第五课

dì wǔ kè

选课

xuǎnkè

CHINESE LESSONS

中文课





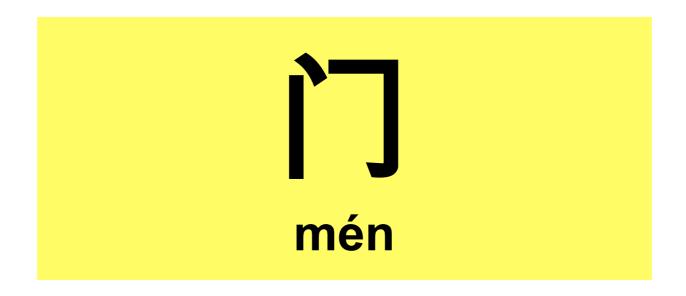
老师:郑学懿

To choose

Lesson



Measure world for courses

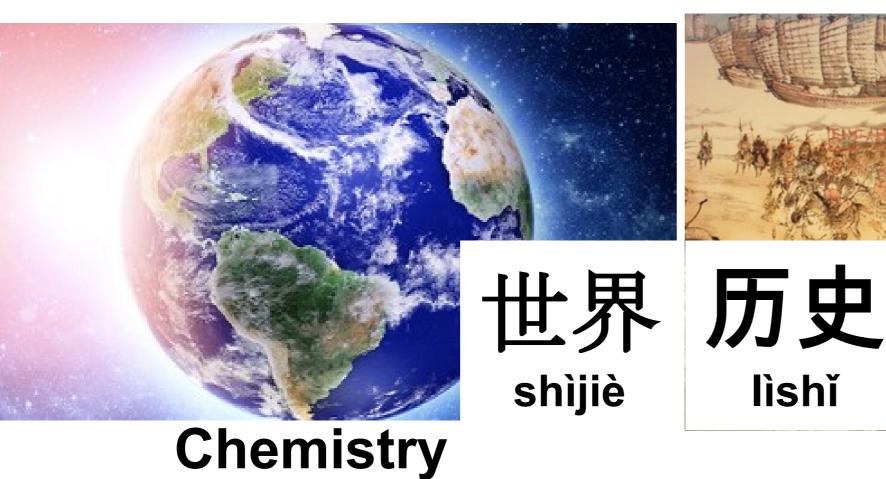


这学期你选了几门课?

zhè xuéqí nǐ xuǎn le jǐ mén kè?

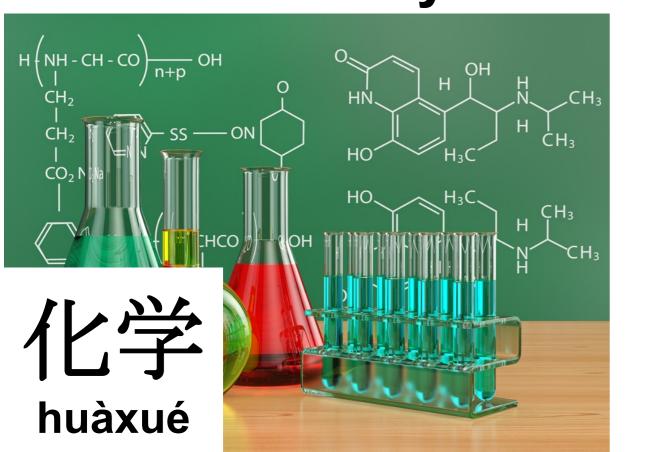
How many lessons did you choose in this semester.

