

第六课 男朋友 女朋友



老师：郑学懿

作业

星期三交

200字

1. 你有没有男(女)朋友？
2. 你的兴趣是什么？你男(女)友的兴趣是什么？
3. 你男(女)友的性格怎么样？
4. 你们会吵架吗？会因为什么事吵架？

作业

星期三交

200字

1. 你有没有男(女)朋友?
2. 你的兴趣是什么?
你希望你未来的男(女)友的兴趣跟你一样吗?
3. 谈一谈你自己的性格。
4. 谈一谈你选男(女)友的标准是什么?

Hobby; interested



爱好/兴趣

àihào xìngqù

different

不同

bùtóng

same

相同

xiāngtóng

They have different interested.

他们有不同的爱好。

Fan



演唱会
yǎnchànghuì



迷
mí

I'm a **fan** of Ed sheeran.

我是Ed sheeran的**歌迷**。



粉丝
fěnsī



Fans of basketball

篮球迷



Fans of football

足球迷

球迷

personality; character

性格

xìnggé

extroverted

开朗

kāilǎng

Very

十分

shífēn

+ adj

她十分开朗。

She is very extroverted.

要怎么样才会知道你和你的男(女)朋友合不合适？

To get along

相处

xiāngchǔ



吵架

chǎojià

Mood

心情

xīnqíng



生气

shēngqì

我想要分手。



道歉
dàoqiàn

闹别扭
nàobièniǚ



I broke up with him.

我跟他分(手)了。

我跟他吹了。



吹
chūi

语法

Grammar

“in terms of...”

(在) ... 上



abstract noun

(character; interest; studies; work; life, etc.)

性格 兴趣爱好 学习 工作 生活

(在)...上

“in terms of...”

abstract noun

interest

在**兴趣**上，哥哥和弟弟不太一样；
哥哥喜欢打网球，弟弟喜欢打篮球。

弟弟



哥哥

(在)...上

“in terms of...”

In terms of **Chinese grammar**

I have a lot of questions



在中文语法上，我有很多问题。

(在)...上

“in terms of...”

In terms of **character**,
older sister is more **extroverted** than younger sister.



在性格上，姐姐比妹妹还开朗。

(在)...上

“in terms of...”

In terms of **shopping**,

the **standard** of my mom and I are totally **different**.

标准

不同

在**购物**上，我和妈妈的标准完全不同。

S+

(在)...上

My father has had a lot of problems with his **job**.

What happen

我爸爸在工作上有很多问题。

What happen

S+

(在)....上

My younger brother don't have any problems with his **studies.**

我弟弟在**学习**上**没有什么问题。**

“in terms of...”

(在) ... 上



abstract noun

(character; interest; studies; work; life, etc.)

性格 兴趣爱好 学习 工作 生活

请造句

signifies a repetitive action

V 来 V 去

Walk forth and back

走来**走**去

See here and there

看来**看**去

V来V去

signifies a repetitive action



我在这家购物中心看来看去，都找不到喜欢的毛衣。

V来V去

signifies a repetitive action



请你别在房间里走来走去。

V来V去

signifies a repetitive action

B: 台湾什么食物最好吃？



A: 哎！吃来吃去，还是饺子最好吃。

V来V去

signifies a repetitive action



昨天晚上我想来想去，还是不知道为什么他们分手了。

V来V去

signifies a repetitive action

Discuss

讨论

tǎolùn

We **discussed** the problem again and again.

In the end, we still couldn't find the way to solve it.

这个问题我们**讨论来讨论去**,

最后我们还是找不到解决办法。

V来V去

鱼仔-卢广仲 (盧廣仲)

看鱼仔 在那 游来游去 游来游去

我对你 想来想去 想来想去

这几年我的打拼跟认真 都是因为你

花在风中 摇来摇去 摇来摇去

我对你 想来想去 想到半暝

希望月光带你回到我身边

signifies a repetitive action

V来V去

请造句

到底

“what in the world”

