



复习

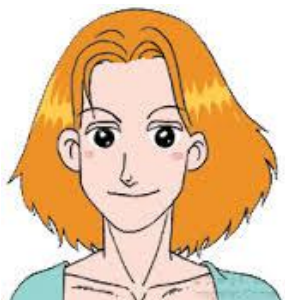
Fù xí



问好 & 自我介绍

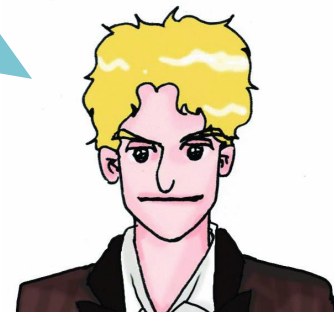
Wèn hǎo &
Zì wǒ jiè shào

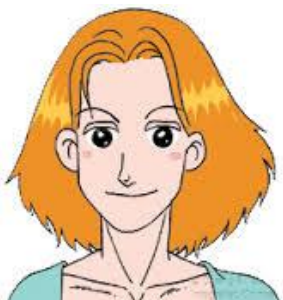




你/您好!
Nǐ/nín hǎo!

请问，您贵姓/你叫什么名字?
Qǐng wèn, nín guì xìng/nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?





我是捷克人，你呢？

Wǒ shì Jiékè rén, nǐ ne?

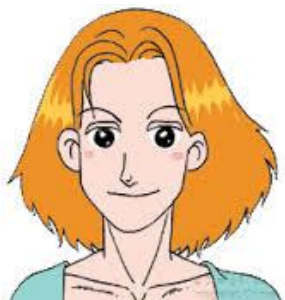
你也是捷克人吗？

Nǐ yě shì Jiékè rén ma?

你是哪国人？

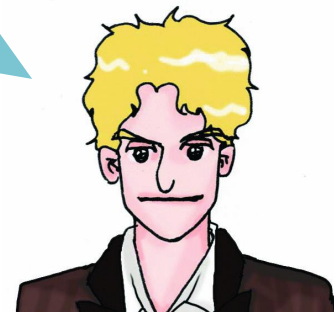
Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?





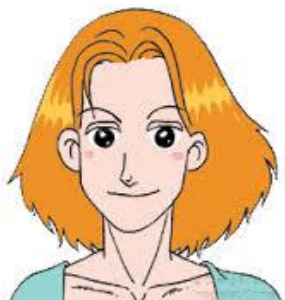
很高兴认识你！
Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ

我也很高兴认识你！/ 我也是！
Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ/ Wǒ yě shì.



Time
时间
Shíjiān





请问，今天(是)几月几号？

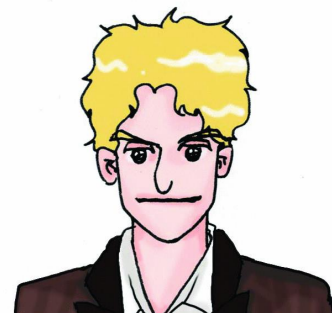
Qǐng wèn, jīntiān shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

请问，今天(是)星期几？

Qǐng wèn, jīntiān shì xīngqī jǐ?

请问，现在几点？

Qǐng wèn, xiànzài jǐdiǎn?





Months

January:	一月	yīyuè
February:	二月	èryuè
March:	三月	sānyuè
April:	四月	sìyuè
May:	五月	wūyuè
June:	六月	liùyuè

July:	七月	qīyuè
August:	八月	bāyuè
September:	九月	jiǔyuè
October:	十月	shíyuè
November:	十一月	shíyīyuè
December:	十二月	shí'èryuè





1. Numbers (1-100)

Examples: $15 = 10 + 5$
 \rightarrow 十五

$23 = 2 \times 10 + 3$
 \rightarrow 二十三

$19 = 10 + 9$

$37 = 3 \times 10 + 7$

$46 = 4 \times 10 + 6$

$82 = 8 \times 10 + 2$

$55 = 5 \times 10 + 5$

$99 = 9 \times 10 + 9$





Dates of the week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
星期一 xīngqīyī	星期二 xīngqī'èr	星期三 xīngqīsān	星期四 xīngqīsì	星期五 xīngqīwū	星期六 xīngqīliù	星期日 or 星期天 xīngqīrì or xīngqītiān
礼拜一 lǐbàiyī	礼拜二 lǐbài'èr	礼拜三 lǐbàisān	礼拜四 lǐbàisì	礼拜五 lǐbàiwū	礼拜六 lǐbàiliù	礼拜日 or 礼拜天 lǐbàirì or lǐbàitiān
周一 zhōuyī	周二 zhōu'èr	周三 zhōusān	周四 zhōusì	周五 zhōuwū	周六 zhōuliù	周日 zhōurì



