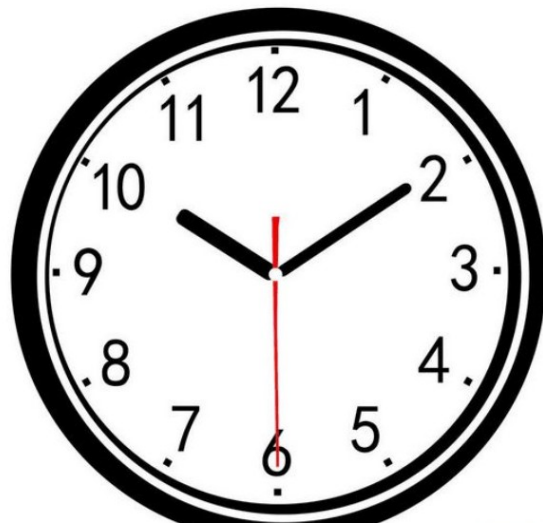
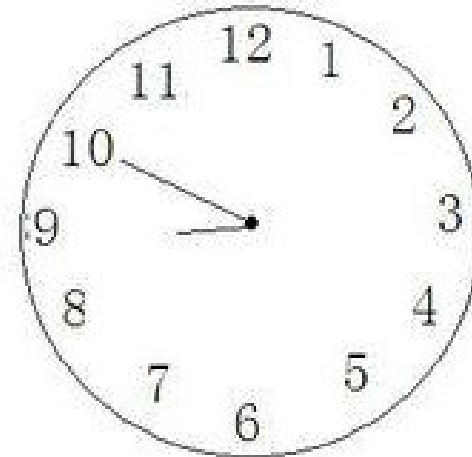
十点三刻  
shí diǎn sān kè



三点半  
sān diǎn bàn

两刻(liǎng kè,two quarters )(X)

# Practice





# Vocabulary

wǎn shang

晚上

evening;night



早上

zǎo shang  
morning

中午

zhōng wǔ  
noon



7:00 p.m	晚上七点(钟)	wǎn shàng qī diǎn (zhōng )
8:05 p.m	晚上八点零五(分)	wǎn shang bā diǎn líng wǔ (fèn)
9:15 p.m	晚上九点一刻	wǎn shang jiǔ diǎn yí kè
10:30 p.m	晚上十点半	wǎn shang shí diǎn bàn

# Practice

9:00 a.m.	11:12 a.m.	10:35 p.m.	0:24 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	6:12 a.m.	5:37 p.m.	1:34 a.m.
4:48 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	5:32 a.m.	9:12 p.m.
8:39 p.m.	6:09 p.m.	7:01 a.m.	10:59 a.m.	0:58 p.m.

# Vocabulary

yīng guó

英国

Britain; England



## Pronouns as Modifiers and the Usage of the Particle 的 (de)

When the personal pronouns 我(wǒ,I),你(nǐ,you), and 他(tā,he)are followed by a term indicating a **close personal relationship** such as 妈妈(mā ma,mother), 弟弟(dì di,younger brother), and 家(jiā,family) the word **的(de) can be omitted**; e.g, 我妈妈(wǒ mā ma,my mother),你弟弟(nǐ dì di,younger brother), 我们家(wǒ men jiā,our family). Otherwise 的(de) is generally required; e.g,我的生日(wǒ de shēng rì,my birthday),他的医生(tā de yī shēng,his doctor).

# 我请你吃饭(wǒ qǐng nǐ chī fàn )

1、 明天李先生请你吃中国菜。

míng tiān lǐ xiān sheng qǐng nǐ chī zhōng guó cài 。

Mr.Li is inviting you to have Chinese food tomorrow.

2、 今天晚上我请你和你妹妹吃美国菜，怎么样？

jīn tiān wǎn shang wǒ qǐng nǐ hé nǐ mèi mei chī měi guó cài,zěn me yàng ?

How about if I invite you and your younger sister to have American food tonight?

# (是)...还是...((shì)...hái

**shì** The structure (是)...还是...((shì )...hái shì ..., ...or...) is used to form an alternative question. If there is **another verb** used in the predicate, the first **是(shì)** often can be **omitted**.

A : 你是中国人，还是美国人？

nǐ shì zhōng guó rén, hái shì měi guó rén ?

Are you Chinese or American?

B : 我是中国人。

wǒ shì zhōng guó rén .

I am Chinese.



## (是)...还是...

A : 你哥哥是老师，还是学生？

nǐ gē ge shì lǎo shī , hái shì xué sheng ?

Is your older brother a teacher or a student?

B : 我哥哥是老师。

wǒ gē ge shì lǎo shī .

My older brother is a teacher.





## (是)...还是...

A : (是)你请我吃饭，还是他请我吃饭？

(shì)nǐ qǐng wǒ chī fàn,hái shì tā qǐng wǒ chī fàn ?

Who is taking me to dinner, you or he ?

B : (是)我请你吃饭。

(shì)wǒ qǐng nǐ chī fàn

I am taking you to dinner



## (是)...还是...

A:他(是)喜欢吃中国菜，还是喜欢吃美国菜。

tā (shì)xǐ huān chī zhōng guó cài,hái shì xǐ huān chī měi guó cài .

Does he like to eat Chinese or American food?

B:中国菜、美国菜他都喜欢。

zhōng guó cài 、 měi guó cài tā dōu xǐ huān .

He likes both Chinese food and American food.

# Text

高文中：白英爱，九月十二号是星期几？

白英爱：是星期四。

高文中：那天是我的生日。

白英爱：是吗？你今年多大？

高文中：十八岁。

白英爱：我星期四请你吃饭，怎么样？

高文中：太好了。谢谢，谢谢。

白英爱：你喜欢吃中国菜还是美国菜？

高文中：我是英国人，可是我喜欢吃中国菜。

白英爱：好，我们吃中国菜。



# Text

高文中：星期四几点？  
白英爱：七点半怎么样？  
高文中：好，星期四晚上见。  
白英爱：再见。



# question

- 1、 How old is Gao Wenzhong?
- 2、 What kind of food are they going to have?
- 3、 What time is the dinner?



# Language Practice

