



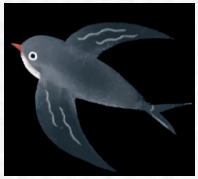
Visiting Friends

看朋友

kàn péng you

LI XIN YU





ya

呀

interjectory particle used to soften a question



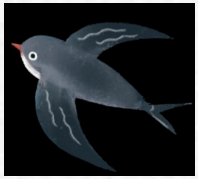
If someone knocks or you hear the doorbell, you can ask "谁呀" (shéi ya? Who is it?)





jìn
进

to enter



lái

来

to come

qù

去

to go



jìn lái

进来

to come in

chū qù

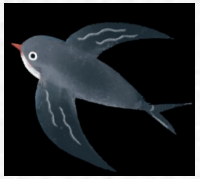
出去

to go out



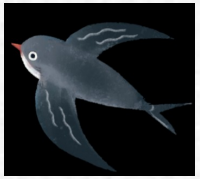
老师走进来。(lǎo shī zǒu jìn lái)
The teacher came in.





老师走出去。(lǎo shī zǒu chū qù)
The teacher went out..





kuài

快

fast, quick; quickly

màn

慢

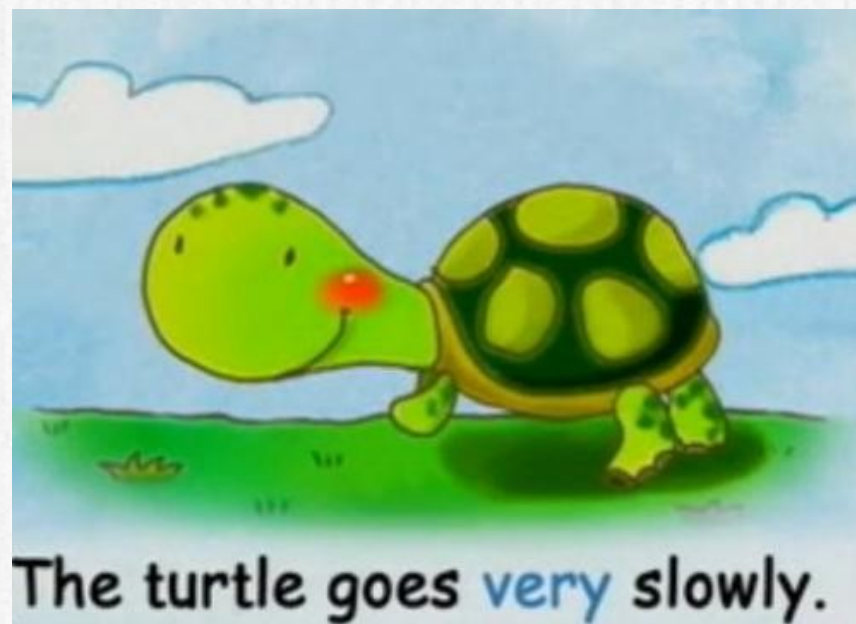
slow

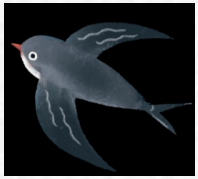


兔子跑的快。
tù zǐ pǎo de kuài
Rabbit runs fast



乌龟跑的慢。
wū guī pǎo de màn
Turtle runs slowly





jiè shào

介绍

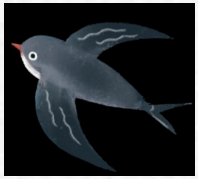
to introduce



yí xià

一 下

once ; a bit



diǎn(r)

点(儿)

a little, a bit; some

一下(yí xià) and(一)点儿(yì diǎnr) Moderating the Tone of Voice

Following a verb, both 一下(yí xià) and (一)点儿(yì diǎnr) can **soften the tone** in a question or an imperative sentence, therefore making it **more polite**. When used in this way, 一下(yí xià) modifies the **verb**, while (一)点儿(yì diǎnr) modifies the **object**.

A:你来看一下，这是谁的照片？

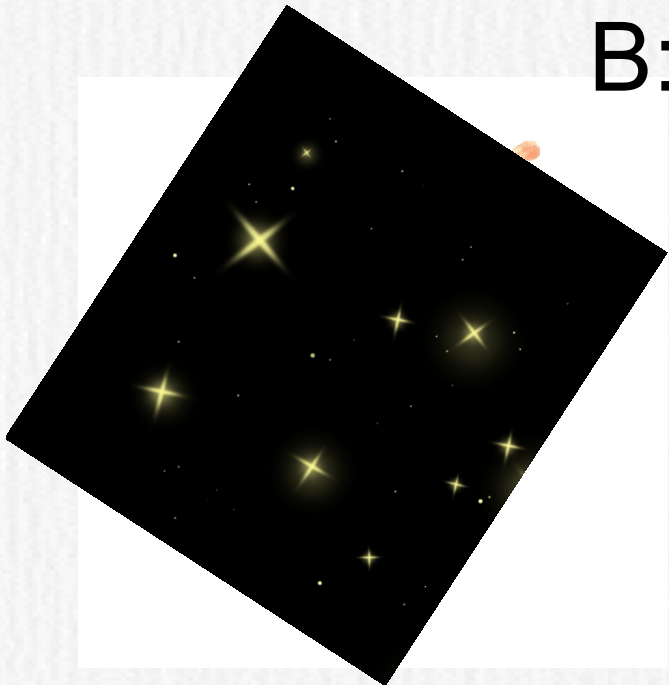
nǐ kàn yí xià, zhè shì shéi de zhào piàn?