February 2016

Wk	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
9	29	1	2	3	4	5	6



Word order for dates

year	month	day	day of the week
x年	x月	x号/日	星期x
nián	yuè	hào/rì	xīngqī

二〇一五年七月二十六号/日星期三

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

(Wednesday, July 26, 2015)





2. Dates and Time

Year

Example: 2009 → 二〇〇九年

1776, 1840, 1905, 1911, 1949, 1993, 2013

Year, Month, and Day of the Month

Example: July 8, 2005 → 二〇〇五年七月八号

January 5, 1827

April 1, 1945

June 20, 1959

August 31, 1986

November 24, 2001

December 16, 2010



Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18

22 23 24 25

29

7 Chinese New Year's Eve

8 Chinese New Year's Day

22 The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday



今年的除夕(是)几月几号?

Jīnnián de chùxī shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?



Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25

29

7 Chinese New Year's Eve

8 Chinese New Year's Day

22 The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday



今年的春节(是)几月几号?
Jīnnián de chūnjié shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17

22 23 24

29

7 Chinese New Year's Eve

8 Chinese New Year's Day

22 The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday



yuán xiāo jié
元宵節
Lantern Festival

今年的元宵节(是)几月几号?

Jīnnián de yuánxiāo jié shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25

29

7 Chinese New Year's Eve

8 Chinese New Year's Day

22 The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday



除夕，我们吃年夜饭。
chúxī, wǒmen chī niányè fàn



Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25

29

7 Chinese New Year's Eve

8 Chinese New Year's Day

22 The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday



在除夕，我们会吃年夜饭。
Zài chūxī, wǒmen huì chī niányè fàn



Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23

29

7 Chinese New Year's Eve

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22 The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday



春节，我们 去拜年、讨红包。
chūnjié, wǒmen qù bài nián、tǎo hóngbāo.



Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24				
29						



在春节，我们会去拜年、讨红包。
Zài chūnjié, wǒmen huì qù bài nián、tǎo hóngbāo.

7 Chinese New Year's Eve

8 Chinese New Year's Day

22 The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday



Chinese New Year Dates 2016

February

Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25

29

7

Chinese New Year's

8

Chinese New Year's Day

22

The Lantern Festival

Public Holiday

Public Holiday



吃汤圆

chī tāngyuán

在元宵节，我们会吃汤圆。

Zài yuánxiāo jié, wǒmen huì chī tāngyuán.



Telling Time

These terms are used to tell time: 点/点钟 (diǎn/diǎnzhōng, o'clock), 半 (bàn, half hour), 刻 (kè, quarter hour), and 分 (fēn, minute).

A. HOUR:



两点 (钟)

liǎng diǎn(zhōng)



十一点 (钟)

shíyī diǎn(zhōng)

钟 (zhōng) can be omitted from 点钟 (diǎnzhōng).

*二点 (钟) (èr diǎn{zhōng}) is not used.





Hour and minute

Example: 5:26 → 五点二十六（分）

7:18 3:28 9:46 10:32 11:50 12:55 1:05 2:08

Quarter Hour and Half Hour

Examples:

→ 9:30 6:15 12:45
 九点半 六点一刻 十二点三刻

1:15 3:45 5:30 6:45 7:15 9:30 10:15 11:30 11:45 12:15 12:30 12:45





Telling Time

E. EVENING TIME:

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



The healthiest daily routine in the world!

世界上最健康的作息时间表:

___点(钟)

___diǎnzhōng

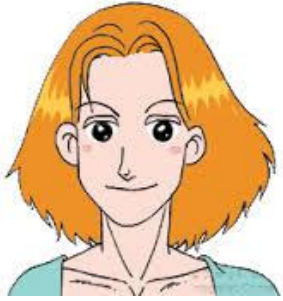


___点___分

___diǎn___fēn

___点___刻

___diǎn___kè



我们下星期**几**点见？

Wǒmen xià xīngqī jǐ diǎn jiàn?

