

第九课 DÌ JIǔ KÈ Lesson 9

一、生词 Shēngcí New Words

1. 去	(动)	qù	to go
2. 首都	(名)	shǒudū	capital of a country
3. 剧场	(名)	jùchǎng	theater
4. 京剧	(名)	jīngjù	Beijing Opera
5. 学校	(名)	xuéxiào	school
6. 再见	(名)	zàijiàn	good-bye
7. 体育场	(名)	tǐyùchǎng	stadium
8. 运动会	(名)	yùndònghuì	sports meet
9. 电影院	(名)	diànyǐngyuàn	cinema
10. 电影	(名)	diànyǐng	film, movie
11. 体育馆	(名)	tǐyùguǎn	gymnasium
12. 球赛	(名)	qiúsaì	ball game
13. 杂技	(名)	zájì	acrobatics
14. 饭店	(名)	fàndiàn	hotel
15. 音乐厅	(名)	yīnyuètīng	concert hall
16. 听	(动)	tīng	to listen
17. 音乐	(名)	yīnyuè	music
18. 请问		qǐngwèn	May I ask . . . , Excuse me, I have a question . . .

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Names

首都剧场 Shǒudū Jùchǎng the Capital Theater

工人体育场	Gōngrén Tìyùchǎng	the Workers' Stadium
首都电影院	Shǒudū Diànyǐngyuàn	the Capital Cinema
首都体育馆	Shǒudū Tìyùguǎn	the Capital Gymnasium
北京	Běijīng	Beijing
北京饭店	Běijīng Fàndiàn	Beijing Hotel
北京音乐厅	Běijīng Yīnyuètīng	Beijing Concert Hall

二、课文 Kèwén Texts

I

李大年在去首都剧场的路上遇见刘天华。

Li Danian meets Liu Tianhua on his way to the Capital Theatre.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 刘：你去哪儿？ | Liú: Nǐ qù nǎr? |
| 李：我去首都剧场。我去看京剧。你去不去？ | Lǐ: Wǒ qù Shǒudū Jùchǎng. Wǒ qù kàn jīngjù. Nǐ qù bu qù? |
| 刘：我不去。我要回学校。 | Liú: Wǒ bú qù. Wǒ yào huí xuéxiào. |
| 李：好，再见！ | Lǐ: Hǎo, zàijiàn! |
| 刘：再见！ | Liú: Zàijiàn! |

替换 Tìhuàn Substitution

工人体育场		运动会	Gōngrén Tìyùchǎng		yùndònghuì
首都电影院		电影	Shǒudū Diànyǐngyuàn		diànyǐng
首都体育馆	看	球赛	Shǒudū Tìyùguǎn	kàn	qiúsaì
		杂技			zájì
北京饭店		朋友	Běijīng Fàndiàn		péngyou
北京音乐厅	听	音乐	Běijīng Yīnyuètīng	tīng	yīnyuè

II

李大年下了汽车，想知道前边儿是不是工人体育场。他问一个行人。

Having gotten off the bus, Li Danian wants to make sure that the Workers' Stadium

is ahead, so he asks a passer-by.

李： 请问，那是工人
体育场不是？

Lǐ: Qǐngwèn, nà shì Gōngrén
Tǐyùchǎng bu shì?

行人：是。

Xíng rén: Shì.

李： 谢谢！

Lǐ: Xièxie!

行人：不谢！

Xíng rén: Bú xiè!

注释 Zhùshì Notes

1. 请问

这是向别人询问事情时常用的说法。

This expression is often used before asking a question.

2. “上”和“去”

“上”和“去”有时意思一样，“上”比较口语化，用法与“去”不完全一样。

上 and 去 most often both mean “to go”. However, 上 is more colloquial and is different from 去 in some uses.

(1) V + O

Nǐ qù nǎr?

Wǒ qù Shǒudū Jùchǎng.

Nǐ shàng nǎr?

Wǒ shàng Shǒudū Jùchǎng.

(2) V₁ + V₂ + O

Nǐ qù kàn diànyǐng ma?

Wǒ qù kàn diànyǐng.

三、语音 Yǔyīn Phonetics

韵母-üe, -üan The finals -üe and -üan

韵母-üe 和-üan 中的 e 和 a 都比 ü 读得响亮、稍长。

The e and a in -üe and -üan are pronounced louder and a bit longer than ü.

四、语法 Yǔfǎ Grammar

正反疑问句 Affirmative-negative questions

把谓语主要成分的肯定否定形式并列在一个句子中构成“正反疑问句”。
动词作谓语主要成分的句子正反疑问句形式是动词的肯定否定形式并列。

Affirmative-negative questions are formed by juxtaposing the affirmative and negative

forms of the main element of the predicate. For instance, the affirmative-negative question form of a sentence with a verbal predicate is made by juxtaposing the affirmative and negative forms of the verb.

	肯定回答 Affirmative answer	否定回答 Negative answer
(1) V + 不 + V?		
Nǐ qù bu qù?	Wǒ qù.	Wǒ bú qù.
Nín kàn bu kàn?	Wǒ kàn.	Wǒ bú kàn.
Nà shì bu shì?	Nà shì.	Nà bú shì.
(2) V + O + 不 + V?		
Nǐ qù Shǒudū Jùchǎng bu qù?		
Nín kàn diànyǐng bu kàn?		
Nà shì tǐyùguǎn bu shì?		
(3) V + 不 + V + O?		
Nǐ qù bu qù Shǒudū Jùchǎng?		
Nín kàn bu kàn diànyǐng?		
Nà shì bu shì tǐyùguǎn?		

五、练习 Liànxí Exercises

1. 声调 Tones

1) 四个声调 The four tones

piāo	piáo	piǎo	piào
qū	qú	qǔ	qiào
xuē	xué	xuě	xuè
jūn	jún	jǔn	jùn
yuān	yuán	yuǎn	yuàn

2) ♽ + -	guǎngbō	kǎoyā	huǒchē	jǐnzhāng
♽ + ✓	gǎnmáng	hǎowánr	kěnéng	lǚxíng
♽ + ♽	biǎoyǎn	dǎrǎo	Fǎyǔ	jiǎnshǎo
♽ + ˘	bǐjiào	gǎijìn	gǎnmào	kǎoshì
♽ + °	nǎinai	nǎozi	nuǎnhuo	sǎngzi

2. 辨音 Sound discrimination

1) z—zh

zázhì

zīzhǎng

zǔzhǐ

zuòzhàn

zhǒngzi

zhuāngzài

zhuīzōng

zhùzào

2) c—ch

cáichǎn

cāochǎng

cùchéng

cíchǎng

chēci

chācuò

chuáncāng

chōngcì

3) s—sh

sāngshù

sǎoshè

suíshǒu

suànshù

shēngsù

shīsàn

shisǐ

shūsàn

3. 扩展练习 Build-up exercise

yīnyuè

tīng yīnyuè

qù tīng yīnyuè

Wǒmen qù tīng yīnyuè.

tǐyùguǎn

qù tǐyùguǎn

bú qù tǐyùguǎn

Tā bú qù tǐyùguǎn.

jīngjù

kàn jīngjù

qù kàn jīngjù

Tāmen qù kàn jīngjù.

diànyǐngyuàn

qù diànyǐngyuàn

bú qù diànyǐngyuàn

Wǒ bú qù diànyǐngyuàn.

4. 问答练习 Questions and answers

用“动词 + bù(不) + 动词”提问:

Ask questions using the “V + (bù) + V” form.

1) 问去哪儿:

Ask someone where he is going.

(1) tǐyùchǎng (2) fàndiàn (3) Shǒudū Jùchǎng

2) 问做不做某事:

Ask someone whether he is going to do sth.

(1) tīng yīnyuè (2) kàn qiúsài (3) mǎi liànxīběn

3) 问某人做什么工作,或与某人的关系:

Ask someone about his job or his relation to someone else.

(1) hùshi (2) péngyou (3) jiějie