Take a look. Whose photo is this?

B:这是高文中的照片。

zhè shì gāo wén zhōng de zhào piàn 。

This is a photo of Gao Wenzhong.





A: 你想吃点儿什么？

nǐ xiǎng chī diǎnr shén me ?

What would you like to eat?

B: 我想吃饼干。

wǒ xiǎng chī bǐng gān.

I want to eat cookies.





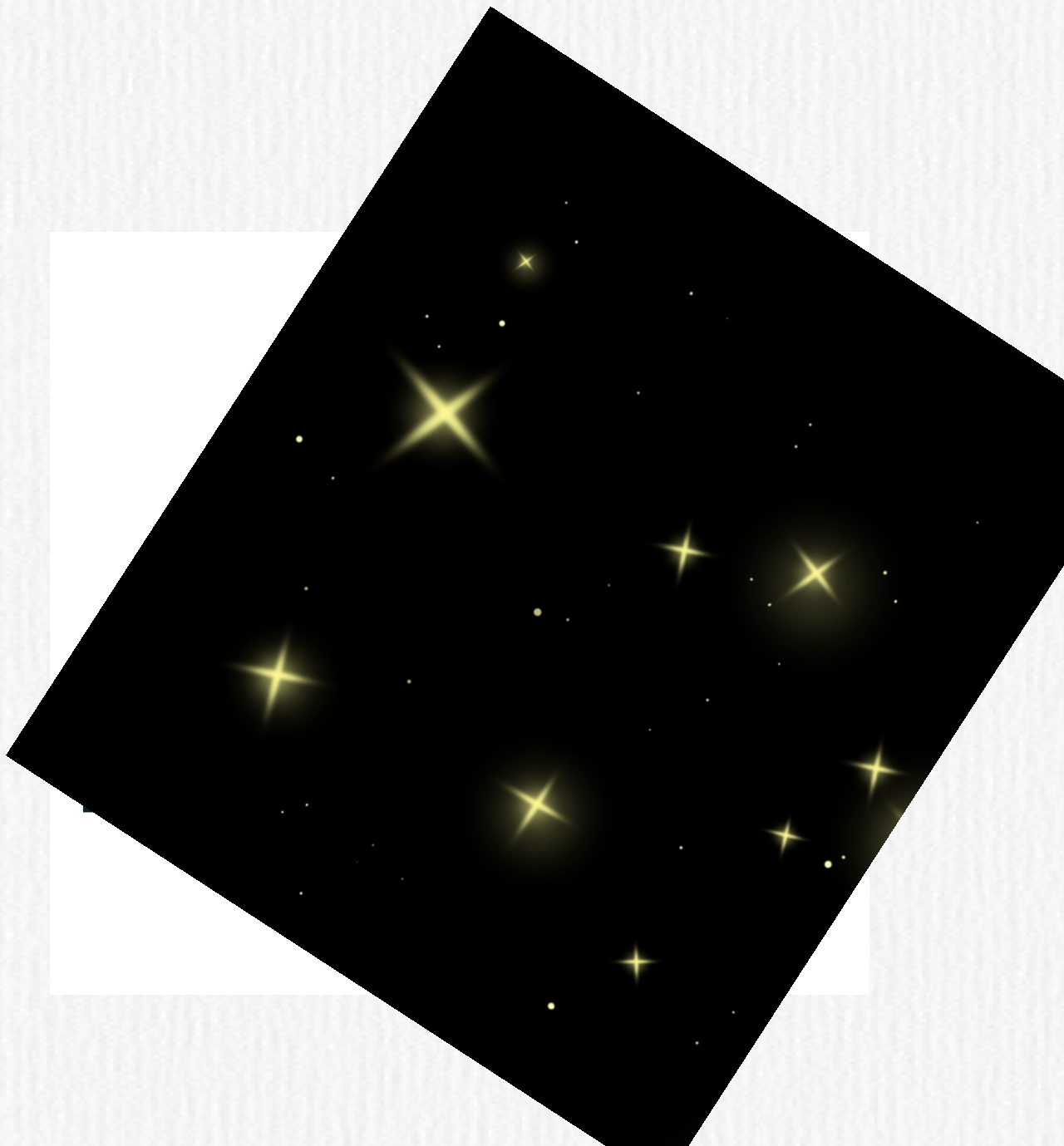
你进来一下。

nǐ jìn lai yí xià.

Come in for a minute.



你喝一点儿茶吧。
nǐ hē yì diǎnr chá ba.
Have a little tea.





gāo xìng

高兴

happy, pleased

我今天很高兴。

wǒ jīn tiān hěn gāo xìng

I am very happy today.





piào liang

漂亮

pretty

布拉格很漂亮。

bù lā gé hěn piào liang.

Prague is very beautiful.