请问，你的生日（是）**几**月**几**号？

Qǐng wèn, nǐ de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?





Word Order in Chinese: SVO

PODMĚT

+

PŘISUDEK

+

PŘEDMĚT

我

是

捷克人。

Wǒ

shì

Jiékèrén

„Jsem Čech.“

他们

是

中国人。

Tāmen

shì

Zhōngguórén

„Oni jsou Číňané.“





Word Order in Chinese(Variation): OSV

***Definite**

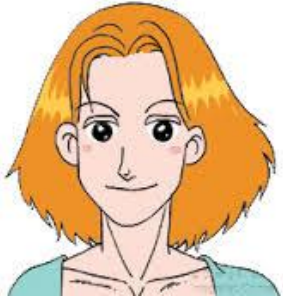
- Zhèi běn shū tā kànwán le.
„Tuto knihu dočetl.“
- Hànyǔ wǒ huì shuō, fǎyǔ bú huì.
„Čínsky umím, francouzsky ne.“

这本书他看完了。

汉语我会说，法语不会。

***Generic**





你去过中国吗？

Nǐ qù guo Zhōngguó ma?

我去过(中国)/没去过(中国)。

Wǒ qù guo Zhōngguó/ méi qù guo Zhōngguó

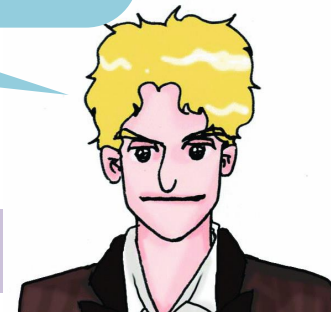




Word Order in Chinese(Variation): OSV

中国我去过。
Zhōngguó wǒ qù guo.

中国我没去过(，日本我去过)。
Zhōngguó wǒ méi qù guo(, Rìběn wǒ qù guo).



Word Order in Chinese(Variation): OSV

EXAMPLE 2:



A: 你吃过家常豆腐吗？

A: Nǐ chī guo jiācháng dòufu ma?

B: 我吃过（家常豆腐）。

B: Wǒ chī guo (jiācháng dòufu).

Word Order in Chinese(Variation): OSV



红烧鱼

hóngshāo yú

Simmer fish

饺子

jiǎozi

dumpling

白菜

báicài

Chinese
cabbage

Descriptive Complements: VOV得

D. Compare your relative strengths with a partner.

EXAMPLE:



A: 你唱歌唱得
怎么样？

A: Nǐ chàng gē chàng de
zěnmeyàng?

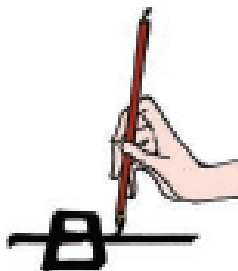
B: 我唱歌唱得 _____ ,
你呢？

B: Wǒ chàng gē chàng de _____
nǐ ne?

A: _____

A: _____

1.



2.



3.





1. Descriptive Complements

a.

我昨天晚上
弟弟今天
李友上个星期
王朋上个周末
白英爱今天

睡
吃
考
玩儿
来

V得+adj.

得

不错。
不多。
很好。
很高兴。
很早。

b.

小白
王朋
李友上个星期
高文中昨天晚上
我妈妈今天

跳舞跳
打球打
考中文考
唱歌唱
喝茶喝

VOV得+adj.

得

很漂亮。
不错。
很好。
很高兴。
太多。





Resultative Complements

(1) 完 → 写**完**/看**完**

wán xiěwán/kànwán

(2) 好 → 写**好**

hǎo xiěhǎo

(3) 会 → 学**会**


huì xuéhuì

(4) 见 → 看**见**/听**见**

jiàn kànjiàn/tīngjiàn

(5) 到 → 见**到**/听**到**

dào jiàndào/tīngdào





爸爸	(没)喝	完	咖啡
王朋	买	到	飞机票 fēijī piào
小高	准备 zhǔnbèi	好	考试 kǎoshì
李友	买	错	衣服 yīfu
高文中	说	错	话 huà
白英爱	找	到	常老师 Cháng lǎoshī
小王	听		老师的话 lǎoshī de huà
妹妹	看		妈妈的短信 māma de duǎnxìn





Conversation 1

会话一 Huìhuà yī

KONVERZACE I.

