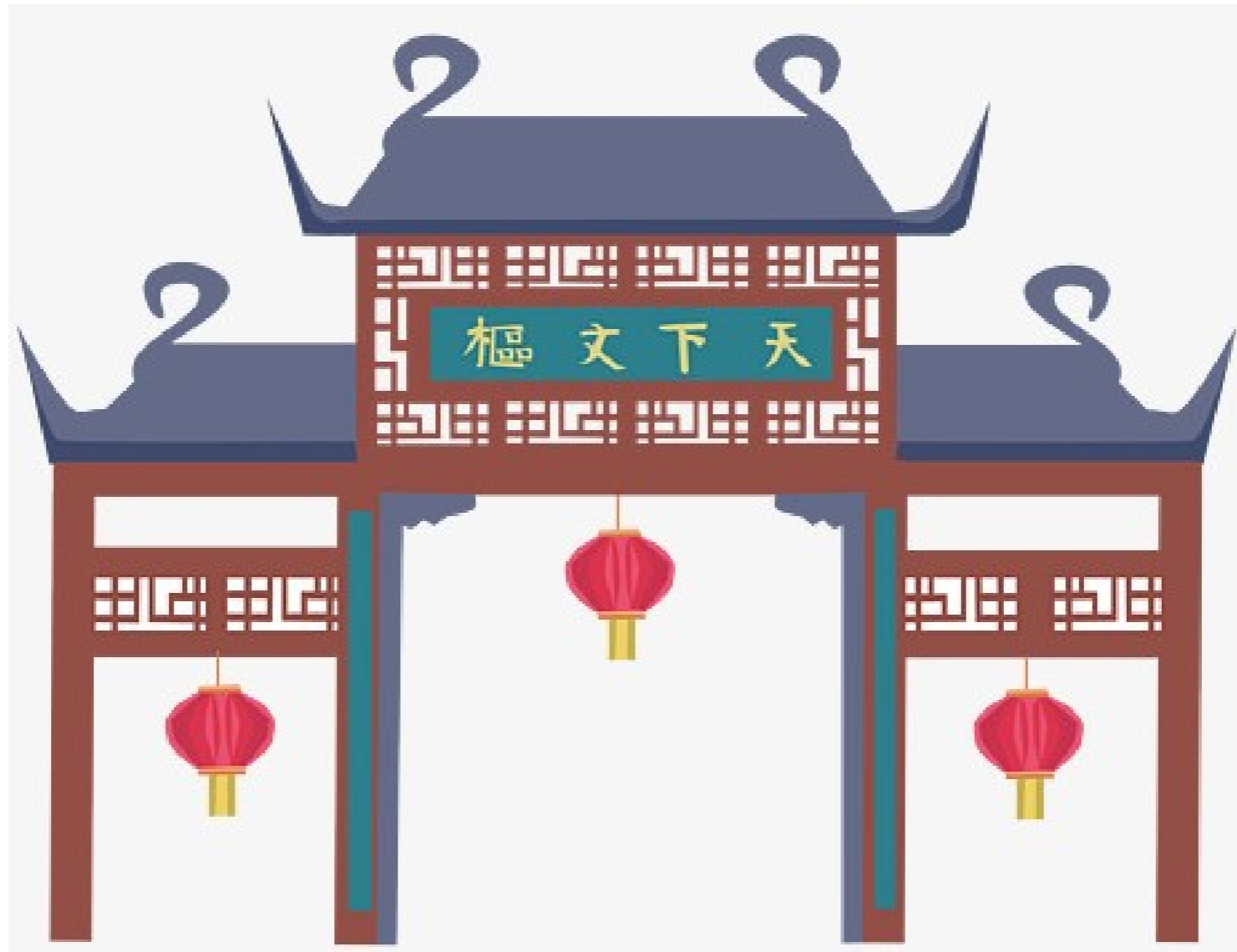


第十二课 中国的变化



老师：郑学懿

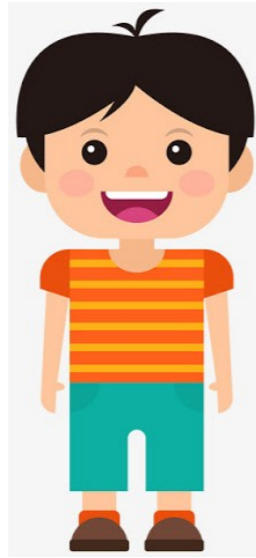
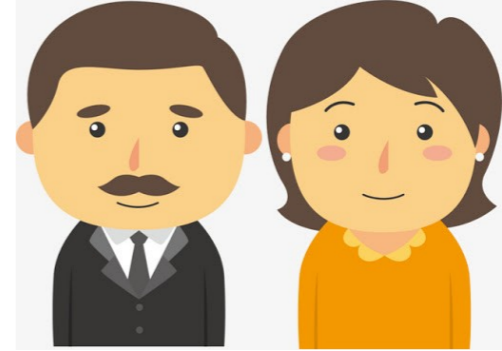
姑父 姑妈