很(hěnn,very)

In Chinese, when an adjective functions as a predicate, it is **not preceded** by the verb 是(shì,to be). It is usually **modified by** 很(hěnn,very), as seen in (1),(2),(3), and (4),

1、我今天很高兴。

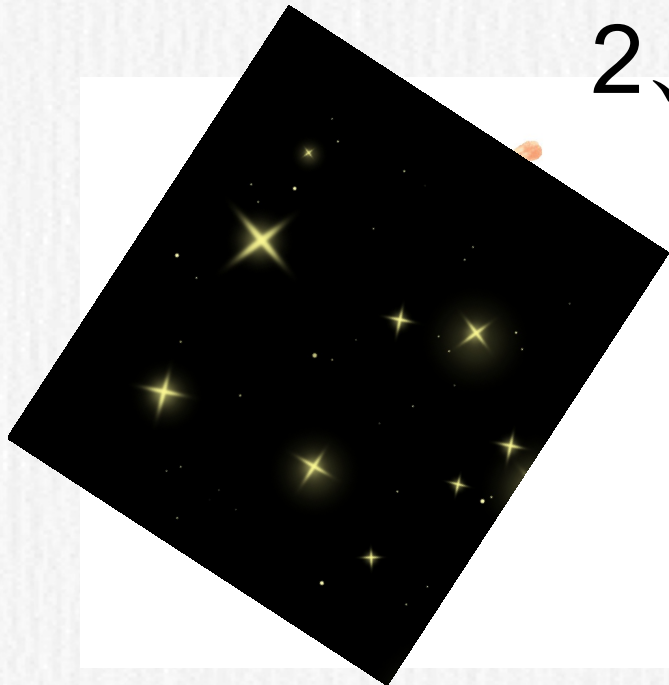
wǒ jīn tiān hěn gāo xìng.

I'm (very) happy today.

2、他妹妹很漂亮。

tā mèi mei hěn piāo liàng.

His younger sister is (very) pretty.



3、那个电影很好。

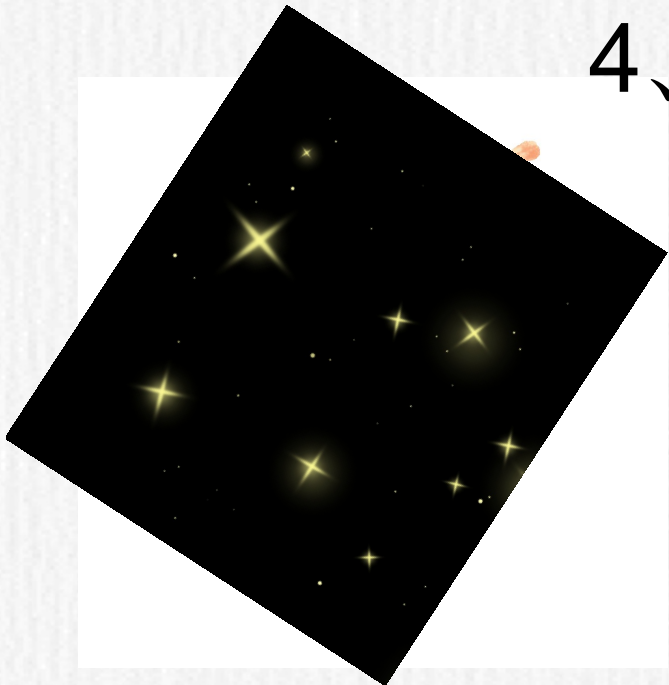
nà ge diàn yǐng hěn hǎo.

That movie is good.

4、你们大学很大。

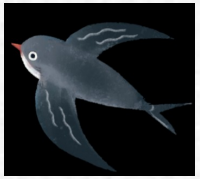
nǐ men dà xué hěn dà

Your university is very large.



很(hěnn,very)

some other adverbial modifier. However, 很(hěnn,very) is not as strong as "very" in English. When forming a **question** with an adjective as the predicate, 很(hěnn,very) is **not used**, as seen in (5) and (6).



A:你弟弟高吗？

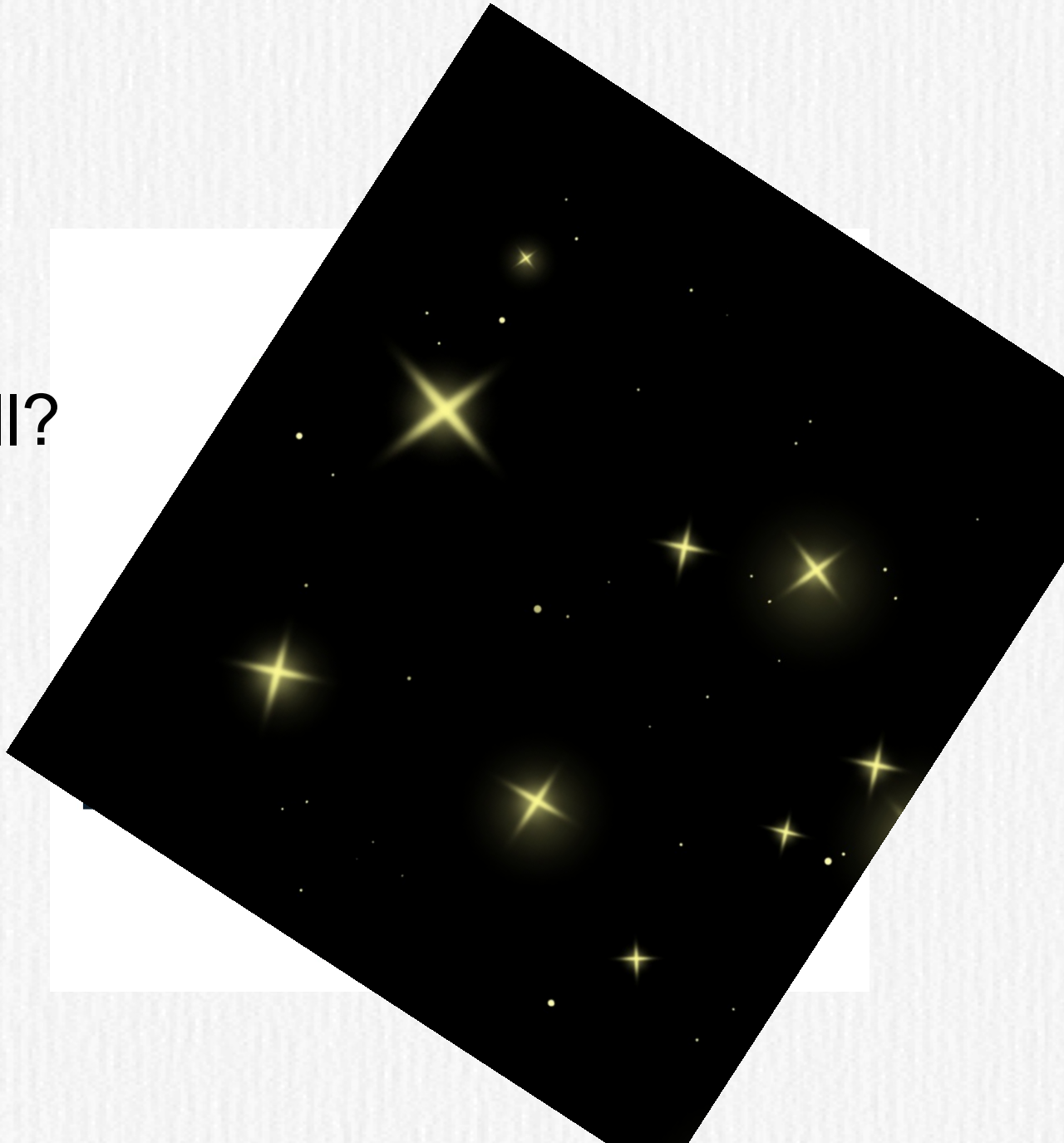
nǐ dì di gāo ma ?