A: 喂，是北京大学吗？

Wèi, shì Běijīng Dàxué ma?

B: 你打错了。


Nǐ dǎcuò le.

A: 喂，是北京大学吗？

Wèi, shì Běijīng Dàxué ma?

B: 是啊。

Shì a.





Translate the English in following dialogues into Chinese, using Chinese characters.

A:	Did your mother call you this morning? 你妈妈今天早上给你打电话了吗?
B:	没有,可是我早上跟她见面了。





F. Translate the following passage into Chinese: (PRESENTATIONAL)

My younger sister did not learn Chinese well. She didn't like listening to recordings and didn't practice speaking, so she did not speak well. She didn't like studying grammar or writing characters. That was why she didn't do well on examinations. But after she met a Chinese friend, she often reviewed Chinese with her Chinese friend in the library. Now, she likes listening to the audio recordings and she also writes characters pretty well.

我妹妹学中文学得不好。





F. Translate the following passage into Chinese: (PRESENTATIONAL)

My younger sister did not learn Chinese well. She didn't like listening to recordings and didn't practice speaking, so she did not speak well. She didn't like studying grammar or writing characters. That was why she didn't do well on examinations. But after she met a Chinese friend, she often reviewed Chinese with her Chinese friend in the library. Now, she likes listening to the audio recordings and she also writes characters pretty well.

Listen to recordings	听录音 tīng lùyīn	practice	练习 liànxí
speaking	说话 shuō huà	so	所以 suǒ yǐ

她不喜欢听录音, 也不喜欢练习说话,
所以她说得不好。





F. Translate the following passage into Chinese: (PRESENTATIONAL)

My younger sister did not learn Chinese well. She didn't like listening to recordings and didn't practice speaking, so she did not speak well. She didn't like studying grammar or writing characters. That was why she didn't do well on examinations. But after she met a Chinese friend, she often reviewed Chinese with her Chinese friend in the library. Now, she likes listening to the audio recordings and she also writes characters pretty well.

grammar	语法 yǔfǎ	write character	写汉字 xiě hànzi
exam	考试 kǎoshì		

她不喜欢学语法,也不喜欢写汉字。

所以她考试考得不好。





F. Translate the following passage into Chinese: (PRESENTATIONAL)

My younger sister did not learn Chinese well. She didn't like listening to recordings and didn't practice speaking, so she did not speak well. She didn't like studying grammar or writing characters. That was why she didn't do well on examinations. But after she met a Chinese friend, she often reviewed Chinese with her Chinese friend in the library. Now, she likes listening to the audio recordings and she also writes characters pretty well.

but	可是 kěshì	meet, acquaint	认识 rènshi
after	以后 yǐhòu	often	常常 chángcháng
review	复习 fùxí		

可是她认识了一个中国朋友以后，
她常常跟她的中国朋友在图书馆复习中文。





F. Translate the following passage into Chinese: (PRESENTATIONAL)

My younger sister did not learn Chinese well. She didn't like listening to recordings and didn't practice speaking, so she did not speak well. She didn't like studying grammar or writing characters. That was why she didn't do well on examinations. But after she met a Chinese friend, she often reviewed Chinese with her Chinese friend in the library. Now, she likes listening to the audio recordings and she also writes characters pretty well.

now	现在		
-----	----	--	--

现在, 她喜欢听录音, 写汉字也写得不错了。





The adverb: as early as

就(I)

jiù





The adverb: not until

才

cái



3. Adverb 就

Example: 我今天七点吃晚饭。(弟弟六点吃晚饭。)

→ 我今天七点吃晚饭, 弟弟六点**就**吃晚饭了。

我昨天五点去打球。(王朋四点半去打球。)

我们昨天晚上十一点半睡觉。(高文中十点睡觉。)

我今天回家。(妹妹上个星期回家。)

我们今天复习第六课。(李友昨天晚上复习第六课。)

王老师八点去上课。(常老师七点半去上课。)

6. 才

Example: 我们六点吃饭。(她六点一刻来。)

→ 我们六点吃饭, 她六点一刻**才**来。

我们七点看电影。(高文中七点半来。)

我们十点钟回家。(王朋十一点回家。)

我们十一点睡觉。(李友十二点睡觉。)

我们六点半吃晚饭。(高小音七点半吃晚饭。)

我们两点钟去打球。(白英爱三点钟去打球。)

就…了

Earliness

才

lateness



Conversation 2

会话二 Huìhuà èr

A: 现在几点?
Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

B: 现在八点三十分。
Xiànzài bā diǎn sānshí fēn.

