第十课中国地理

























The third largest city



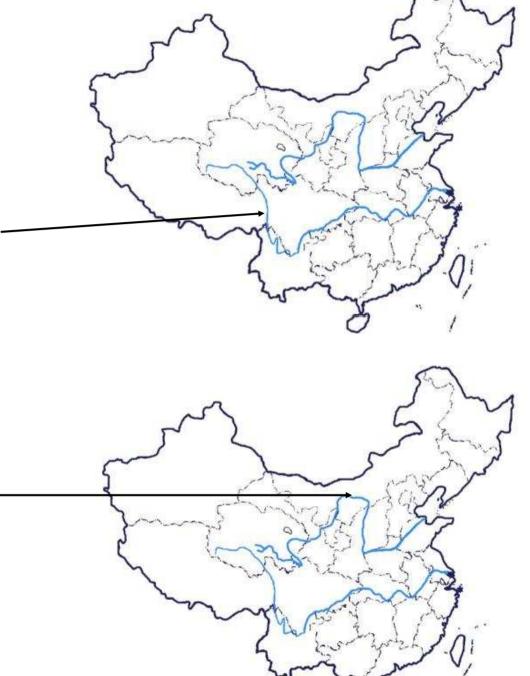






The longest river in Asia







Geography of China



route



Hometown



jiāxiāng



When you go travel, what will do?

To study; to look To understand; to informed







研究路线

Grammar



For narrative

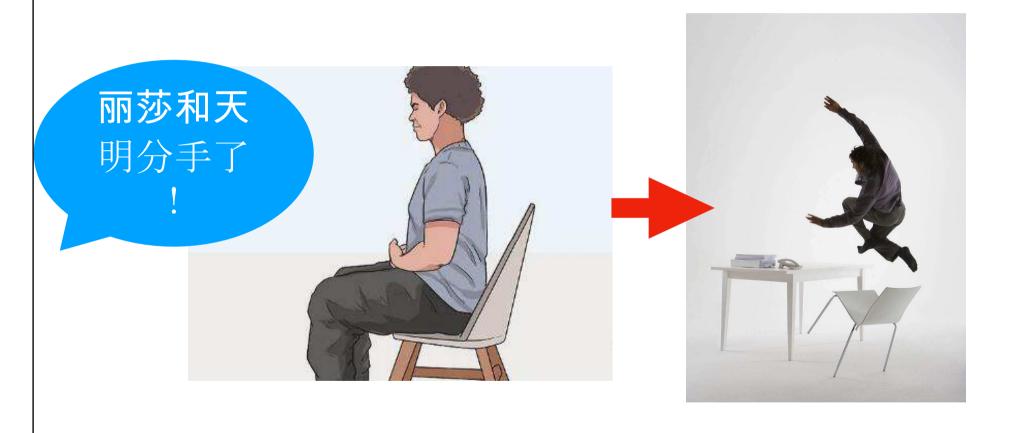


Indicating the beginning of an action

- 1 V了起来
- 2 V起来了

with verb 1 V了起来





他一听到丽莎和天明分手就从椅子上跳了起来。



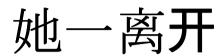




他一见到他喜欢的女孩就笑了起来。

with verb

2 V起来了







她一离开,小狗就叫起来了。





3 V起object. 来





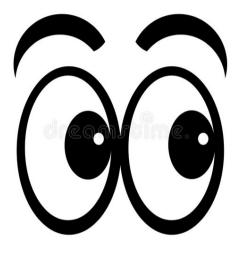


他吃饱饭后就看起杂志来。





3 V起object. 来







他一看到鸡排就流起口水来了。



Indicating the beginning of an action

- ① V了起来
- 2 V起来了
- V起O来



with adj.

Adj.+起来了

An action or statement starts changing

When black Friday has been started, there are more and more people in the mall.





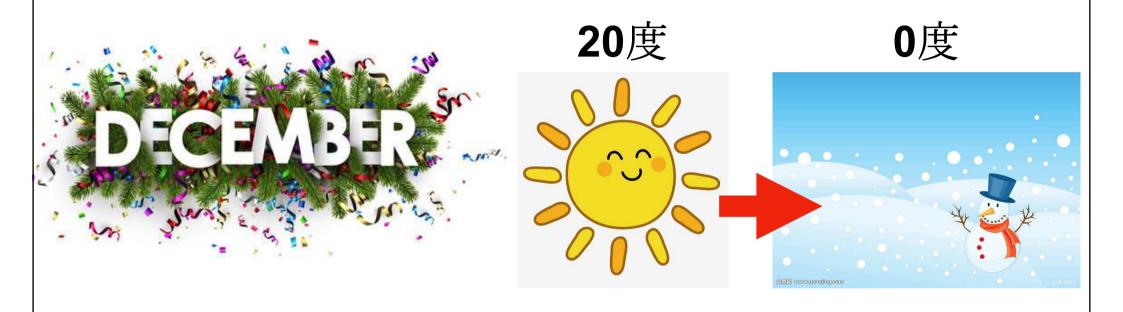
一到黑色星期五,购物中心里的人就多起来了。



with adj.

Adj.+起来了

An action or statement starts changing



十二月了, 天气慢慢地冷起来了。



with adj.

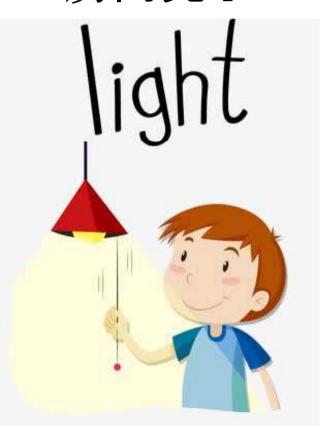
Adj.+起来了

An action or statement starts changing

房间亮了







他一打开灯,房间就亮起来了。



is used to connect two clauses that represent the different or contrasting characteristics or situation.

similar to 至于

conjunction

中国的西边



东边



中国的西边是高原,而东边是平原和大海。

conjunction | | | | |

我想去学校图书馆打工



我的同屋想去校外打工



我想去学校图书馆打工,而我的同屋想去校外打工。

conjunction | | | | |

昨天就去

打算今天去







她昨天就去圣诞市集了,而我是打算今天去。

conjunction



想在捷克生活 ,不想去中国 找工作。





他想在捷克生活, 而不想去中国找工作。



is used to connect two clauses that represent the different or contrasting characteristics or situation.

similar to 至于

造句





scenery







plateau Hight 500~1000m1



plain



Hight 100m[↑]□





huge crowded of people





population



The tram is full of people everyday.

电车上每天挤满了人。

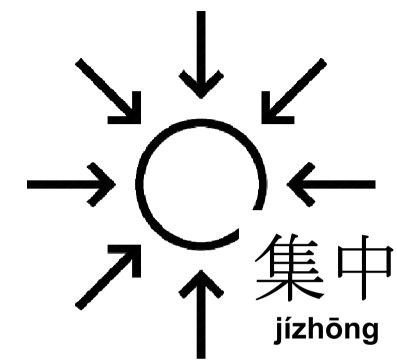
main; principle



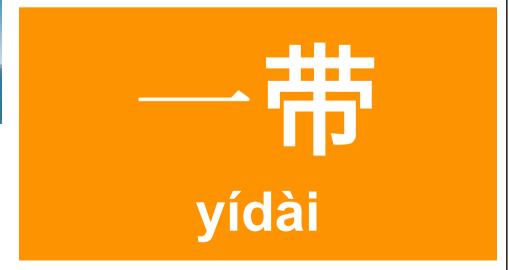
along the coast



To concentrated; to centralize



The area around a particular place







Grammar



Means 没有比...更adj.的(none can surpass)

It's a rather strong expression



没有比...更adj.的

none can surpass



冬天的**时候,喝一杯svařák**最合适不**过了**!

冬天的时候,没有比喝一杯svařák更合适的。

没有比...更adj.的

none can surpass

他很想要一台苹果手机 买苹果手机送他最好了



他生日的时候,买苹果手机送他最好不过了。

没有比...更adj.的

none can surpass

没有比开车更方便的!





开车上学最方便不过了。

没有比...更adj.的

none can surpass

没有比跟朋友吵架更伤心的。



跟朋友吵架最伤心不过了。

最adj.不过了

Means 没有比...更adj.的(none can surpass)

It's a rather strong expression

造句

为了(in order to)

denotes purpose

V.S



denotes cause

为了

in order to

denotes purpose

减轻父母的经济负担

每天打工挣钱

purpose



为了减轻父母的经济负担,她每天打工挣钱。



because denotes cause

"因为always follow with 所以"

她想减轻父母的经济负担 每天打工挣钱



因为她想减轻父母的经济负担, 所以她每天打工挣钱。

为了

in order to

denotes purpose

决定存点儿钱

去中国留学

purpose





为了去中国留学,他决定存点儿钱。



because

denotes cause

"因为always follow with 所以"

他要去中国留学

他决定存点儿钱

cause





因为他要去中国留学, 所以他决定存点儿钱。

为了

in order to

denotes purpose

The purpose can be put at the second clause

它的奖学金







我申请这所学校,是为了它的奖学金。



because denotes cause

"因为always follow with 所以"

I want to get the scholarship, so I applied this school.