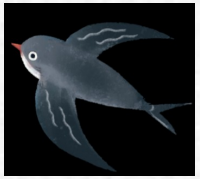
Is your younger brother tall?

B:他很高。

tā hěn gāo.

He is tall.





A:你家大吗？

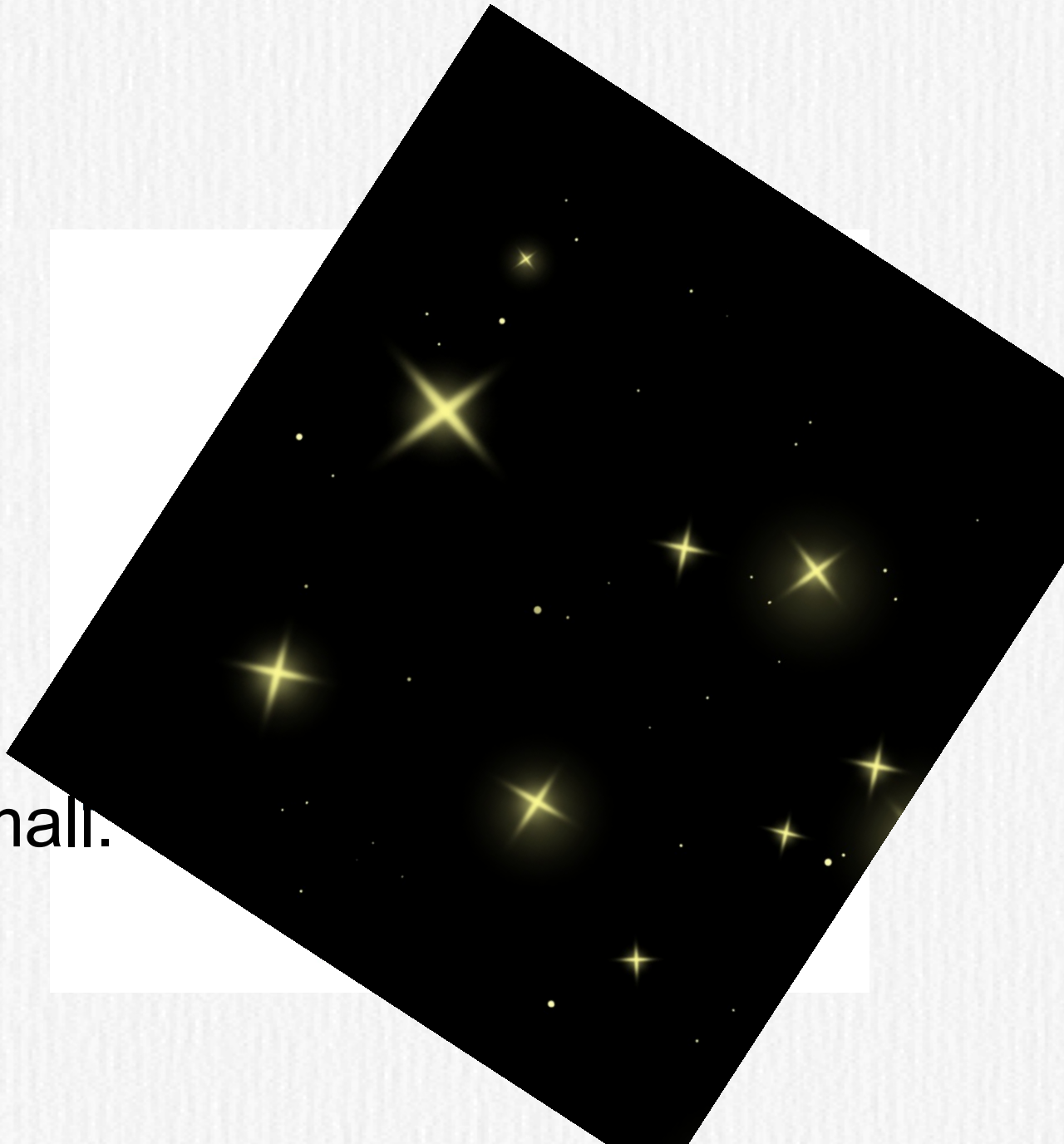
nǐ jiā dà ma ?