A: 商店 什么时候开门, 什么时候关门?
Shāngdiàn shénme shíhou kāimén, shénme shíhou guānmén?

B: 还有半个小时就要开了, 晚上八点才关门。
Hái yǒu bàn ge xiǎoshí jiù yào kāi le, wǎnshang bā diǎn cái guānmén.





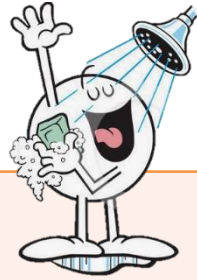
The adverb: right after

A1以后 就 A2



A1以后 就 A2

Right after A1



洗澡 xǐ zǎo

吃早餐 chī zǎo cān

下课 xià kè

复习 fù xí

回家 huí jiā

上网 shàng wǎng

做功课

玩电脑 wán diànnǎo

zuò gōng kè





第九课 Dì jiǔ kè

Making a Call

打电话

dǎ diànhuà



Conversation 2

会话二 Huìhuà èr

KONVERZACE II.

A: 你找谁?

Nǐ zhǎo shéi?

B: 劳驾，请您找一下留学生办公室的王老师。

Láojià, qǐng nín zhǎo yí xià liúxuéshēng bàngōngshì de Wáng lǎoshī.

A: 你是哪位?

Nǐ shì nǎ wèi?

B: 什么?请您说慢一点儿。

Shénme? Qǐng nín shuō màn yì diǎnr.



Conversation 2

会话二 Huìhuà èr

A: 你是哪位?

Nǐ shì nǎi wèi?

B: 我是捷克学生 唐木。

Wǒ shì Jiékè xuésheng Táng Mù.

A: 好,请等一下。

Hǎo, qǐng děng yí xià.





1. 一下/ (一) 点儿

Example: 看你的照片

→ 我看一下你的照片。

喝茶

→ 你喝一点儿茶。

我的书

你的音乐

我哥哥的照片

喝可乐

吃我的中国菜



E. Pair Activity: "Hello, is Jason there?"

Call your partner. Find out first if your partner is there.

A: You

B: Your partner

C: Your partner's brother

A: 喂，请问，
_____ 在吗？

B: 我就是。/

C: _____ 不在。

Ask the caller to identify him/herself.

B/C: 您是哪位？

A: 我是_____。

Find out the reason for the call:

B/C: _____，

你好！有事儿吗？

A: Wéi, qǐng wèn,
_____ zài ma?

B: Wǒ jiù shì. /

C: _____ bú zài.

B/C: Nín shì nǎ wèi?

A: Wǒ shì _____。

B/C: _____，

Nǐ hǎo! Yǒu shìr ma?



K. Role Play: My girlfriend/boyfriend is not home.

A: the caller B: the mother of the caller's boyfriend/girlfriend

A is calling his/her girlfriend/boyfriend to go out on a date. But A is surprised that B answers the phone...

A: 您好！请问_____
_____在吗？

A: Nín hao! Qǐng wèn _____
_____ zài ma?

B: 不在。你是哪位？


B: Bú zài. Nǐ shì nǎ wèi?

A: 我是_____。

A: Wǒ shì _____。

B: 你找_____
_____有事儿吗？

B: Nǐ zhǎo _____
_____ yǒu shìr ma?





1.

A	B
Ask if B home.	Answer A, and ask who is calling.
Say Hi to B and tell him/her who you are.	Say Hi to A and ask what A wants.
Ask B is he/she is busy tomorrow/this weekend/etc. because you want to invite him/her to do ____ with you	Tell A that you have time tomorrow/this weekend/etc.





4. A is calling B for a visit to B's office. Pay attention to the common courtesies.

A	B
Ask if B is home.	Say yes, and ask if the caller is A.
Tell B that you would like to ask him/her to do you a favor.	Ask A what it is.
Tell B that you have an exam tomorrow/next week and you would like to ask B to help you practice Chinese.	You agree to help, and say "no problem."
Thank B.	

帮忙 bāng máng	帮我一个忙 bāng wǒ yí ge máng
要.....(is going to...) Yào	请你帮我 qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ

