第十一课 中国的节日









老师:郑学懿



你知道哪些中国的节日?

春节 (正月初一)







除夕

一月二十四 (大年三十)









元宵节

二月八号(正月十五)









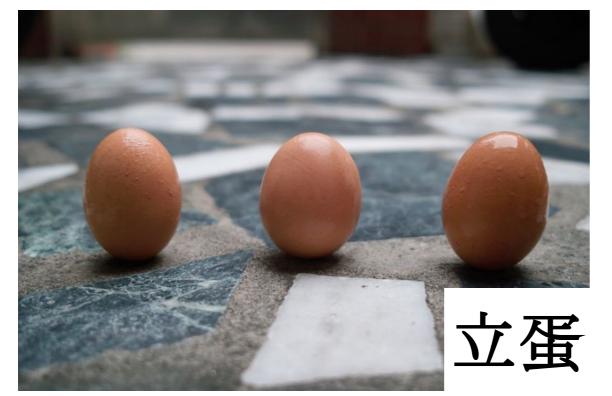
端午节

六月二十五号(五月初五)











中秋节

十月一号(八月十五)





赏月 shǎng

吃月饼



烤肉



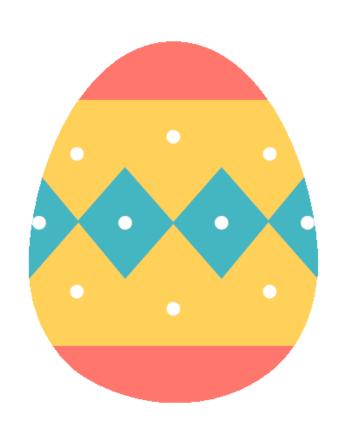


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OKpnp 3nQlgY

复活节

fùhuó

四月十二号









To reunite(as a family)



过农历新年的时候我们会跟家人团圆。

N+气氛

Atmosphere



十二月的时候,你可以感觉到圣诞节的气氛。



在台北年**货大街**,你可以感**觉到春节**的气氛。

N+气氛



在台北年**货大街**, 你感**觉不到过年**的气氛。

台北年**货大街**, 没有**过年**的气氛。

很有气氛

气氛

Spoken Chinese

没有气氛。



这家餐厅很有气氛。

Feel romantic

这个演唱会很有气氛。

今年的圣诞节没有气氛。

bustling with activity



Adverb of degree+热闹

一到晚上,士林夜市就会很上,热闹。



元宵节的灯会特别热闹。

热闹的+N

姐姐





姐姐不喜欢热闹的地方。

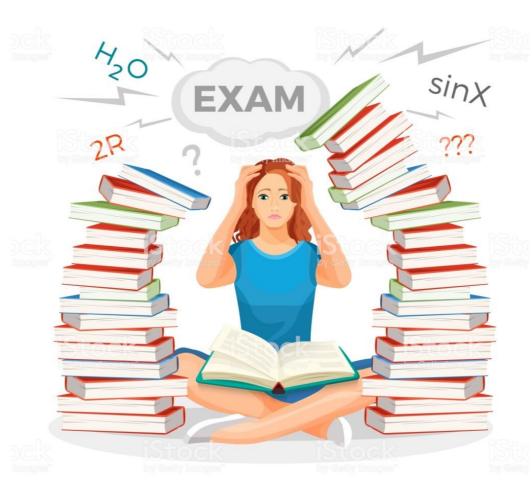


Adj/V+着+V sentence status

The second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state

status

The second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state



期末考快到了,大家都很忙。因为大家都在准备考试。 reason

期末考快到了,大家都忙着准备考试。

Only one word

status

The second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state











妈妈忙着准备年夜饭。

status

他很着急

The second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state

他要去学校上课

reason



他急着去学校上课。

status

The second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state

丽莎迷路了,她哭了。

她在找妈妈。 reason



丽莎迷路了,她哭着找妈妈。

status

The second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state



toy/toys 玩具

弟弟吵着要妈妈买玩具给他。

status

The second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state

请造句

忙着/急着/哭着/吵着+V sentence

A measure word can be reduplicated to mean "without exception, all-inclusive."

Only some specific measure words can be used in this grammar

A measure word can be reduplicated to mean "without exception, all-inclusive."



A measure word can be reduplicated to mean "without exception, all-inclusive."

张天明的衣服



张天明的衣服,件件都是名牌。

A measure word can be reduplicated to mean "without exception, all-inclusive."