Is your house big?

B:我家不大，很小。

wǒ jiā bú dà, hěn xiǎo.

My house is not big, it`s small.



很(hěnn,very)

Chinese adjective **without** 很(hěnn,very) or any sort of **modifier** before them can often imply **comparison** or **contrast**, as seen in (7) and (8) below

A: 姐姐漂亮还是妹妹漂亮？

jiě jie piāo liang hái shì mèi mei piào liang ?

Yie prettier, the older sister or the younger sister?

mei mei

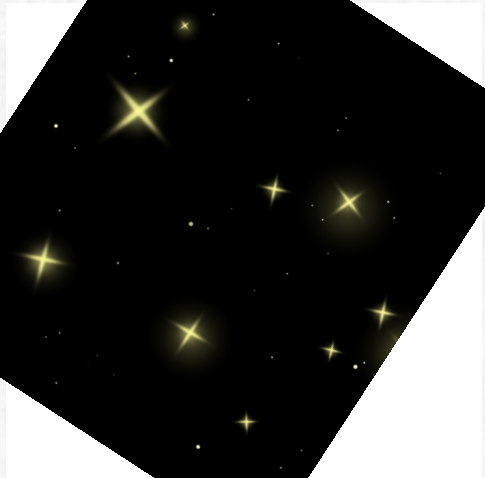
The

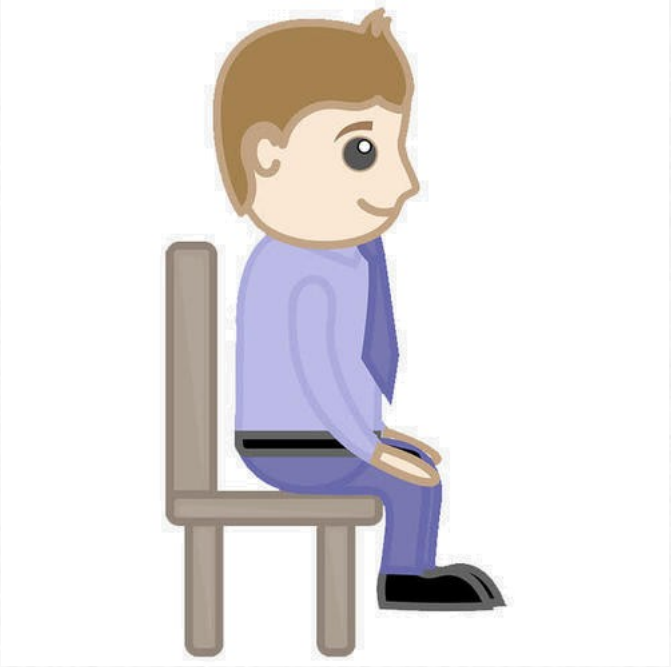
ettier.

妹妹的中文好，我的中文不好。

mèi mei de zhōng wén hǎo, wǒ de zhōng wén bù hǎo.

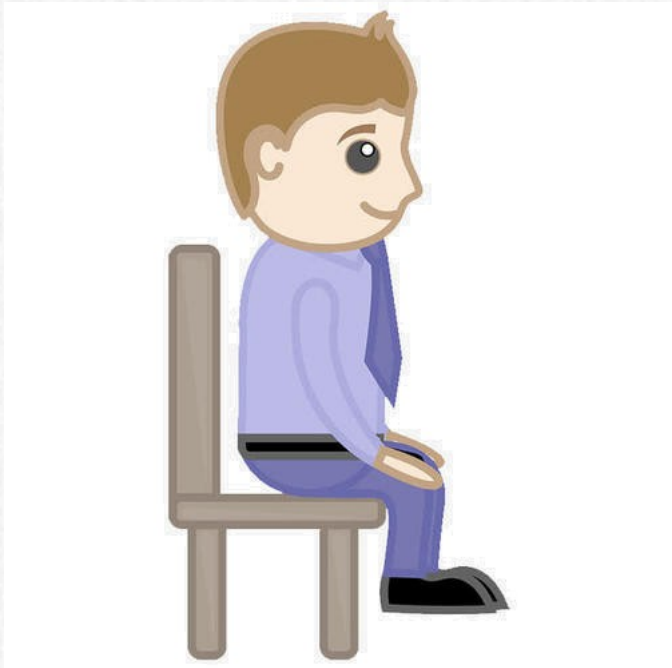
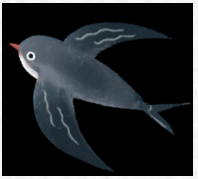
My younger sister`s Chinese is good. My Chinese is not good.