World History



历史 lìshǐ

Economic





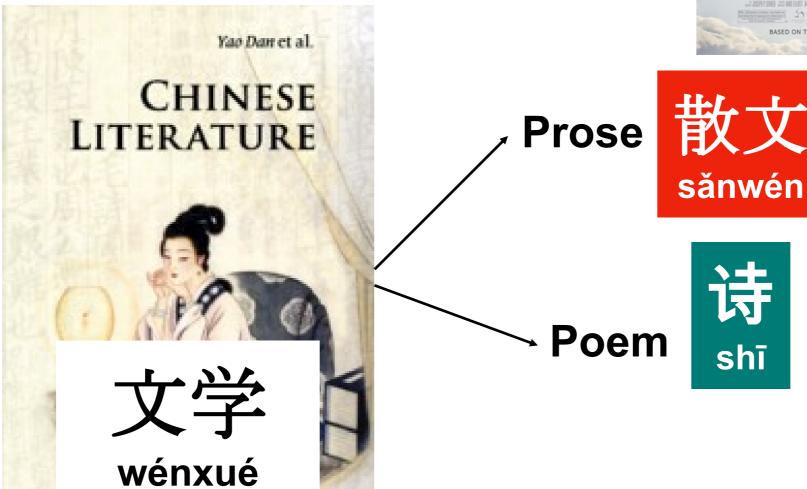
finance; banking

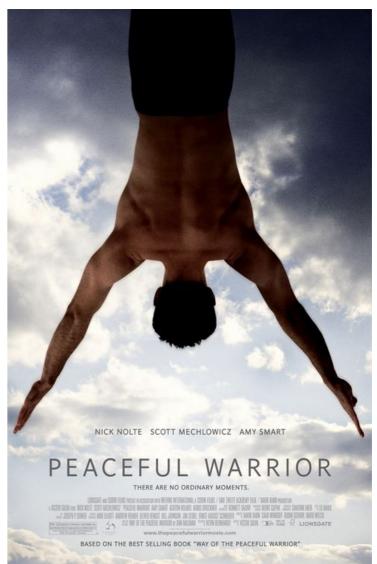




philosophy







Department



I'm a student of Kulturní Studia Číny.

Kulturní studia Číny

我是中文系的学生。

中国文化研究系 zhōngguó wénhuà yánjiū xì

> 中文系 zhōngwén xì



Faculty

Academic credit



学分 xuéfēn

Faculty of Arts

Faculty of Engineering

`Faculty of management

艺术学院 yìshù xuéyuàn

工学院 gōng xuéyuàn 管理学院 guǎnlǐ xuéyuàn A:你是哪个学院的学生?

B:我是_____学院的学生。

A:你这学期有几门课?

B:我这学期有____门课,像____、___、___还有

A:哇!这么多!辛苦了。

Grammar 语法

"as far as he's concerned"

中文的语法难吗?



对我来说,中文的语法很难。

"as far as he's concerned"

很有意思

爷爷



中国历史

对爷爷来说,中国历史很有意思。

"as far as he's concerned"

她觉得睡觉比吃饭还重要。





对她来说,睡觉比吃饭还重要。

"as far as he's concerned"



对她来说,这件T恤衫是不是名牌的不重要。

对5.来说

请造句

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

n produces a certain result, a resultative complem

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

我~吃

吃~饱

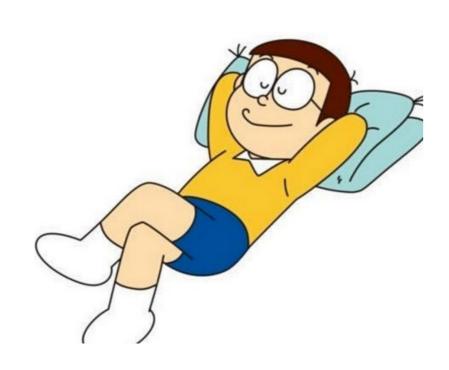


我吃饱了。

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

他~睡

睡~着 zháo





他睡着了。

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

我~写

写~累





我写累了。

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

l've torn a paper.

tear

我撕了一张纸。

撕

sī

我撕破了一张纸。 sī pò

Chinese thinking 我撕纸。 纸破了。

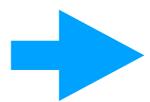
Action

Result

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

我选课。





I've done!



我选好课了!

你选课了吗?

我选课了。

I've chosen lessons.(you didn't tell finish or not)

我选好课了。

I've chosen lessons and finished it.