他们的茶每杯都是现泡的。

他们的茶杯杯都是现泡的。

人、年、月、天, etc. can also be reduplicated in this way



我们班人人都会说中文。

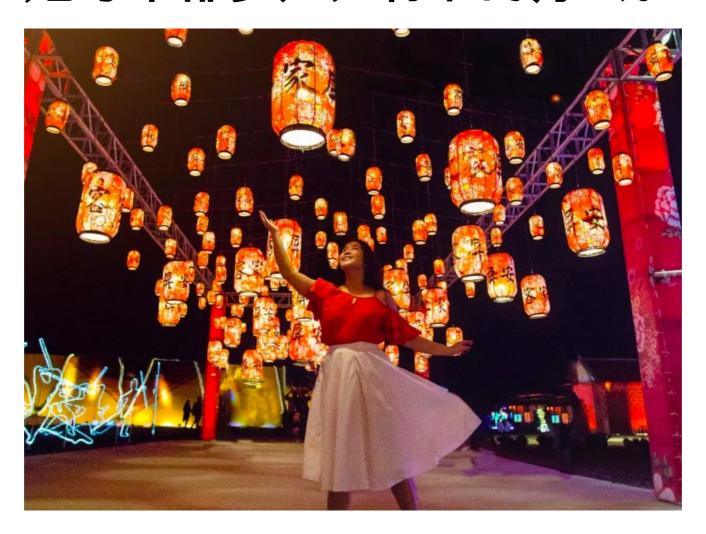
人、年、月、天, etc. can also be reduplicated in this way

Week of				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
麦当 劳	Pizza	Kebab	KFC	
M				M
McDonald's				McDonald's
			KFC	



他天天都吃垃圾食物,结果越来越胖。

人、年、月、天, etc. can also be reduplicated in this way 她每年都参加元宵节的灯会。



她年年都参加元宵节的灯会。

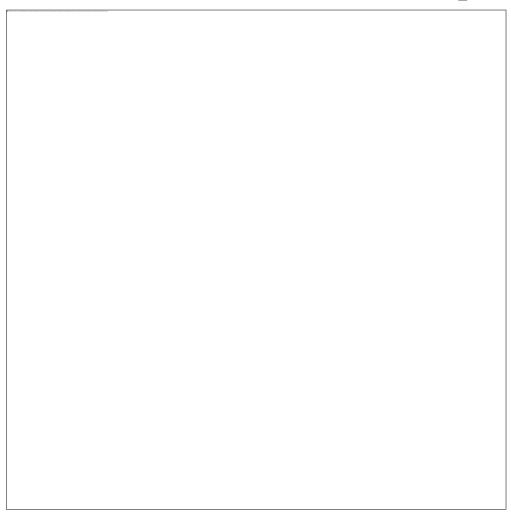
A measure word can be reduplicated to mean "without exception, all-inclusive."

Only some specific measure words can be used in this grammar

个个/件件/杯杯/天天/年年/人人



*请准备





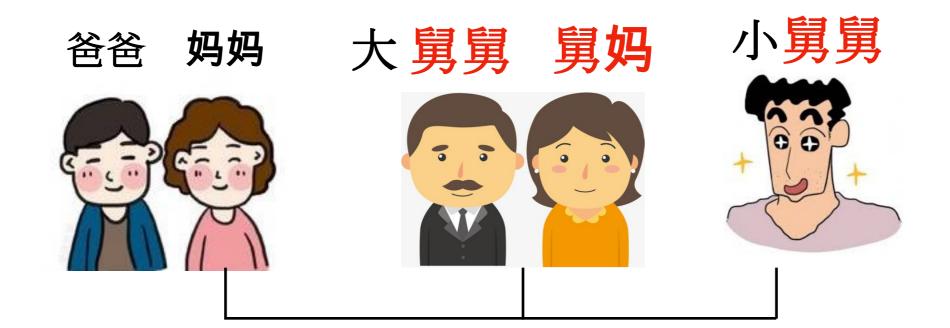
拜年的时候要说什么吉祥话?

jíxiáng

Blessing words



恭喜**发财!**新年快乐!