zuò
坐
to sit





zài

在

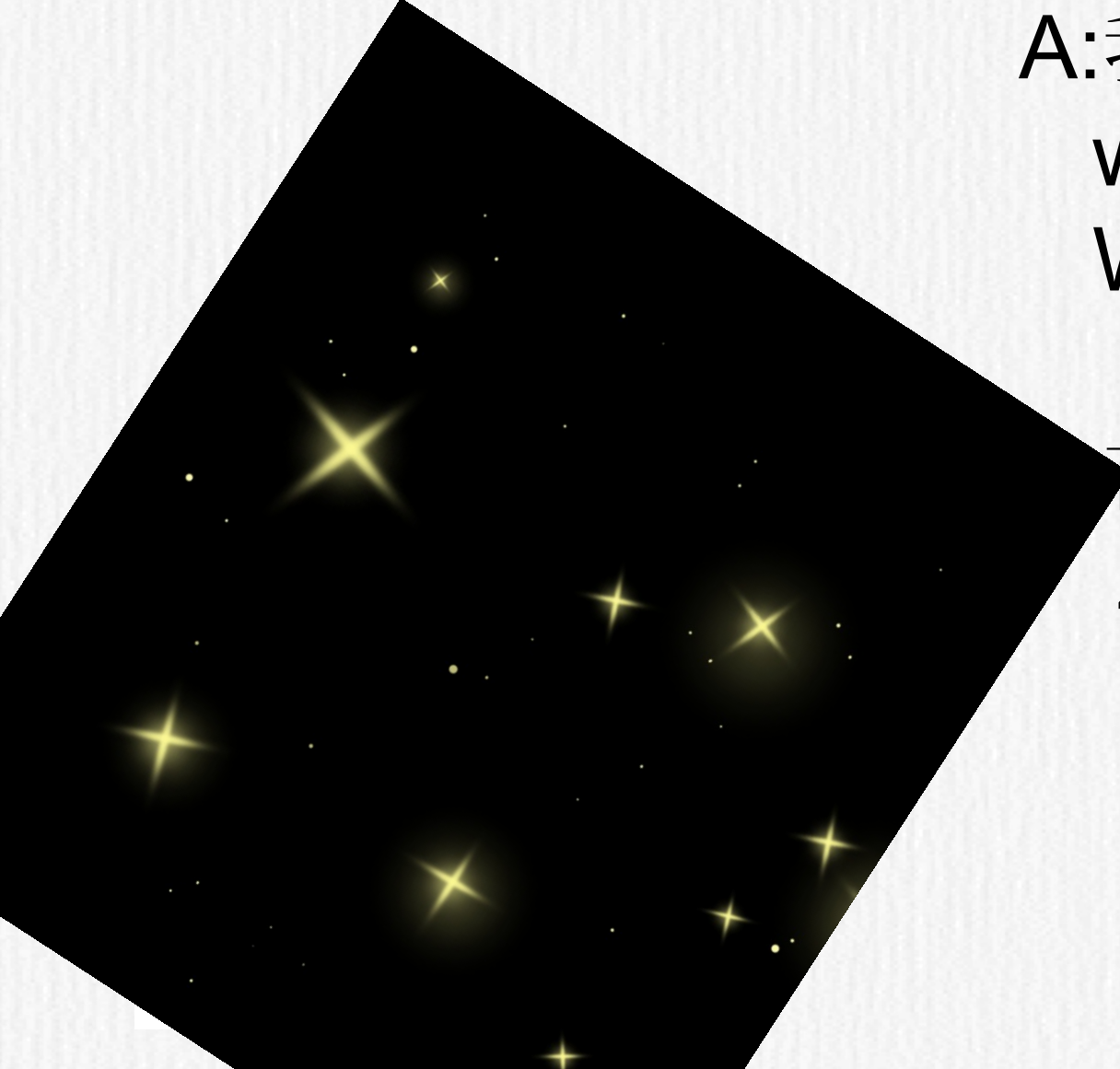
at;in;on

他坐在椅子上。
(tā zuò zài yǐ zǐ shang)
He is sitting in a chair.

在(zài ,at;in;on)

Combined with a **noun**, the preposition **在(zài)** indicates **location**. When the phrase is placed before a verb, it indicates the location of the action.