爸爸 妈妈



舅舅 舅妈



表哥



我



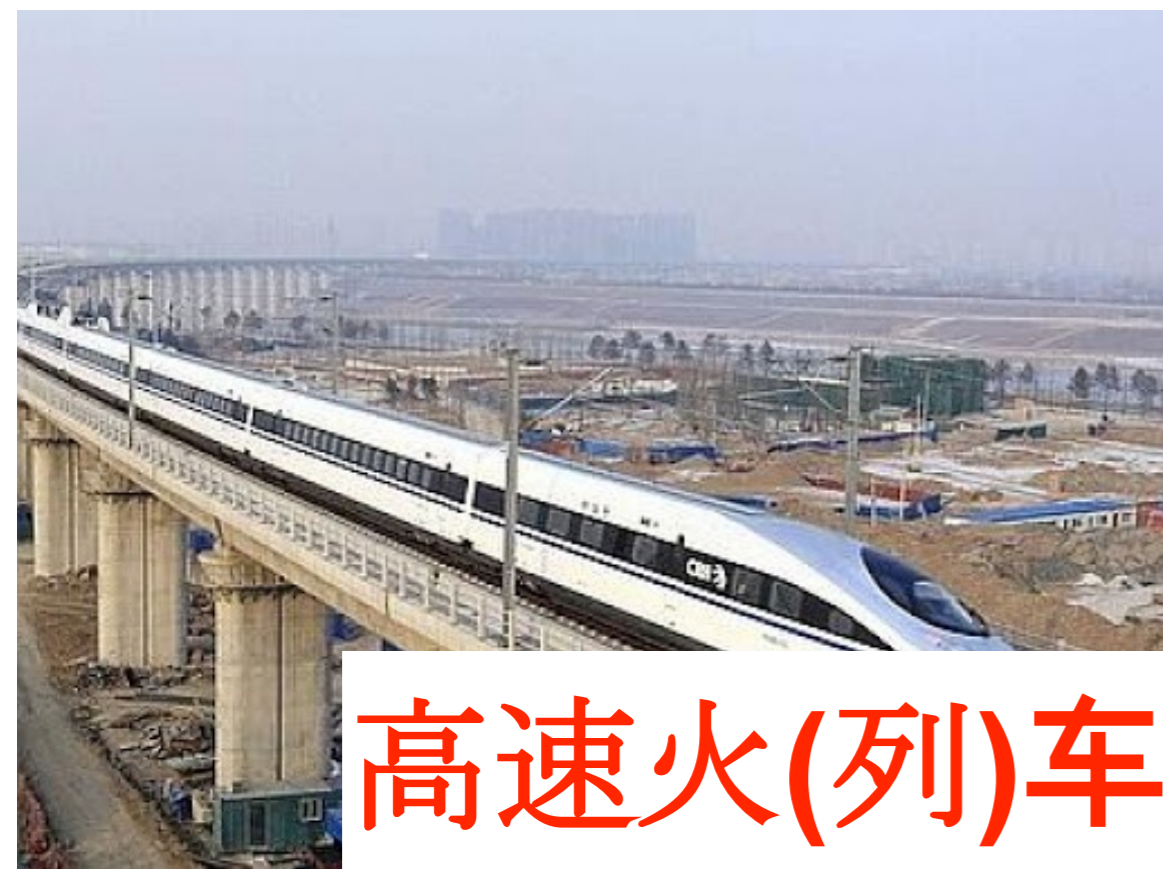
骑自行车

qí



中央
zhōngyāng

火车站



高速火(列)车

gāosù

liè

高铁

tiě



platform

月台

ulice



街

architectures



建筑

南京夫子庙



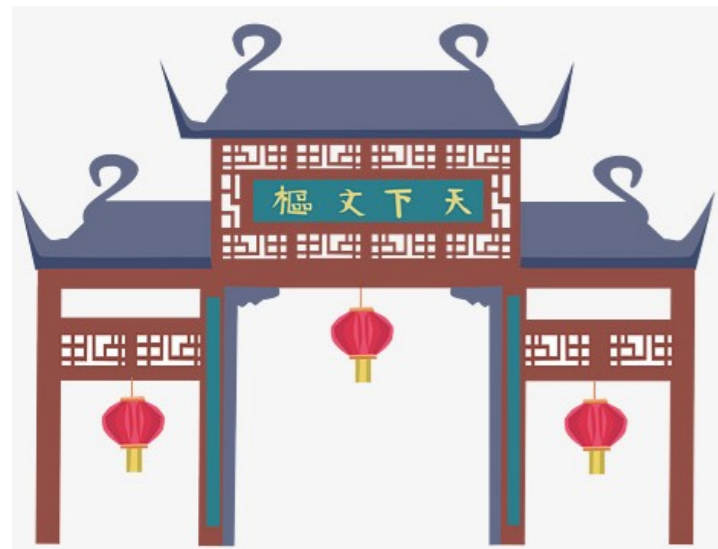
寺庙
sìmiào

I like Chinese architectures, for example Chinese temples.

我喜欢中国的建筑，
比如说中国的寺庙。

Measure word of buildings and mountains

Nowadays there are too many
foreigners live in China.



座

现今有太多**老外**住在中国。

有景点的地方就会有 游客。

老外



Different Types of Foreigners in China



The people think of food as important as heaven

A famous saying from a Han dynasty



From past till present

从来

从来 is an adverb. It's often followed by a word of negation such as 不 or 没

A : 你吃过粽子吗？



B : 我**从来****没**吃过粽子。

From past till present

从来

从来 is an adverb. It's often followed by a word of negation such as 不 or 没

I've never rode bikes.



我从来没骑过自行车。

From past till present

从来

从来 is an adverb. It's often followed by a word of negation such as 不 or 没



轿子
jiàozi

我**从来**没看过中国传统的轿子。

From past till present

从来

从来 is an adverb. It's often followed by a word of negation such as 不 or 没

A : 你喝啤酒吗？/你喝不喝啤酒？



B : 我从来不喝啤酒。

From past till present

从来

从来 is an adverb. It's often followed by a word of negation such as 不 or 没

A : 你买衣服在乎衣服的品牌子吗？



B : 我买衣服从来不在乎衣服的品牌子。

From past till present

从来

从来 is an adverb. It's often followed by
a word of negation such as **不** or **没**

造句

Adverb 竟(然)

Formal Chinese

It suggests that something is **unexpected from the speaker's point of view**

Adverb 竟(然)

It suggests that something is **unexpected from the speaker's point of view**

住在台湾三年



我从来没喝过珍珠奶茶。

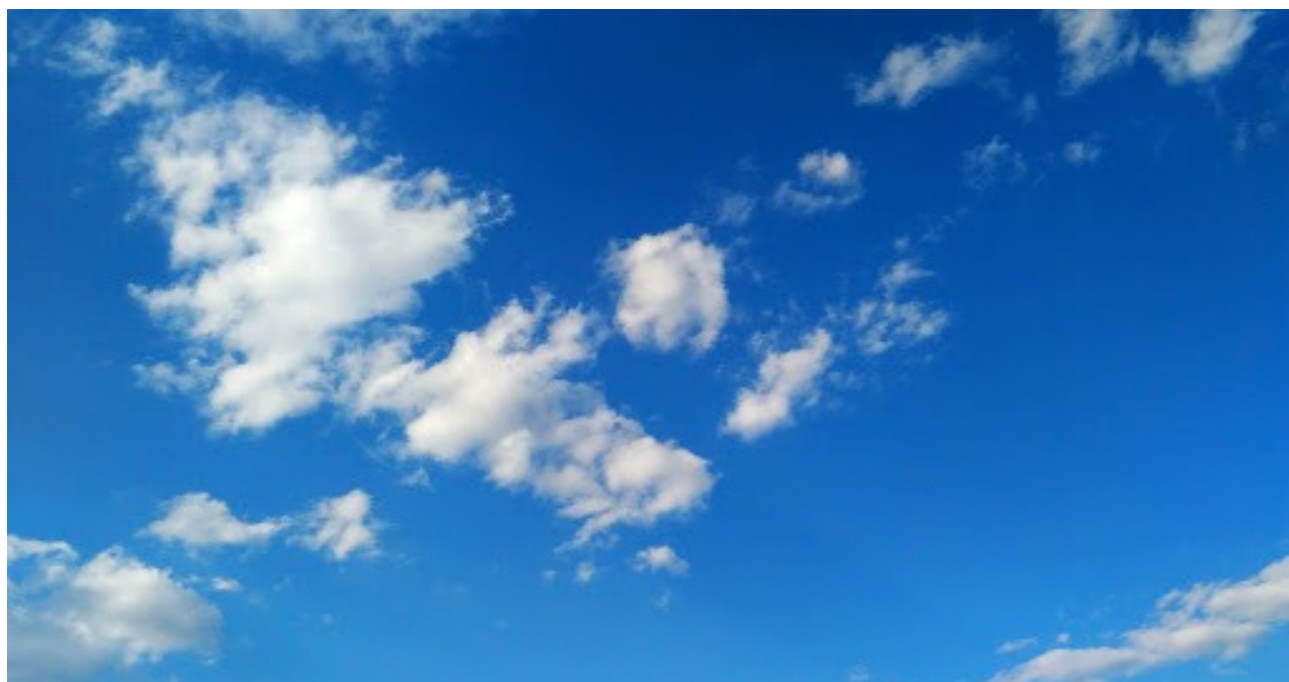


你住在台湾三年，**竟(然)**没喝过珍珠奶茶。

Adverb 竟(然)