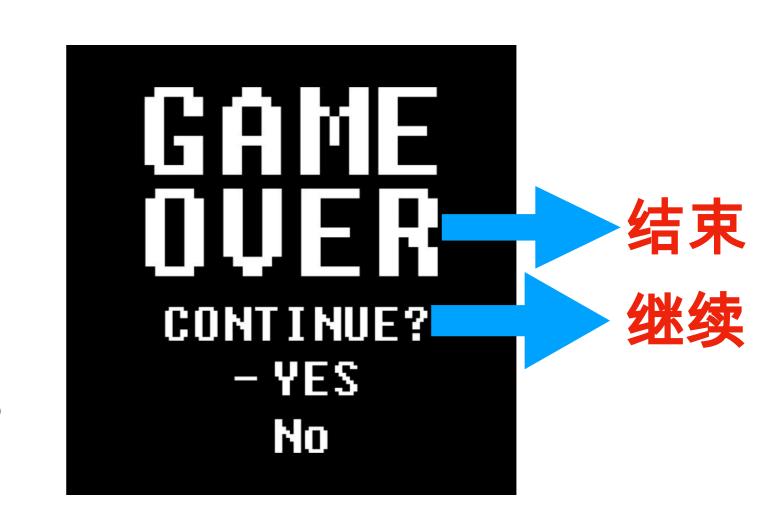
emotion; affection

感情

*relationship

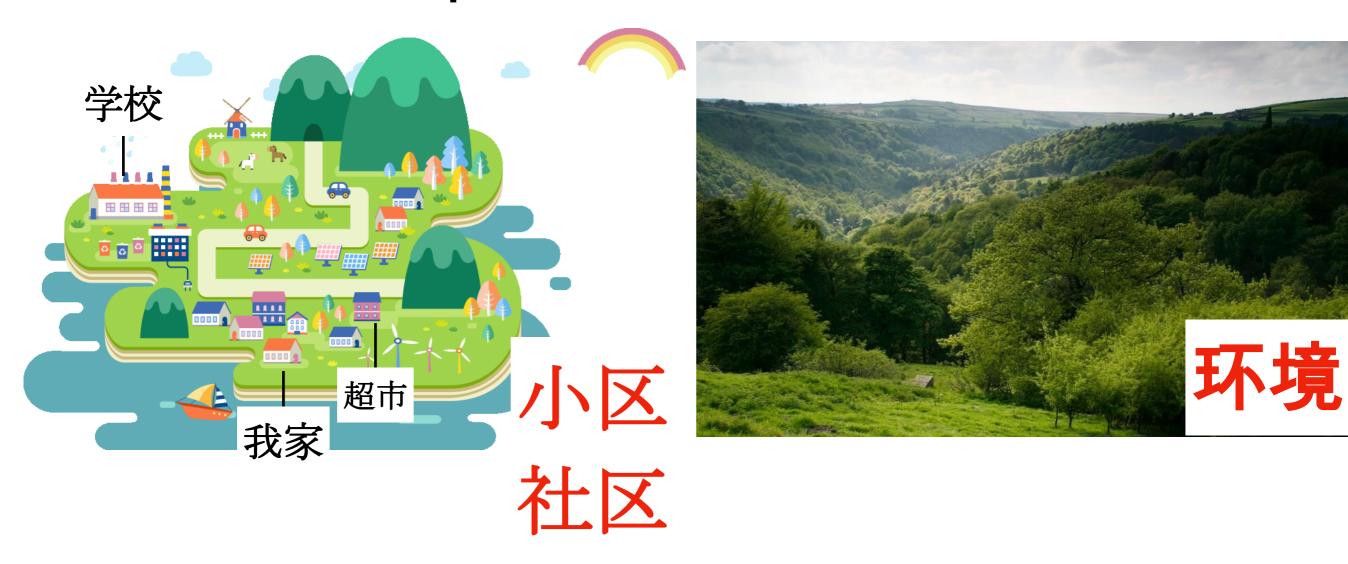
My uncle and aunt are very fond of each other.

我舅舅和舅妈的感情很好。



residential development

environment



The residential development where I live has good environment.

我住的小区(社区)有好的环境。

我住的小区(社区)环境很好。

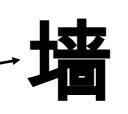


To glue

贴

use 把

They glue 春联on the wall.



他们把春联贴在墙上。



happiness



对你来说幸福是什么?

对我来说幸福是每天睡好、吃饱。



我祝福你....

good fortune

福倒了=福到了

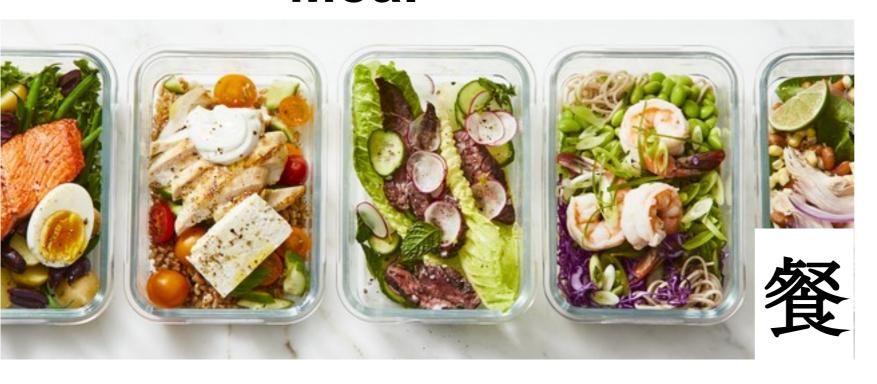
odd

meaning





Meal



早餐

午餐

晚餐

originally

本来

Originally I'm a student of Faculty of Chinese.

本来我是中文系的学生。

我本来是中文系的学生。



我以前是中文系的学生。

originally

本来

I don't like to eat chocolate before, but now I like it.

我本来不喜欢吃巧克力,但我现在喜欢吃。





*Topic+V起来+view point

To look at, discuss, or comment on something from the point of view of "V"

*Topic+V起来+view point

学中文不容易。

太难了!



中文学起来不容易。

Topic

V起来

view point

*Topic+V起来+view point

This phone is so convenient to use.



这只手机用起来很方便。 Topic V起来 view point

*Topic+V起来+view point 粽子smells good



这个粽子闻起来很香,但吃起来很咸。

*Topic+V起来+view point

To look at, discuss, or comment on something from the point of view of "V"

请造句

练习practice

粽子吃起来容易,做起来_不容易_。

这套公寓很大,住起来很舒服,但是整理起来很____麻烦_。

+something(your judgement or tell the nature of

看/听/吃/闻/分辨

*S+V得出来+something(your judgement or tell the nature of something)

这是妈妈做





她吃得出(来)这是妈妈做的菜。

*S+V得出来+something(your judgement or tell the nature of something)



丽莎walked into the classroom, she didn't say anything

丽莎走进教室,一句话也没说,

我看得出(来)她今天很累。

*S+V得出来+something(your judgement or tell the nature of something)

(from the way of teacher's speak) He knew the teacher is Taiwanese.



(从老师说话的方式)他听得出(来)老师是台湾人。

*S+V得出来+something(your judgement or tell the nature of something)

Can you recognize who is younger sister?



你分辨得出(来)谁是妹妹吗?

+something(your judgement or tell the nature of

看/听/吃/闻/分辨

请造句

smooth; successful



May all of thing will be smooth and success

我祝你一切顺利。

To make progress



May your academic progress!

祝你学业进步。

Na zdraví!

We cheers for the end of the final exam.



我们为期末考试结束干杯!

We cheers for our success!

我为我们的成功干杯!

evening event



2019 — **2020**

跨年



To count time

倒数 计时

to be left over







tradition; traditional





中国传统的衣服 Adj



Adj.

We learned a lot about traditional Chinese culture in our Chinese lesson.





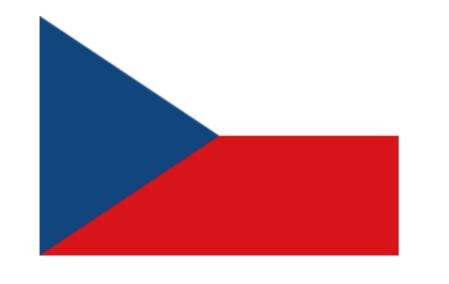


我们在中文课里学了不少中国的传统文化。

传统 n.

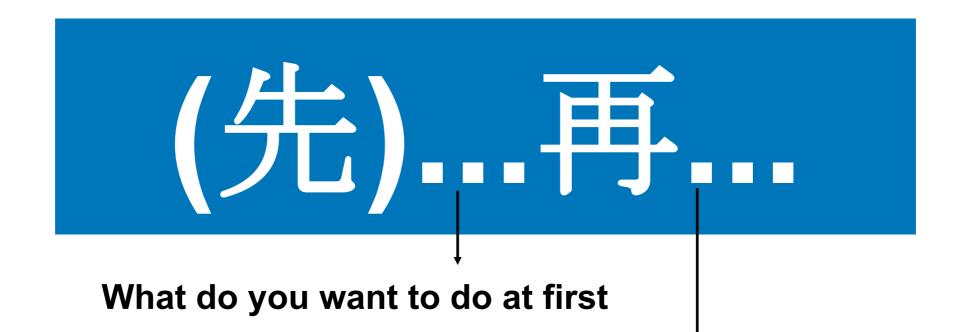
What traditions does Czech have?

捷克有什么传统?









After the first action has occurred, another action will happen

(先)...再...

1



2



过年的时候,我们先吃年夜饭再打麻将。

(先)...再...

A: 你打算什么时候去台湾?



B:等我毕业以后再去台湾。

(先)...再...

After the first action has occurred, another action will happen

What do you want to do at first

A:你什么时候要睡觉?



B: 等我做完作业我再去睡觉。



After the first action has occurred, another action will happen

请造句

preposition 以

"to use" "with"



以茶代酒

今天我开车不能喝酒,那我就以茶代酒吧!

preposition 以

"to use" "with"





flour

面粉

我们以面粉做蛋糕。

preposition 以

"to use" "with"



我以物美价廉作为我买东西的标准。

partica | *Men avoid to use words

partical suggesting that the reasoning behind a statement is self-evident or "the way it sho

如果这件事情不是秘密,那么你就告诉我嘛!

你说这句中文不难,那你翻译出来给我看看嘛!

你觉得清蒸鱼好吃,那就多吃一点嘛!