

Hobbies

爱好

à e

LI XINYU



On October 29, we will review 1-5 lessons.

On October 30, we will have a paper-based examination, which includes listening, reading pinyin to write Chinese characters, reorganizing sentences, translating English

Chinese, and reading comprehension.

20% of the final exam questions will be the same as those in this paper. Please don't be absent!!!



zhōu mò

周末

weekend

dǎ

打

to hit

dǎ qiú

打球

to play ball



qiú

球

ball

A : 我喜欢打球 , 你呢 ?

wǒ xǐ huan dǎ qiú, nǐ ne ?

I like to play ball, How about you?

我也喜欢打球。

wǒ yě xǐ huan dǎ qiú.

I like to play ball, too.



tiào

跳

to jump



tiào wǔ

跳舞

to dance

wǔ

舞

to dance



他们喜欢跳舞

tā men xǐ huān tiào wǔ

They like to dance



dancing

chàng

唱

to sleep

chàng gē(r)

唱歌(儿)

to sing (a song)

gē

歌

song

A : 你喜欢不喜欢唱歌(儿) ?

nǐ xǐ huan bù xǐ huan chàng gē(ér) ?

Do you like to sing?

不喜欢唱歌(儿)。

wó bù xǐ huan chàng gē(ér).

I don't like to sing.





tīng

听

to listen



yīn yuè

音乐

music

tīng yīn yuè

听音乐

listen to music



kàn

看

to watch;
to look;
to read



diàn shì

电视

television

kàn diàn shì

看电视

watch TV





A : 你喜欢看电视吗？

nǐ xǐ huan kàn diàn shì ma ?

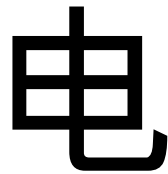
Do you like to watch TV?

喜欢看电视。

wǒ xǐ huan kàn diàn shì.

I like to watch TV.

diàn



electricity





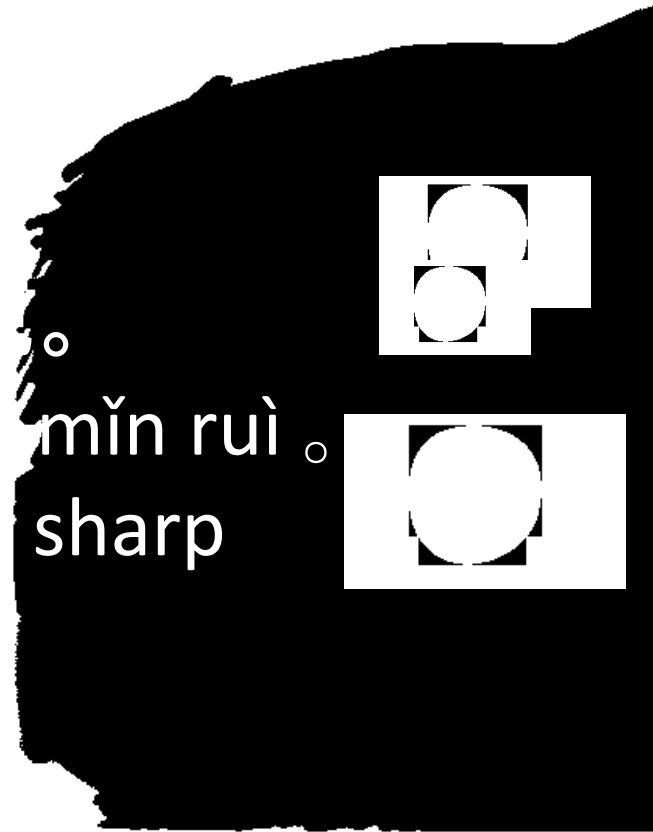
shì

视

vision



视觉很
shì jué
vision is



。 mǐn ruì 。
sharp



diàn yǐng

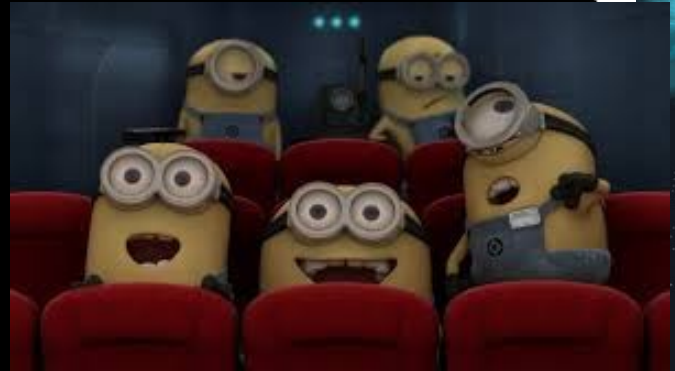
电影

movie

kàn diàn yǐng

看电影

watch movie





yǐng

影

shadow

guāng

光

light



shū

书

book





duì

对

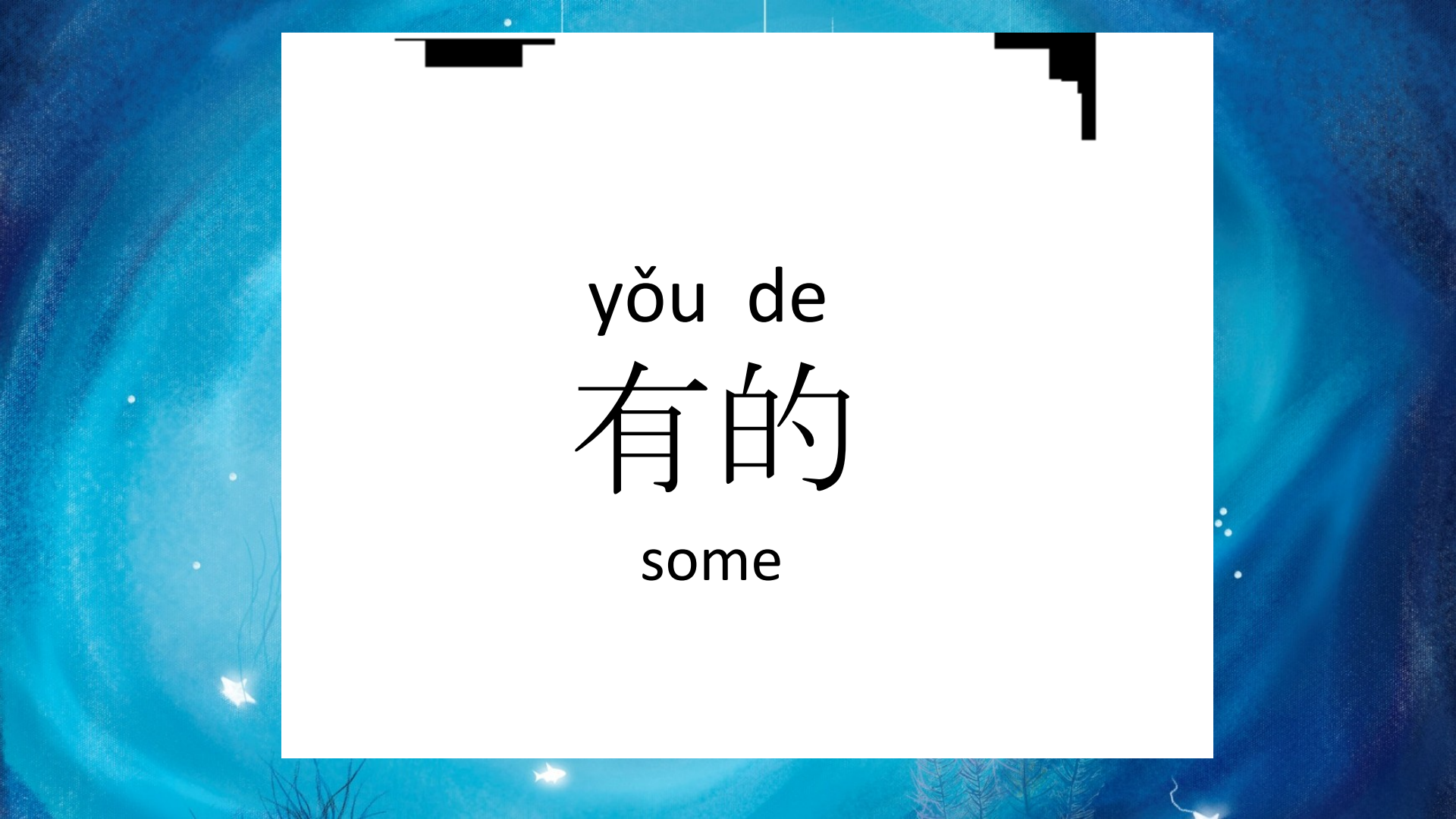
right;correct



cuò

错

wrong



yǒu de
有的

some



shí hou

时候

(a point in)time;

moment;

(a duration of)time

yǒu de shí hou

有的时候

sometimes





nà

那

in that case;then

cháng cháng

常常

often

A: 你周末常常做什么？

nǐ zhōu mò cháng cháng zuò shén me

What do you often do on weekends?

周末常常看电影。

wǒ zhōu mò cháng cháng kàn diàn yǐng

I often watch movies on weekends.



wài guó

外国

foreign country

qǐng kè

请客

to invite someone
(to dinner, coffee, etc.);
to play the host



zuó tiān

昨天

yesterday



suǒ yǐ

所以

so

The basic word order in a Chinese sentence is as follow:

Subject (agent of the action)	Adverbial (time,place,manner, ect)	Verb	object (receiver of the action)
Subj.	Adverbial	Verb	Obj.
王朋	周末/常常	听	音乐
wáng péng	zhōu mò / cháng cháng	tīng	yīn yuè

Wang Peng often listens to music on we

The basic word order in a Chinese sentence is as follow:

Subject (agent of the action)	Adverbial (time,place,manner, ect)	Verb	object (receiver of the action)
Subj.	Adverbial	Verb	Obj.
李友	明天	吃	中国菜
lǐ yǒu	míng tiān	chī	zhōng guó cài

Li You will have Chinese food tomorrow

The basic word order in a Chinese sentence is as follow:

Subject (agent of the action)	Adverbial (time,place,manner, ect)	Verb	object (receiver of the action)
Subj.	Adverbial	Verb	Obj.
高文中	昨天下午五点半	去看	外国电影
gāo wén zhōng	zuó tiān xià wǔ wǔ diǎn bàn	qù kàn	wài guó diàn yǐng



高文中 Wenzhong went to see a foreign movie at 5:30 yesterday.



ive+Negative

In this type of question, there can be **no adverbials** before the verb **other than time** adverbials--such as 很(hěn, very), 常常(chángcháng, often)--before the verb. If there is an adverbial, the 吗(ma) question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), (6), and (7).
If there is an adverbial, the 吗(ma) question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), (6), and (7).

can be **no adverbials** before the verb **other than time** adverbials--such as 很(hěn, very), 常常(chángcháng, often)--before the verb. If there is an adverbial, the 吗(ma) question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), (6), and (7).

can be **no adverbials** before the verb **other than time** adverbials--such as 很(hěn, very), 常常(chángcháng, often)--before the verb. If there is an adverbial, the 吗(ma) question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), (6), and (7).
If there is an adverbial, the 吗(ma) question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), (6), and (7).



2



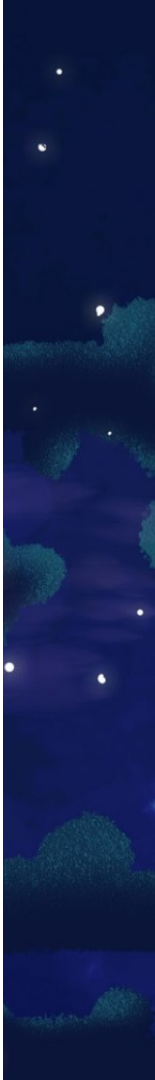
TOMORROW?



晚上看不看电视？

wǎn shàng kàn bu kàn diàn shì ?

going to watch TV tonight?



他们
a me
Are th
你常
nǐ ch
Do yo
王医
wáng
Dr.

shen
s?
diàn
the
máng
y?

他们都是不是学生？(X)

你常常看不看电影？(X)

王医生很忙不忙？(X)



想不想跳舞?
 xiǎng bù xiǎng wǔ wǔ?
 Do you want to dance?
 你想不想和同学们
 yǒu yǒu de tóng xué men
 一起去打球?
 yì qǐ qù dǎ qiú?
 Do you want to go to
 play ball with your
 classmates?



想不想跳舞?
 xiǎng bù xiǎng wǔ wǔ?
 Do you want to dance?
 你想不想和同学们
 yǒu yǒu de tóng xué men
 一起去打球?
 yì qǐ qù dǎ qiú?
 Do you want to go to
 play ball with your
 classmates?

想跳不跳舞?(X)
 xiǎng tiào bù tiào wǔ?
 Do you want to dance or not?
 你想不想和同学们
 yǒu yǒu de tóng xué men
 一起去打球?(X)
 yì qǐ qù dǎ qiú?
 Do you want to go to
 play ball with your
 classmates?



The Conjunction 那么(nà me)(then; in that case)

In a dialog immediately following speaker A, speaker B can often link up the speaker's response by the conjunction 那么(nà me), which



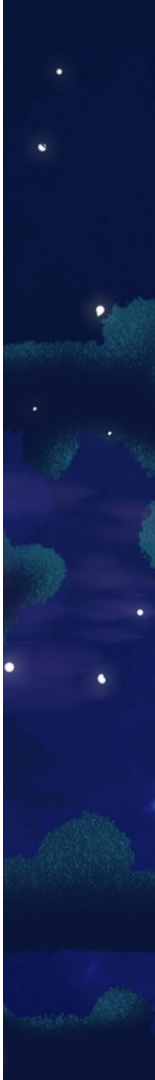
A

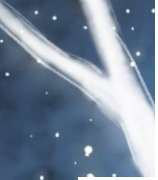
... ying , zen me yang ?
... let's go to see a movie. How`s that?

...
... g ke.
... eat!

B

好了！
... ai hao le !
... eat!





A:我

w

I'm

The

e ?

ut tomorrow?

ant to go to dinner.



A

国菜，怎么样？

chī zhōng guó cài,zěn me yàng ?

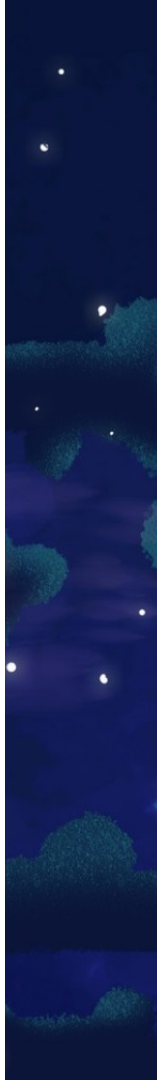
eat Chinese food. How`s that?

B

欢。

huan.

eat that either.





3、



see a movie tomorrow

去跳舞。

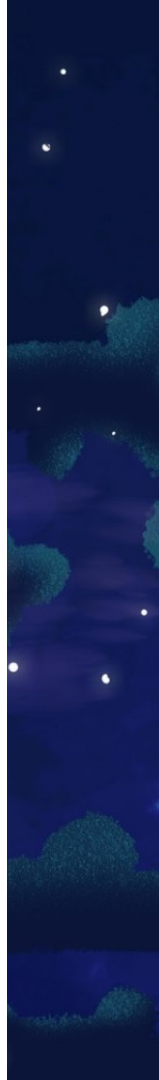
ag wǒ bú qù tiào wǔ 。

at go dancing tonight.

去跳舞，你去不去？

o wǒ qù tiào wǔ , nǐ qù

ancing this weekend. Are





To solicit someone's consent, after
stating an idea or suggestion, we can ask
好吗(hǎo ma). You will also hear people
say 好不好(hǎo bu hǎo), instead of
好吗(hǎo ma)

we can ask 好吗(hǎo ma) after
stating an idea or suggestion. We can also
ask 好不好(hǎo bu hǎo), instead of
好吗(hǎo ma)





1、

2、

中国菜，好吗？

n wǎn shang chī zhōng

ma ?

Chinese food tonight, all right?

高文中：白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么？

白英爱：我喜欢打球、看电视。你呢？

高文中：我喜欢唱歌、跳舞，还喜欢听音乐。
你也喜欢看书，对不对？

白英爱：对，有的时候也喜欢看书。

高文中：你喜欢不喜欢看电影？

白英爱：喜欢。我周末常常看电影。

高文中：那我们今天晚上去看一个外国电影
怎么样？我请客。



白英爱：为什么你请客？

高文中：因为昨天你请我吃饭，所以今天
请你看电影。



白英爱：那你也请王朋、李友，好吗？

高文中：...好。



Question



What does Gao Wen

mean by *Dei Yi*?

ANSWERS:





Langu Practice