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

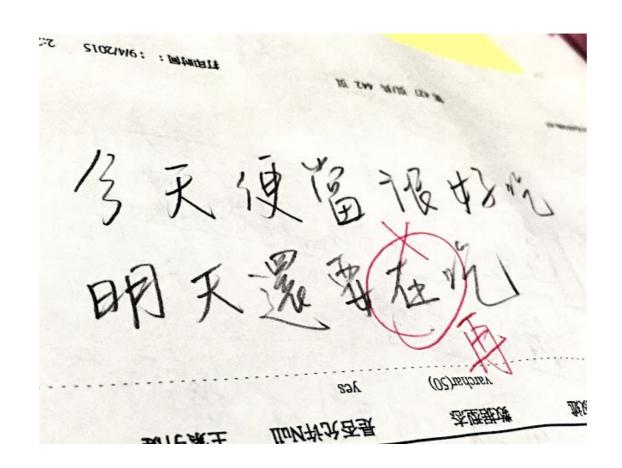
我~写作业 作业~完成了

我写完作业了。

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

我~写汉字

汉字~错了



我写错汉字了。

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

我~打窗户

窗户~破了





我打破窗户了。

S+V+resultative complement(+object)

With 把

S+把object+V+resultative complement

我打破窗户了。



With 把

S+把object+V+resultative complement

他~打妹妹 妹妹~哭了



他把妹妹打哭了。

With $\frac{1}{12}$

S+ Probject + V+resultative complement

你~洗衣服 衣服~干净了



我把衣服洗干净了。

老师说我很棒,因为我造(B) 句子了。 (A)错 (B)对 (C)到

今天我得去**买卫生纸,因为卫生纸_(C)**__了。

(A)写完

(B)买完

(C)用完

(A)写完

(B)写快

(C)穿好

这学期的课你___(C)___了吗? (chosen-finished)

(A)看好 (B)选对 (C)选好

(A)明白 (B)听懂 (C)听见

只是/就是

"it's just that"

efore只是/就是 usually be positive; the clause after 只是/就是 is not satisfied with the



有一点儿贵

Not satisfied with the first clause

这件裙子好看是好看,只是有一点儿贵。

qúnzi

只是/就是

"it's just that"

efore只是/就是 usually be positive; the clause after 只是/就是 is not satisfied with the

什么东西都有



太小了

Positive

我的房间什么东西都有,就是太小了。

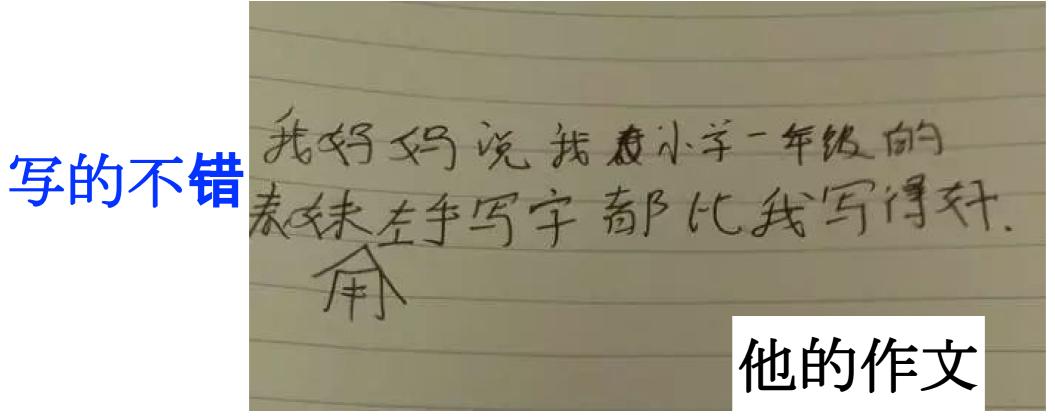
Not satisfied with the first clause



"it's just that"

efore只是/就是 usually be positive; the clause after 只是/就是 is not satisfied with the





字丑了一点儿 chǒu

Positive

Not satisfied with the first clause

他的作文写的不错,就是字丑了一点儿。

chǒu

只是/就是

"it's just that"

efore只是/就是 usually be positive; the clause after 只是/就是 is not satisfied with the



对我来说,英文的听和说很容易,只是写文章有点儿难。

只是/就是

请造句

"it's just that"

efore只是/就是 usually be positive; the clause after 只是/就是 is not satisfied with the





Double major



"choosing between two or more possibilities or desires."