It suggests that something is **unexpected from the speaker's point of view**

早上天气非常好



下午



早上天气非常好，下午**竟(然)**下雨了。

Adverb 竟(然)

It suggests that something is **unexpected from the speaker's point of view**

春节的时候我没回家。

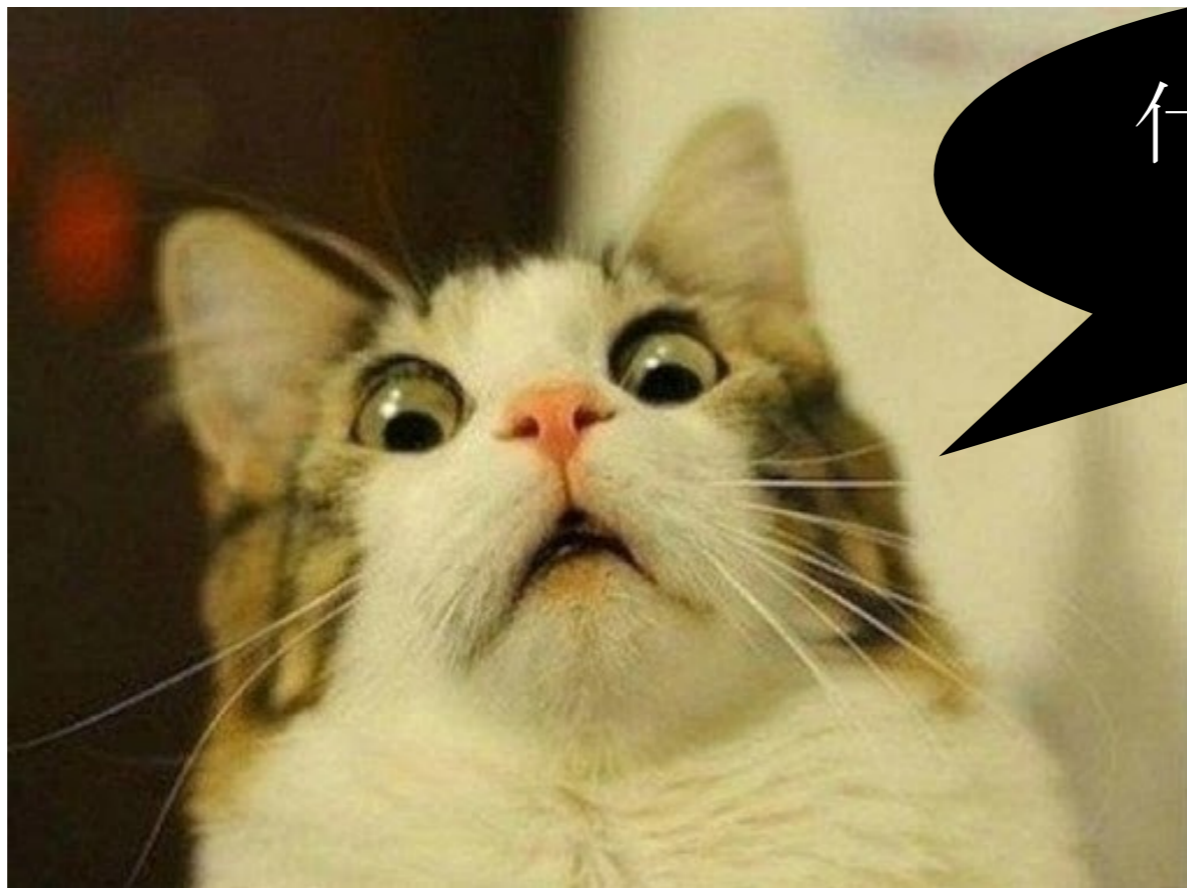


春节的时候，他**竟(然)**没回家。

Adverb 竟(然)

It suggests that something is **unexpected from the speaker's point of view**

今天是张天明母亲的生日，没想到他....



什么！今天是我妈的生日？

今天是张天明母亲的生日，没想到他**竟然**忘得一干二净。

Adverb 竟(然)

May 2020

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | | | | 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 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | | | | | | |



1.



2.



3.



4.



1. 五月**竟然**下雪了！

2. 她**竟然**睡着了。

3. 他**竟然**忘了他的毛巾。

4. 他**竟然**没带钥匙。

5. 她**竟然**跟她的朋友穿一样的衣服。

Adverb 竟(然)

It suggests that something is **unexpected from the speaker's point of view**

造句

看来

“It seems” “it appears”

Introduces a conclusion or opinions based on a previously stated fact or previously described situation

看来

“It seems” “it appears”

Introduces a conclusion or opinions based on a previously stated fact or previously described situation

张天明一整天没和丽莎说话，看来.....



张天明一整天没和丽莎说话，看来他们闹别扭了。

看来

“It seems” “it appears”

Introduces a conclusion or opinions based on a previously stated fact or previously described situation

他没喝桌上的啤酒



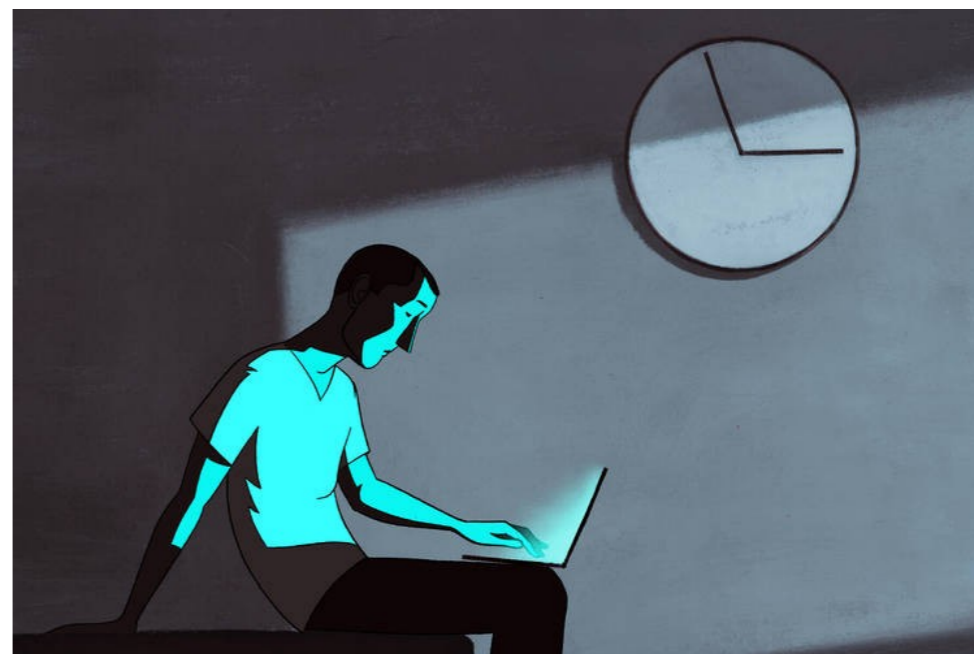
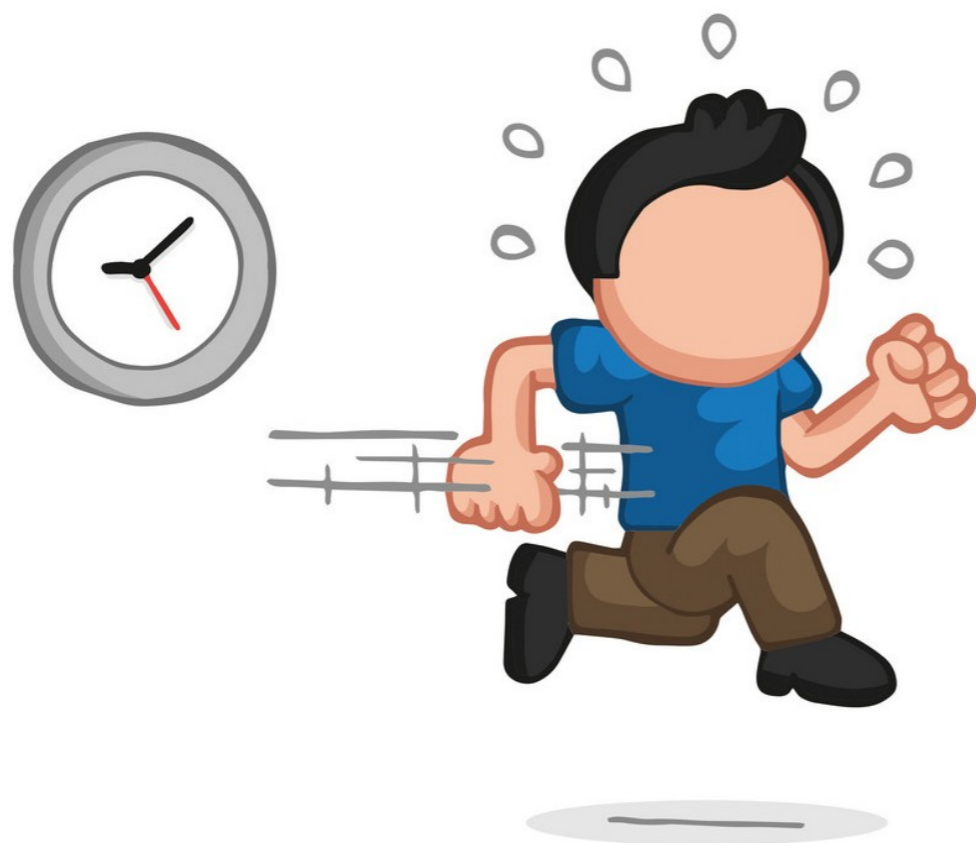
他没喝桌上的啤酒，**看来**他不喜欢喝啤酒。

看来

“It seems” “it appears”

Introduces a conclusion or opinions based on a previously stated fact or previously described situation

他今天又迟到了



他今天又迟到了，看来他昨天很晚才睡。

看来

“It seems” “it appears”

Introduces a conclusion or opinions based on a previously stated fact or previously described situation

造句

To build



Tall building



There are many tall buildings in Taipei.

台北有很多**高楼大厦**。

Recent years there are a lot of change in Czech.

近年来捷克有很多(大)的**变化**。

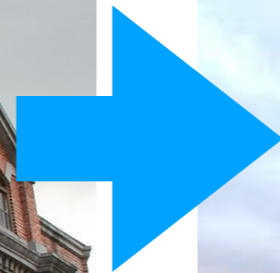
近年来捷克**变化**很大。

N

高楼大厦

V

change



变化



以前27克朗就能买到一杯珍珠奶茶，现在至少要42克朗才能买到一杯珍珠奶茶。

27克朗



42克朗



说一说捷克的变化

To change ; become

变

My city has **changed** a lot.

我的城市**变**了很多。

End

末

Final exam

期**末**考

Final bus; train

末班车

Not have enough time
to do something; too late to do something



来不及+V

I don't have enough time to finished my homework.

我**来不及**写完功课(作业)。

I was too late to catch the last bus.

我**来不及**坐到(上)末班车。

always (spoken Chinese)

总

always (formal way)

总是

My dad always say Czech beer is the best.

我爸爸**总(是)**说捷克的啤酒是最好的。

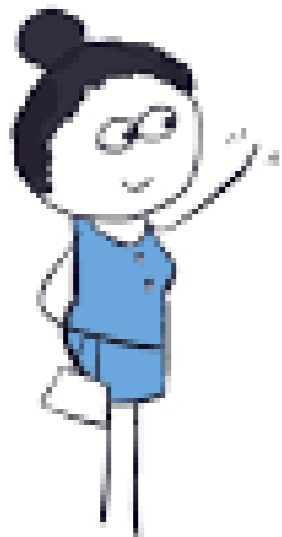
To be familiar with

I'm **familiar** with her.

我跟他很**熟**。

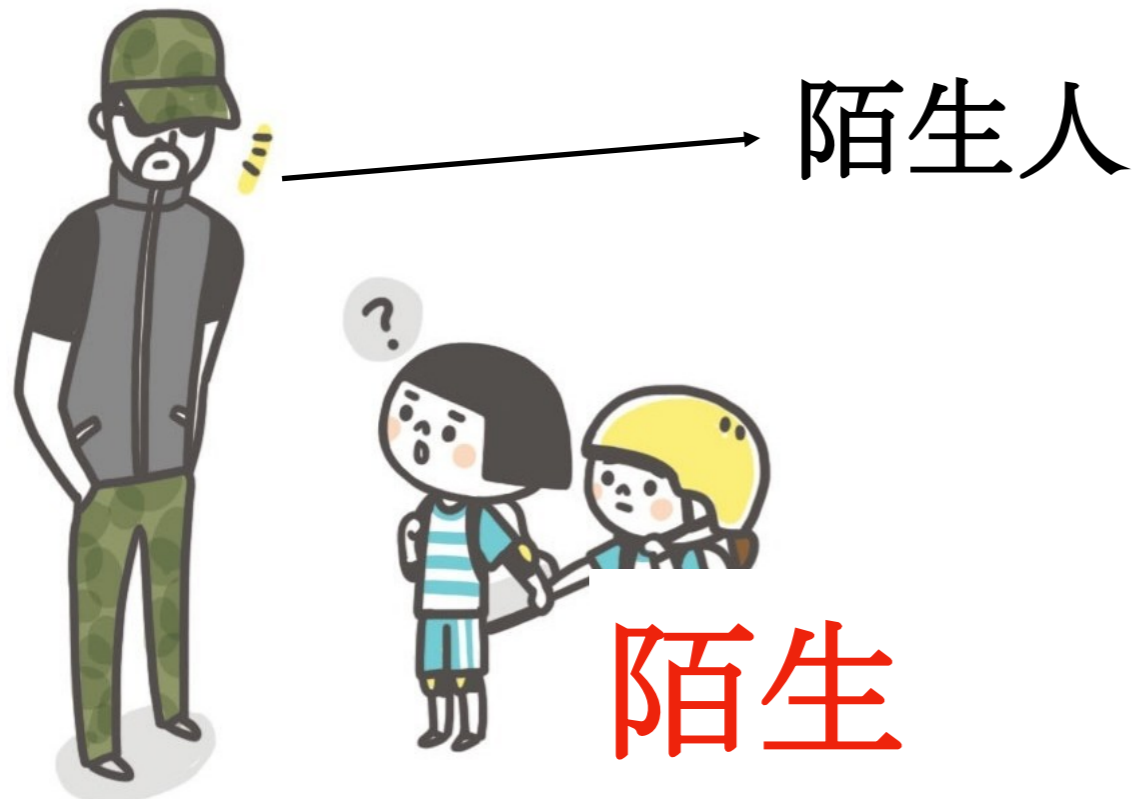
Here is my **familiar** place.