A: 我的书在哪儿？

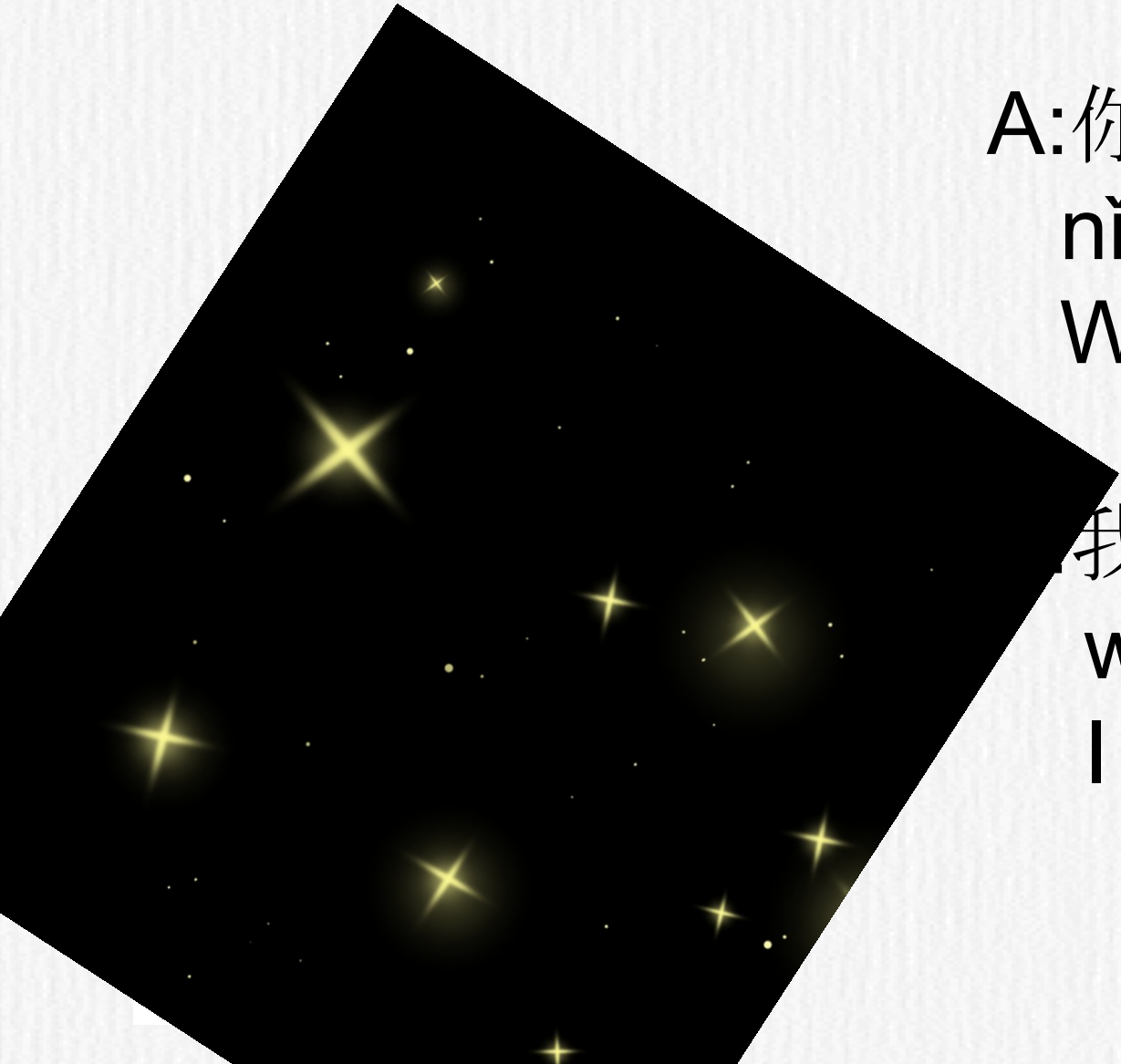
wǒ de shū zài nǎr ?

Where is my book?

在那儿。

zài nàr.

It`s over there.



A:你在哪儿工作？

nǐ zài nǎr gōng zuò ?

Where do you work?

我在这儿工作。

wǒ zài zhèr gōng zuò

I work here.

3、我在这个大学学中文。

wǒ zài zhè ge dà xué xué zhōng wén.

I study Chinese at this university.

我不喜欢在家看电影。

wǒ bù xǐ huan zài jiā kàn diàn yǐng.

I don't like to watch movies at home.



nǎr

哪儿

where

你想去哪儿？

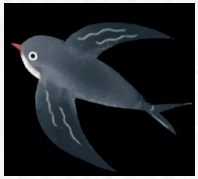
nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr ?

where do you want to go ?

哪儿(nǎr, where)

哪儿(nǎr) is a **question word** meaning "**where**." Do not confuse it with 那儿(nàr, there). 这儿(zhèr) means "here" in Chinese





xué xiào

学校

school





hē

喝

to drink



hē shuǐ

喝水 (Drink water)

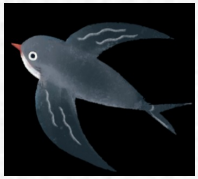


shuǐ

水

water





bēi
杯

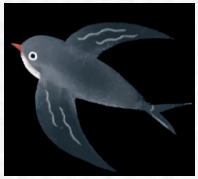


(measure word for cup and glass)

一杯水

A cup of water

yì bēi shuǐ



chá
茶

tea





kā fēi
咖啡

coffee





kě lè
可乐

(Coke or Pepsi) cola





píng
瓶

(measure word for bottle); bottle

一瓶可乐

yì píng kě lè

a bottle of Cola.



水(shuǐ;water)

可乐(kě lè;cola)

咖啡(kā fēi;coffee)

A:你想喝点儿什么？

nǐ xiǎng hē diǎnr shén me ?

What would you like to drink?

我想喝茶。

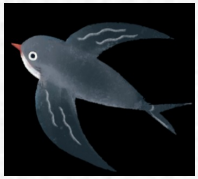
wǒ xiǎng hē chá.

I would like tea.