毕业以后你想做什么?





毕业以后我要么找工作,要么念研究生。

"choosing between two or more possibilities or desires."

明年你想去哪里实习?





明年我要么去台湾,要么去中国实习。

"choosing between two or more possibilities or desires."

下课以后你想做什么?





下课以后,我要么睡觉,要么吃饭。

"choosing between two or more possibilities or desires."

你今天晚上要做什么?





我今天晚上要么看书要么看电影。

毕业以后你想做什么?

明年你想去哪里实习?

下课以后你想做什么?

你今天晚上要做什么?



To guide; guidance

指导 zhǐdǎo





To talk

To discuss

谈 tán 讨论 tǎolùn The professor give me a suggestion.

教授给我一个建议。

建议 jiànyì

Opinion

I don't have any opinions.

我没有任何意见。





A branch of academic or vocational study



文科 wénkē







中文系日文系

经济系

电子信息工程系(IT) diànzǐ xìnxī gōngchéng xì 化学系

哲学系

历史系

Grammar 语法





"Is used to introduce something else more specific and deeper to the conversation and shows a slight change of the topic"

A:你跟你朋友喜欢吃捷克菜还是中国菜?





B:我喜欢吃中国菜,至于我的朋友,她喜欢吃捷克菜。



"Is used to introduce something else more specific and deeper to the conversation and shows a slight change of the topic"

A:这件T恤衫怎么样?



Size and length of the T-shirt I like, as for color I don't like it.

B:这件T恤衫的大小、长短我都喜欢,至于颜色我不喜欢。



A:你喜欢哪门课?







B:我喜欢历史课和中文课, 至于化学课我没有兴趣。



A:捷克的啤酒和白酒哪种比较好喝?



白酒

White wine

清楚 qīngchǔ

B:捷克的啤酒很好喝,至于白酒_我就不清楚了_。



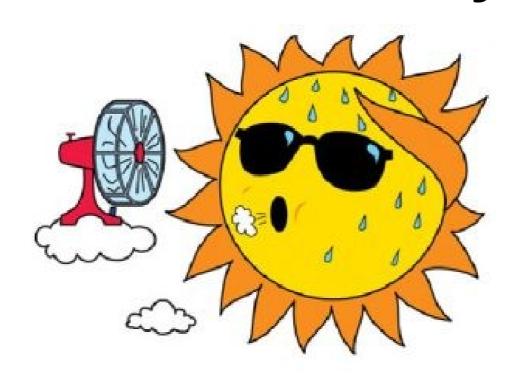
请造句



Too hot today



36度



今天太热,我真的受不了。



我同屋半夜不睡觉



我同屋半夜不睡觉,我真的受不了。



Unable to bear

请造句

跟...打交道 gēn...dǎ jiāodào

"to deal with (second meaning)"

Get to know each other(first meaning)



打交道 dǎ jiāodào

跟...打交道 gēn...dǎ jiāodào

"to deal with(second meaning)"

Week of				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
中文	中文	中文	中文	中文

我每天都在跟中文打交道。

跟...打交道 gēn...dǎ jiāodào

"to deal with(second meaning)"

经济系的学生





I often deal with number.

经济系的学生常常和数字打交道。

B. Graduation in Sight

Pair up with a partner. Tell each other what your major is, whether you wish to double major, how many credits you still need to graduate, and whether you plan to find a job or apply to graduate school after graduating.

EXAMPLE:

major	double major	credits	job	graduate school
✓	X	30	✓	X
(finance)	100 7 700	11 19 18 19		

我的專業是金融, 我不打算拿雙學位。

我的专业是金融, 我不打算拿双学位。 1. 你的专业是什么?

2.你打算拿双学位吗?

3.你还需要几个学分才能毕业?