这里是我**熟悉的**地方。

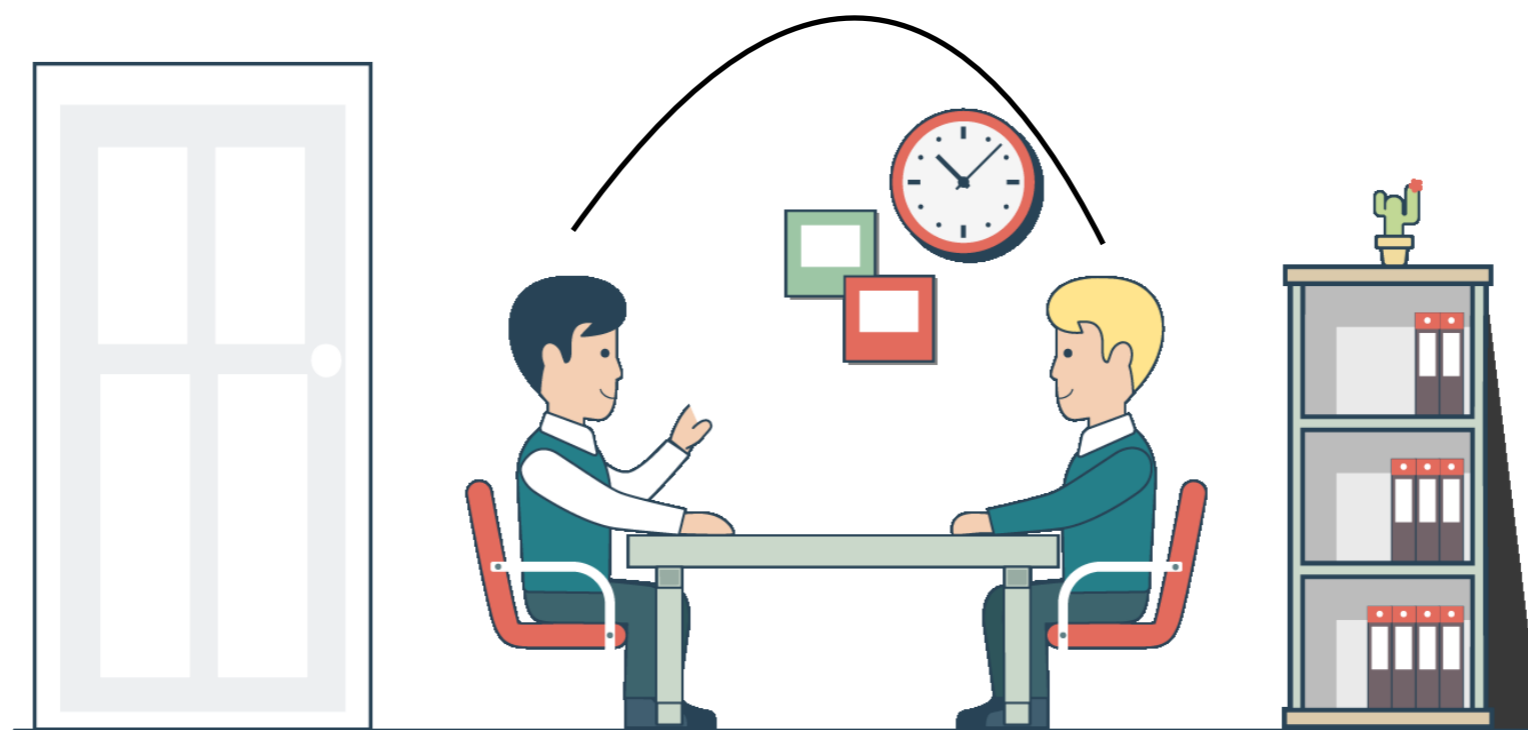


(熟)悉

unfamiliar



最熟悉的陌生人。



clothing



服装

To meld into

融入

characteristic

特色



Indeed

的确

的确 is an adverb meaning “**completely true**”
used to confirm a previous statement or fact

S/Topic + **的确** + something you have confirmed

A : 在捷克吃不到月饼，对吧？

Topic



B : 在捷克**的确**吃不到月饼。

Indeed

的确

的确 is an adverb meaning “**completely true**” used to confirm a previous statement or fact

S/Topic + **的确** + something you have confirmed

A : 捷克的**Svičková**很好吃!



B : 捷克的**Svičková****的确**很好吃。

Indeed

的确

的确 is an adverb meaning “**completely true**” used to confirm a previous statement or fact

S/Topic+的确+something you have confirmed

A：她真的跟你道歉了吗？

对不起，我错了。



B：她的**的确**跟我道歉了。

Indeed

的确

的确 is an adverb meaning “**completely true**”
used to confirm a previous statement or fact

S/Topic+的确+something you have confirmed

A：在捷克真的买不到口罩了吗？



口罩
kǒuzhào

B：在捷克的的确**买不到口罩了。**

Indeed



的确 is an adverb meaning “**completely true**”
used to confirm a previous statement or fact

S/Topic+的确+something you have confirmed

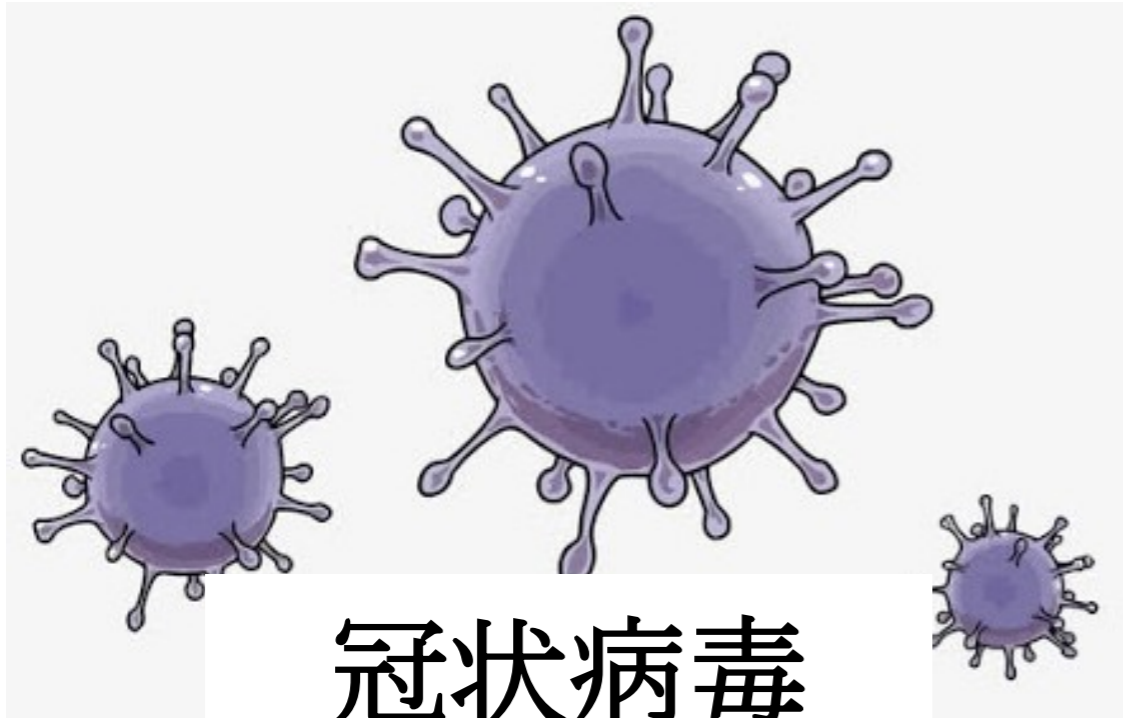
造句

As much as possible; do one utmost

尽可能

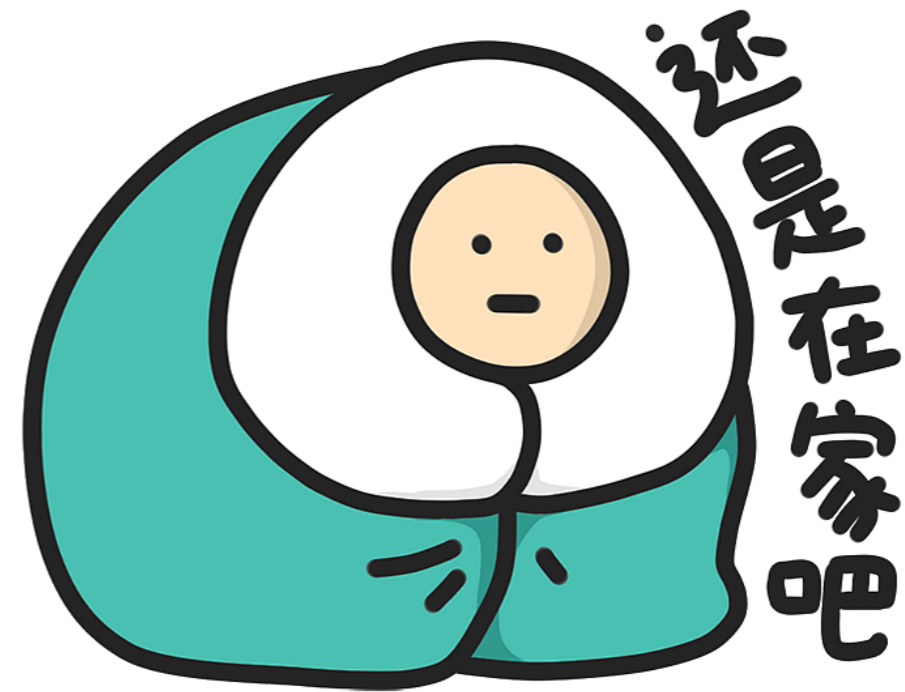
冠状病毒越来越严重，我们尽可能...

COVID-19



冠状病毒

guànzhuàng bìngdú



冠状病毒越来越严重，我们尽可能待在家里。

As much as possible; do one utmost

尽可能

快餐对身体不好，我们尽可能



少吃吧
!



快餐对身体不好，我们尽可能少吃。

As much as possible; do one utmost

尽可能

上中文课的时候，我们尽可能...

中文课



上中文课的时候，我们尽可能说中文。

As much as possible; do one utmost

尽可能

如果你想在捷克生活，(你)尽可能...



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|---------|-----|
| Aa | Áá | Bb | Cc | Čč | Dd | Ďď | Ee | Éé | Ěě | Ff |
| a | á | b | c | č | d | ď | e | é | ě | f |
| [a] | [ɛ] | [b] | [t͡s] | [t͡ʃ] | [d] | [ɟ] | [ɛ] | [ɛ] | [ɛ, jɛ] | [f] |
| Gg | Hh | Chch | Ii | Íí | Jj | Kk | Ll | Mm | Nn | Ňň |
| g | h | ch | i | í | j | k | l | m | n | ň |
| [g] | [ɦ] | [x] | [ɪ] | [iː] | [j] | [k] | [l] | [m] | [n] | [ɲ] |
| Oo | Óó | Pp | Qq | Rr | Řř | Ss | Šš | Tt | Ťť | |
| o | ó | p | q | r | ř | s | š | t | ť | |
| [ɔ] | [ɔː] | [p] | [kv] | [r] | [r̝] | [s] | [ʃ] | [t] | [tʲ] | |
| Uu | Úú | Ůů | Vv | Ww | Xx | Yy | Ýý | Zz | Žž | |
| u | ú | ů | v | w | x | y | ý | z | ž | |
| [u] | [uː] | [uː] | [v] | [v] | [ks] | [i] | [iː] | [z] | [ʒ] | |

如果你想在捷克生活，(你)尽可能学一些捷克语。

尽可能

As much as possible; do one utmost

造句

以A为B

“regard or treat A as B”

Written Chinese



食以安为先

以A为B

“regard or treat A as B”

Written Chinese

把 当作

这是我家



这位老师以校为家。

以A为B

“regard or treat A as B”

Written Chinese



我姐姐**以**帮助别人**为**自己最大的快乐。

Entirely; completely **Adverb**

完全

+ Potential Complements



这里太暗了！我**完全**看不到。

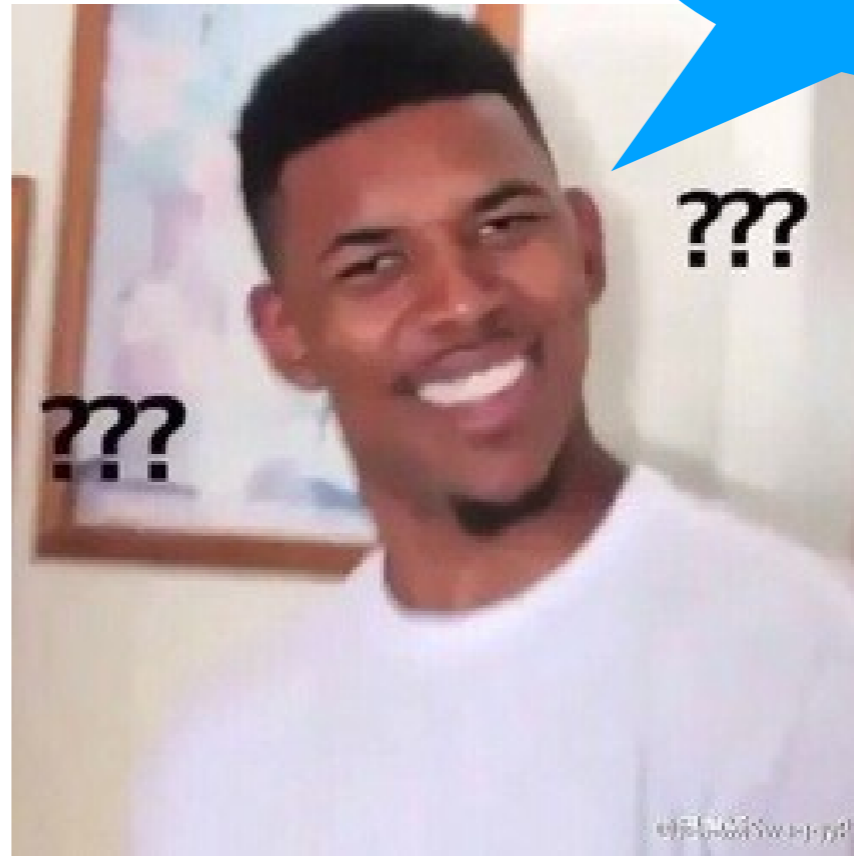
Àn

Entirely; completely **Adverb**

完全

+ Potential Complements

他住在中国三年了



他住在中国三年了，可是他**完全**听**不懂**中文。

Entirely; completely **Adverb**

完全

+不/没+V



这个语法你知道怎么用吗？



这个语法我**完全**不知道怎么用。

Entirely; completely **Adverb**

完全

+不/没+V

考试的前一天没看书



考试的前一天他**完全****没**看书。

Entirely; completely

完全

Adverb

造句

To keep; to remain as before

common folk

保留



老百姓

平民老百姓



尝尝看

尝一尝

尝

尝起来

这碗汤尝起来很咸。

sound; voice



声音

foot steps



脚步



难过



我的肚子咕噜咕
噜叫。

咕
咕噜

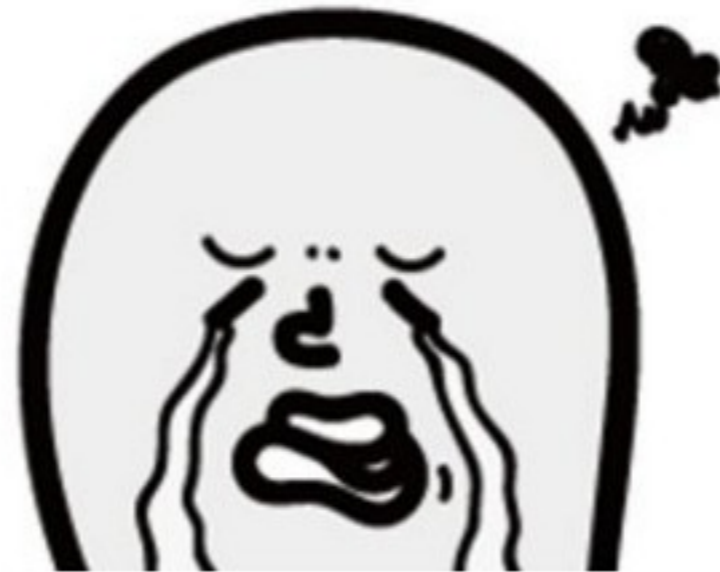
要不是

If it were not for; but for

(如果没有...)

要不是+something has occurred+
something won't happen

明·天·早·八



要不是上早上八点的课，我不必这么早起。

要不是

If it were not for; but for

(如果没有...)

**要不是+something has occurred+
something won't happen**



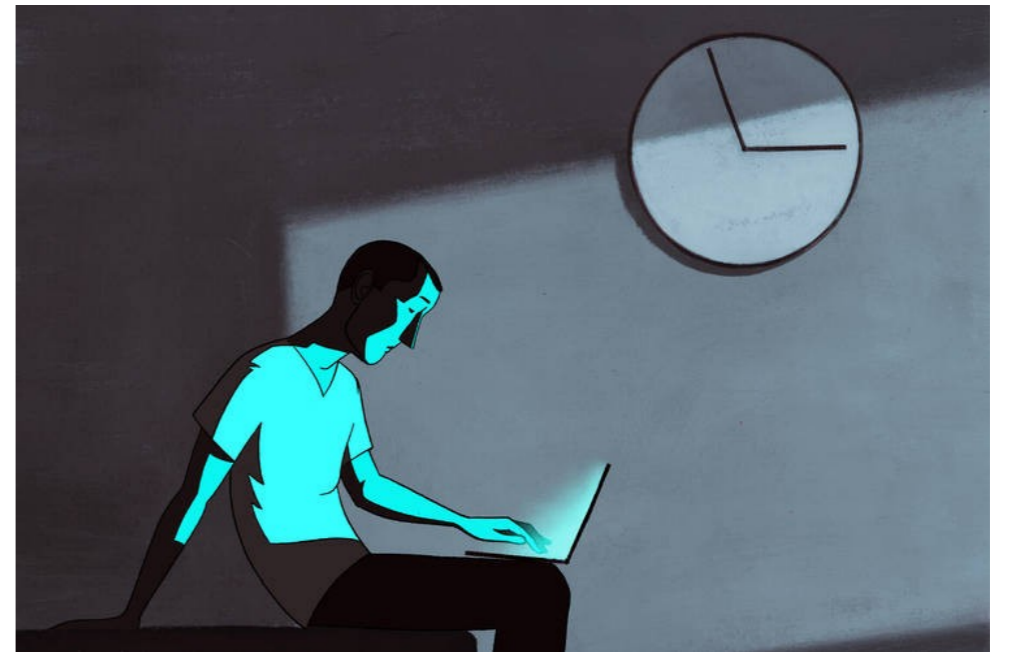
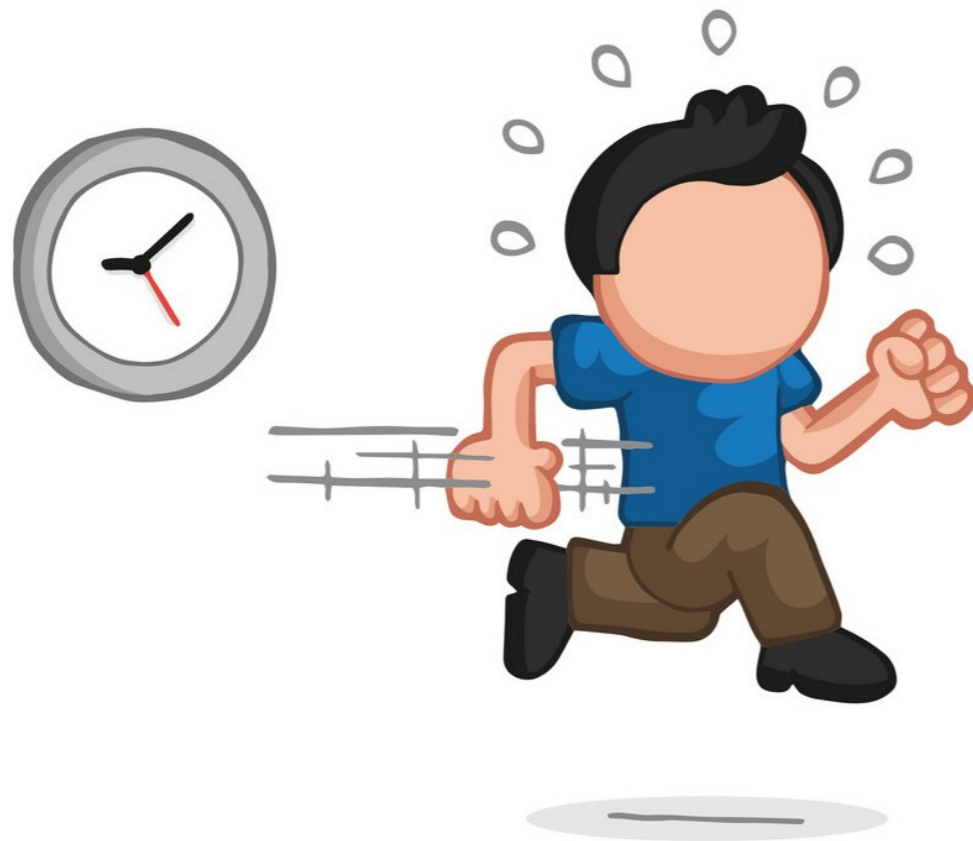
要不是天气不好，我今天**肯定**去打球。

要不是

If it were not for; but for

(如果没有...)

要不是+something has occurred+
something won't happen



要不是昨天晚上太晚睡，我今天根本不会迟到。

要不是

If it were not for; but for

(如果没有...)

要不是+something has occurred+
something won't happen



要不是(我)来捷克, 我根本不会认识你们。

If it were not for; but for

要不是

(如果没有...)

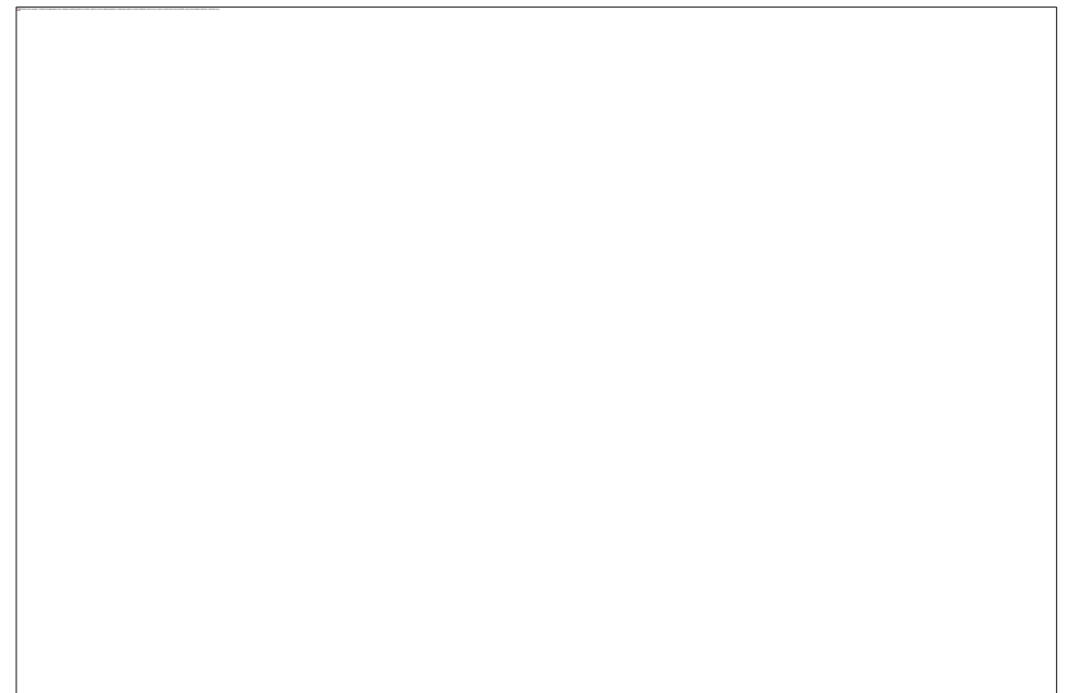
要不是+something has occurred+
something won't happen

particle

过

One usage of 过 is as a complement indicating completion

你去过南京夫子庙了吗？



我去过南京夫子庙。

我(从来)没去过
南京夫子庙。

我去过南京夫子庙了。

particle

过

One usage of 过 is as a complement indicating completion

这个语法你学过了吗？

I think you did that

这个语法你学过吗？

I'm not sure

这个语法我学过。

particle

过

One usage of 过 is as a complement indicating completion

台湾的小吃你吃过吗？



particle 过

猜一猜

他做过什么事？

Adverb 可(是)continued

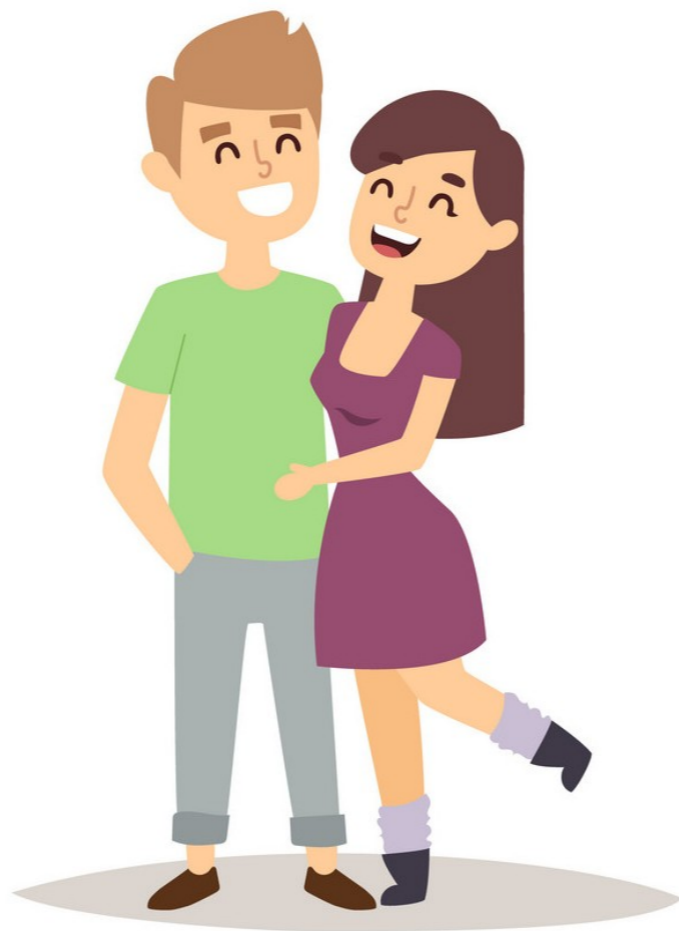
The **adverb 可(是)** can mean “indeed”, “very true” in a conversation **to affirm or emphasize a fact**. This usage typically occurs in **spoken Chinese**

Especially in Chinese soap opera

Adverb 可(是)continued

can mean “indeed”, “very true” in a conversation **to affirm or emphasize**

A : 你不是说他们分手了吗？



B : 我可没说他们分手了。

Adverb 可(是)continued

can mean “indeed”, “very true” in a conversation **to affirm or emphasize**



对不起，你买不到口罩了。

现在在布尔诺你可买不到口罩。

Adverb 可(是)continued

can mean “indeed”, “very true” in a conversation **to affirm or emphasize**



在捷克你**可**看不到熊猫。

Adverb 可(是)continued

can mean “indeed”, “very true” in a conversation **to affirm or emphasize**



那个景点太远，走路**可**走不到。

End of sentence particle 啊

A. At the end of an exclamatory sentence

你看！今天雨下得多大啊！

你尝！这个蛋糕多好吃啊！

她的汉字写得真好啊！

这台手机多贵啊！

End of sentence particle 啊

B. At the end of a declarative sentence to explain or remind

别忘了你的钥匙**啊**！

我们就是你的家人和朋友**啊**！

今天你吃的食物就是**Svičková****啊**！

明天没有中文课**啊**！

End of sentence particle 啊

C. At the end of question

谁啊？

中午吃什么啊？

昨天你几点睡啊？

End of sentence particle 啊

D. 啊 can tone down an imperative sentence

这些菜别吃完啊！

小心点儿啊！

别急啊！慢慢来。