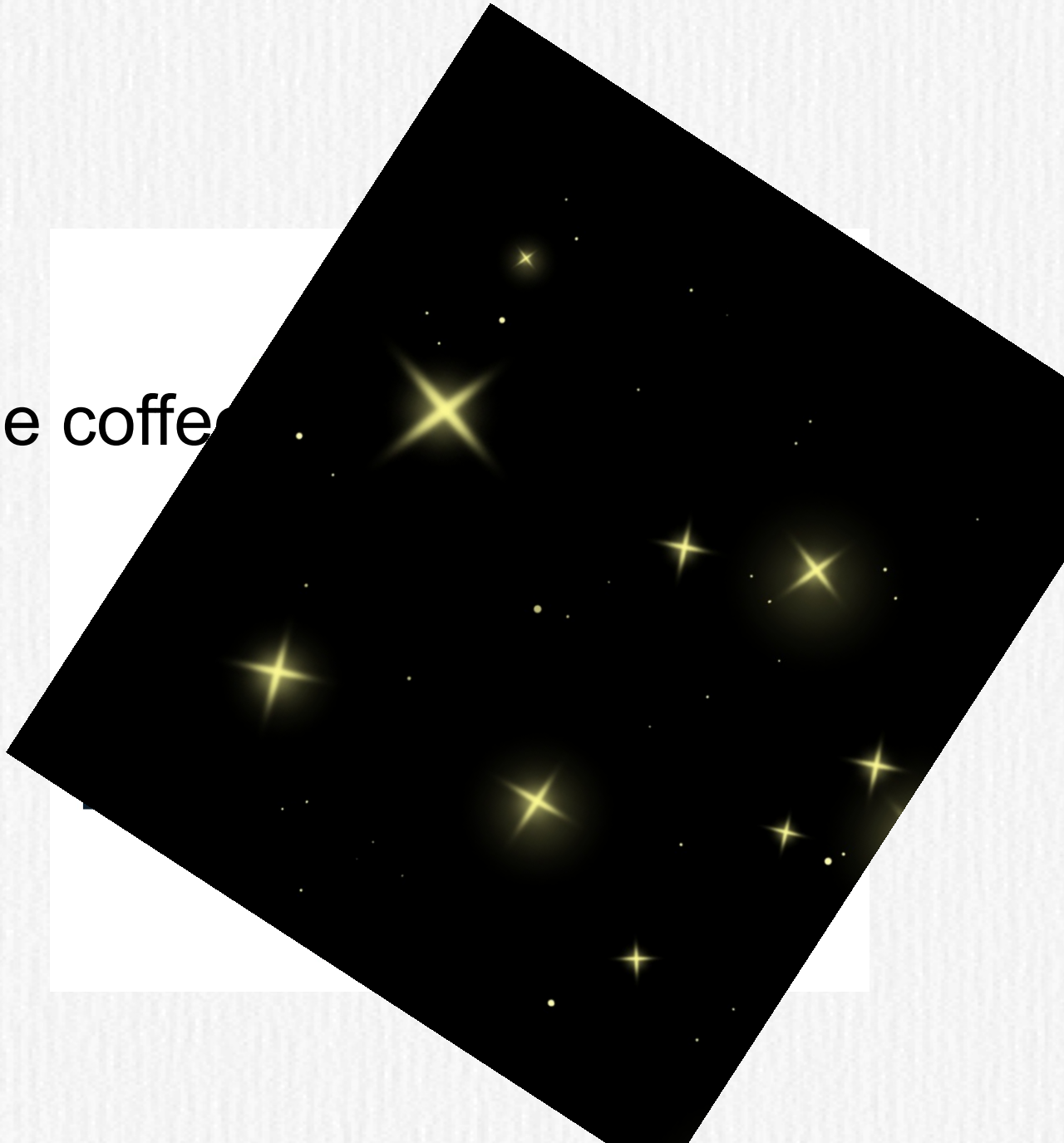
吧(ba)

吧(ba) is a sentence-final "suggestion" particle, often used at the end of an imperative sentence to soften the tone.





- 1、你喝咖啡吧。
nǐ hē kā fēi ba.
Why don't you have some coffee.
- 2、请进来吧。
Come in, please.
- 3、我们跳舞吧。
Let's dance.





yào
要

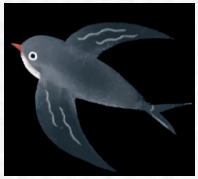
to want

我要一瓶可乐。

wǒ yào yì píng kě lè.

I want a bottle of Cola.





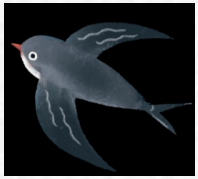
gěi
给

to give

请给我一杯水，谢谢。

qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ, xiè xie.

please give me a cup of water, thank you.



kě yǐ

可以

can;may

我可以迟交作业吗？

wǒ kě yǐ chí jiāo zuò yè ma ?

Can I hand in my homework late ?



duì bu qǐ
对不起

sorry

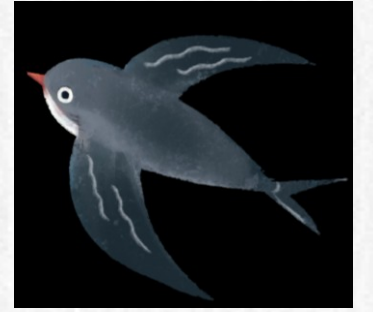


对不起，对不起
我错了

对不起



Text



高文中：谁呀？

王朋：是我，王朋，还有李友。

高文中：请进，请进，快进来！来，我介绍一下，这是我姐姐，高小音。

王朋/李友：小音，你好。认识你很高兴。

高小音：认识你们我也很高兴。

王朋：你们家很大，也很漂亮。

高小音：是吗？请坐，请坐。

王朋：小音，你在哪儿工作？

高小音：我在学校工作。你们想喝点儿什么？喝茶还是喝咖啡？

王朋：我喝茶吧。

李友：我要一瓶可乐，可以吗？

高小音：对不起，我们家没有可乐。

李友：那给我一杯水吧。



Question

- 1、 Why did Li You ask for a glass of water?
- 2、 What did Wang Peng want to drink?
- 3、 How is Gao Wenzhong`s house?





language
practice