4.毕业以后你打算读研究生还是找工作?

Not very hard; easy; relaxed



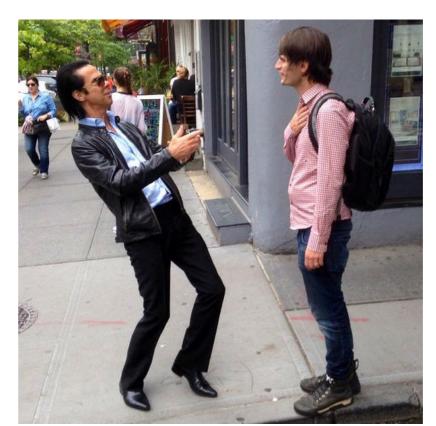
relax...relax

放轻松 fàng qīngsōng

This lesson is not very hard. 这堂课很轻松。

To bump into





To decide



决定 juédìng

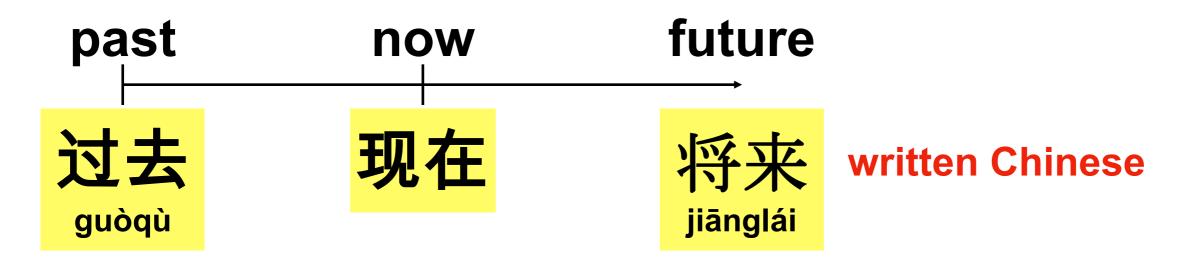
I decide to take double major. 我决定拿双学位。

solve



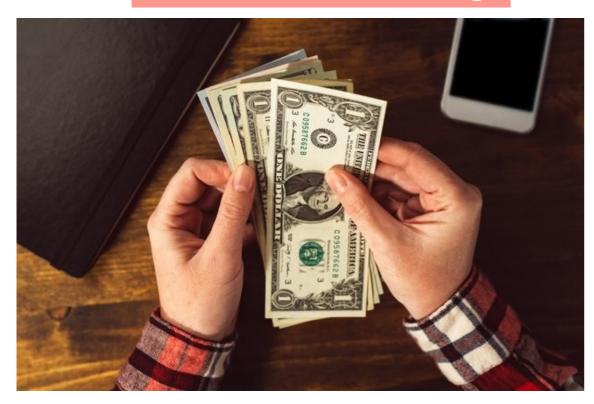
解决 jiějué

How to solve the problem? 怎么解决问题?



What do you want to do in the future? 你将来想要做什么?

make money





I want to make money in the future.

我将来想要赚钱。



经常

jīngcháng

I often go to the shopping mall.

我经常去购物中心。

experience

经验

jīngyàn

Do you have experience of shopping?

你有购物的经验吗?

Apply

申**请** shēngqǐng

I need to apply visa.

我需要申请签证。 wǒ xūyào shēnqǐng qiānzhèng

To control, manage

管 guǎn

Who control this company?

谁管这间公司的? shéi guǎn zhè jiān gōngsī de?

All day long

整天 zhěngtiān

definitely; must be

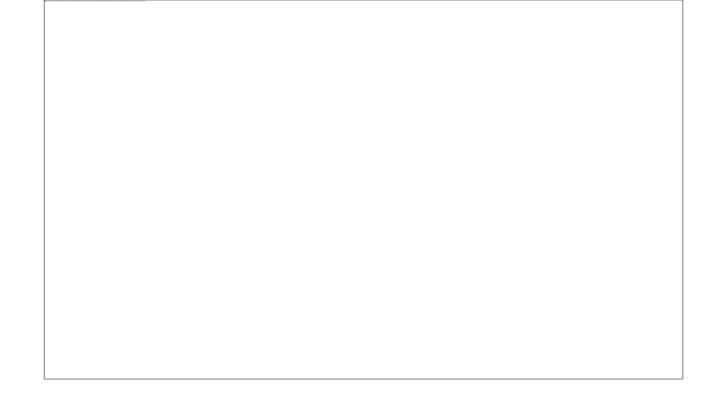
Yesterday he went back very lately, definitely went to the party.