因**为**我想要**这**所学校的奖学金, 所以才申请这所学校的。 为了(in order to)

denotes purpose

V.S

为(because)

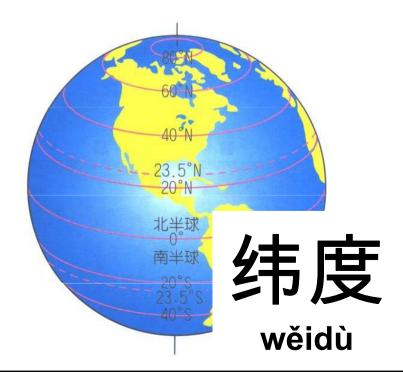
denotes cause

造句

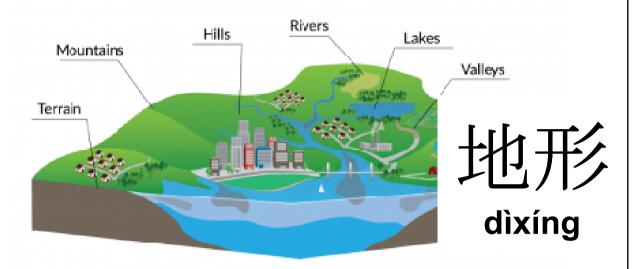
condition



latitude



terrain; topography



To be close to



area(of a floor, piece of land etc.) To celebrate a holiday



Measure word for times by which something is multiplied







To travel; travel



all around; all over



scenic spot





旅游景点到处都是人。



part; section



province



spring-like all year around



small number; minority

ethnic









-下子 is equivalent to -下。It means "not much time has gone by", and it's often used to depict how fast or soon actions or things happen.



"not much time has gone by"







"not much time has gone by"



捷克离斯洛伐克很近, 坐火车一下子就到了。



"not much time has gone by"



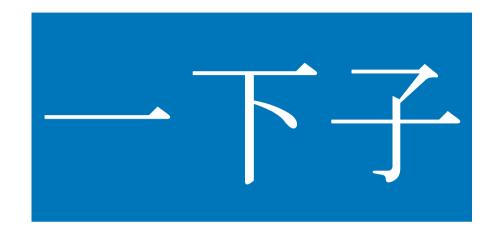
今天的功课我一下子就写完了。



"not much time has gone by"



这碗酸辣汤很好喝,我一下子就喝完了。



"not much time has gone by"





Is an adverb meaning for "the most part" or "mostly"

It cannot be used before nouns



It cannot be used before nouns

Mostly are girls



我们班的同学大多是女生。



It cannot be used before nouns



捷克的人大多喜欢喝啤酒。



It cannot be used before nouns











我买的茶大多是绿茶。



It cannot be used before nouns

老师教过的语法,我都了解了。



老师教过的语法,我大多都了解了。



Is an adverb meaning for "the most part" or "mostly"

It cannot be used before nouns





ne has had the experience of doing something, we use t

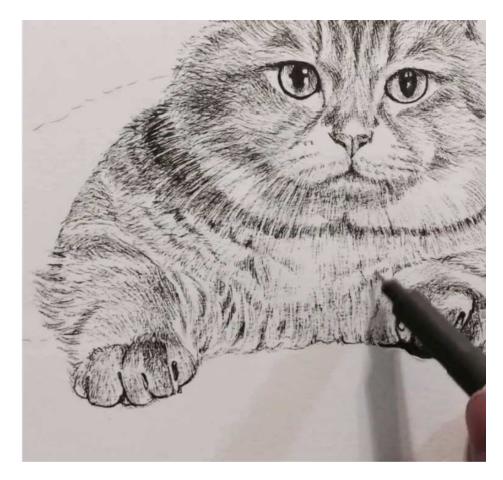




He has this experience

他去过中国, 你可以问他哪里好玩。





He has this experience

他以前学过画画儿,他学了七年了。

practice练习

过&了

今年七月我去_了_台湾,那里有很多漂亮的风景。

那么你喝过 台湾的珍珠奶茶吗?

我喝_过_珍珠奶茶,但是我觉得味道有点儿甜。

你中文说得真好,你学____几年?

我学___四年,但是很多语法我还是不懂。



Spoken Chinese

particle occurs after a subject or topic and followed by a pause in sp



Spoken Chinese

particle occurs after a subject or topic and followed by a pause in sp

A:寒假快到了,你们打算做什么?

B:我呢,要回家,他呢,要在布尔诺打工。



Spoken Chinese

article occurs after a subject or topic and followed by a pause in sp

A:为什么你和丽莎想学中文呢?

B: 我呢,是为了去中国留学才学中文的

, 丽莎呢, 他是被父母安排学中文的。

呢

Spoken Chinese

particle occurs after a subject or topic and followed by a pause in sp

A: 你明年想去哪里留学?

B:北京呢,人口太多了,新疆呢, 交通太不方便了,那**还是去台湾吧**

•

ttps://drive.google.com/file/d/1qu0QdqskWQN8p3Sd0OMAEINusdnjsgkS/view?usp=sharin

- 1. 天明的家乡在哪里?在中国的哪一边?
- 2. 新疆在中国的哪一边?几月就开始冷起来了?
- 3. 中国的河流大多都从那里往哪里流?
- 4. 中国的西边是什么?东边是什么?
- 5. 中国的人口主要集中在哪里?
- 6. 最后他们决定要去哪里?为什么?