昨天他很晚回家,肯定去了派对。

definitely; must be

He didn't go to lesson today, must be sick



他今天没去上课,肯定是病了。

definitely; must be

I must be the tallest in my class.



我肯定是我们班上最高的。

definitely; must be

He don't like British people, definitely don't go to London.



他不喜欢英国人,肯定不会去伦敦。

lúndūn

(S+)肯定

definitely; must be

请造句



"in this way"

这样 refers to what has just been mentioned. It connects a clause with the previous clause.

I want to visit Taiwan. That way I can eat local 饺子.





我想去台湾,这样我就可以吃到地道的饺子。

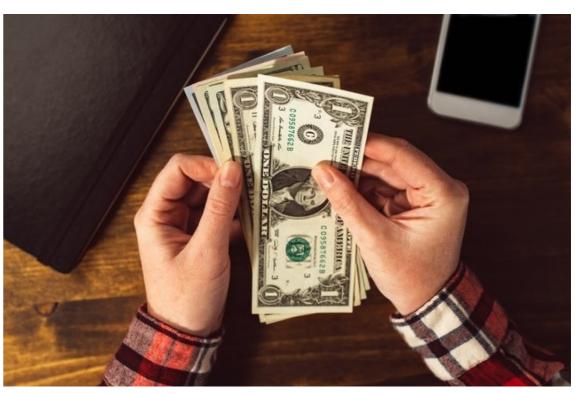


"in this way"

这样 refers to what has just been mentioned. It connects a clause with the previous clause.

I want to graduate earlier. That way I can make money earlier.





我想要早一点毕业,这样我就能早一点赚钱。



"in this way"

这样 refers to what has just been mentioned. It connects a clause with the previous clause.

have to sleep earlier. In this way, we won't feel tired when we have lesso



我们必须早点睡,这样上课的时候才不会觉得累。



"in this way"

请造句



spoken Chinese

But Less emphatic than 但是or可是

很好看



Size not suitable

这件牛仔裤很好看,不过大小不合适。



spoken Chinese

But Less emphatic than 但是or可是

The lesson is interesting but not easy.





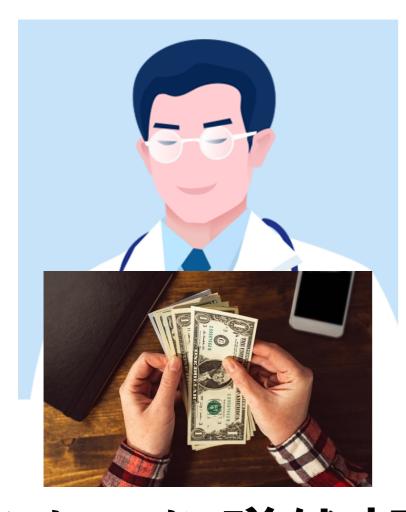
这门课很有趣,不过不轻松。

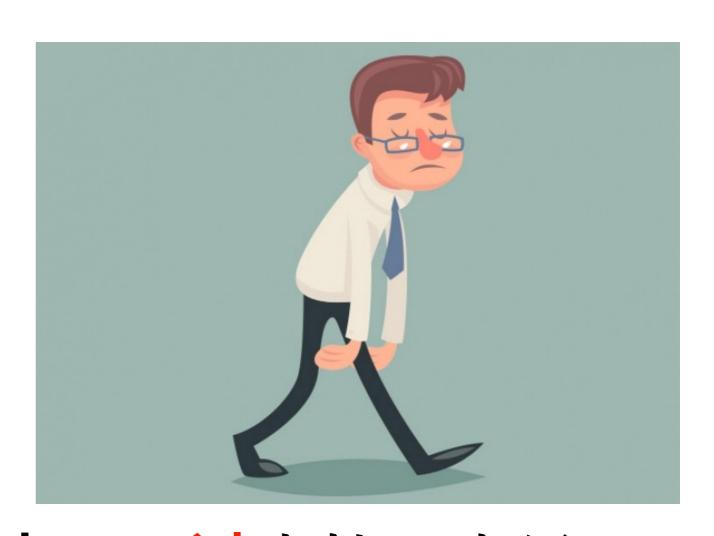


spoken Chinese

But Less emphatic than 但是or可是

nerally make a lot of money, but they are too bus





医生一般赚钱都不少,不过太忙、太累。

另外

Another or other

另外+numeral+measure word +N





我的老师姓郑,另外一位老师也姓郑。

3 另外+numeral+measure word +N

ons in this semester. One of them is economic, as for other two are Chir



中文课



这学期我有三门课。一门是经济,另外两门是中文和历史。

2 另外+verb phrase









在那家购物中心,我买了一件T恤衫,另外还买了毛衣和牛仔裤。

2 另外+verb phrase

我要一碗酸辣汤

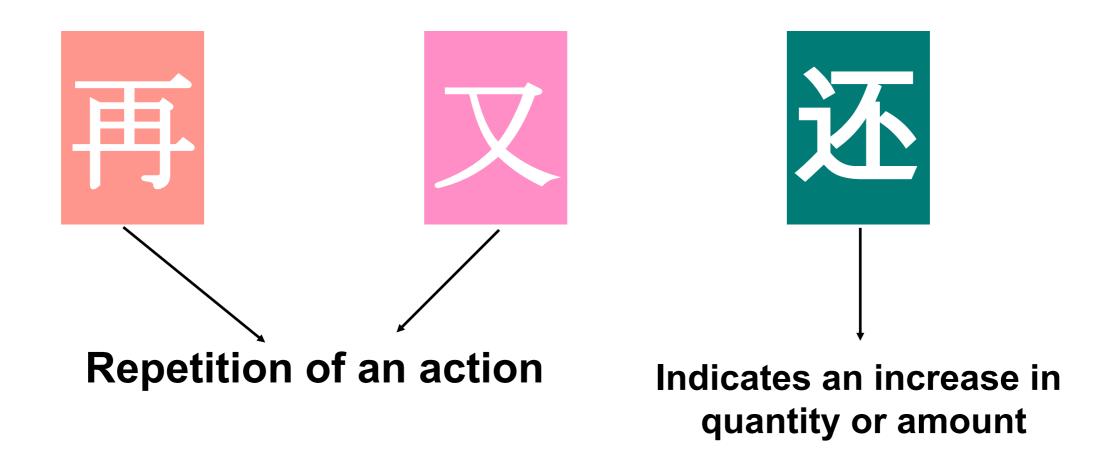


加一点辣



我要一碗酸辣汤,另外再帮我加一点辣。

Compare





indicates that the action is going to recur

Recurrences in the future

I can't understand you, can you repeat again? 我听不懂你说的话,请你再说一次。

The movie is awesome, let's watch again! 这部电影太好看了,我们再看一次。



indicates that the repeated action had already taken place

The movie is awesome, we watched again!

这部电影太好看了,我们又看了一次。

certain modal verbs such as 想、能、要、可以or 会 can use for a future

明天又要上中文课了。

我又可以见到同学了。



Indicates an increase in quantity or amount

I ordered a steamed fish, dumplings, and also a tofu.

我点了一个清蒸鱼、饺子,还点了一个豆腐。

昨天的酸辣汤很好喝,今天我们_再_点一碗吧!

历史课我选了一门, <u>还</u>得选一门。 (also)

明天是周末,你_____要回家了。

上星期我看了一部**电影,昨天我__**__看了一次。

我们_再_复习一次吧!

昨天晚上我___碰见我的老师。