到底 often used in questions “to press” the other speaker for an answer

A : 明天要跟我去看演唱会吗？

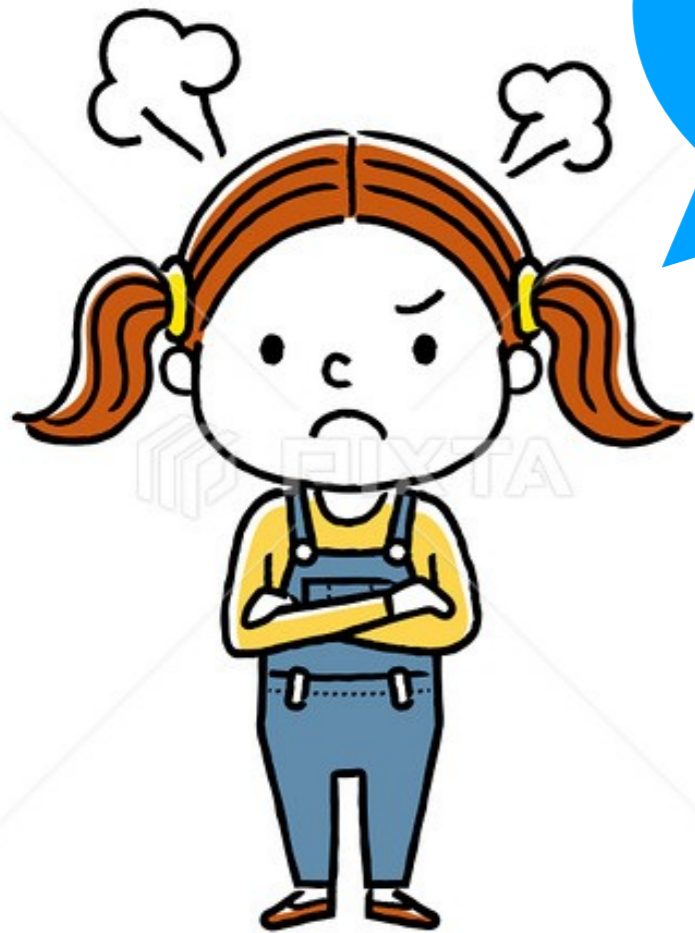
B : 我想去，可是……

A : 你到底**去不去？**



到底

“what in the world”



我跟我男
友吵架了
！



你们为了什
么事吵架？

你们**到底**为了什么事吵架？

到底

“what in the world”

她上个月和她男友去旅游



昨天她说她和男友分手了



Why you broke up with your boyfriend?

你**到底**为什么和你男友分了？

到底

“what in the world”

The word 到底 implies that the speaker has been **questioning himself** in order to come to a conclusion.

A：明天你要穿什么？

明天**到底**穿裙子还是裤子，我还没决定

到底

“what in the world”

The word 到底 implies that the speaker has been **questioning himself** in order to come to a conclusion.

A : 毕业以后你想做什么？

B : 毕业以后到底念研究生还是找工作，我还没考虑好。

“what in the world”

到底

到底 often used in questions “to press” the other speaker for an answer

想一个问题

some matters weighing on one's **mind**

心事

xīnshì

between

之间

zhījiān

To happen; to occur

发生

fāshēng

What happen between both of you? (in the end)

你们之间到底发生什么事？

culture

文化

wénhuà

background

背景

bèijǐng

different cultural background

不同的文化背景

1 bring up 2 mention

提

tí

Don't **mention** it.

别提了。

To make (someone to do something)

叫

jiào

I **make** him to buy a cup of coffee.

我叫他买一杯咖啡。



电影院
diànyǐngyuàn

To accompany

陪

péi

My friend accompanied me
to the movie theater yesterday.

昨天我朋友陪我去电影院。

To agree or to promise (to do something)

答应

dāyìng

I **promise** you that I won't tell anyone.



我**答应**你不会告诉任何人。

careless; perfunctory

马虎

mǎhū



成语

chéngyǔ

马马虎虎

mǎmǎhūhū

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hnLoyZf4_90

2

so-so 还可以

A : 今天还可以吗 ?

B : 马马虎虎。

At all; simply

根本

gēnběn

Often used in negative sentences (不 or 没 after 根本)

Anything he said, I didn't care at all.

我不在乎~



他说什么，我**根本**不在乎。

我**根本**不在乎他说什么。

根本

Often used in negative sentences (不 or 没 after 根本)

A : 我昨天在派对上看到你和你的男友。

What? I don't have boyfriend!

什么？我**根本**没有男朋友啊！



根本

Often used in negative sentences (不 or 没 after 根本)

The grammar that the teacher taught today

I simply don't understand.



老师今天教的语法，我**根本**不懂。

根本

Often used in negative sentences (不 or 没 after 根本)

A: What happen between both of them? (in the end)

他们之间到底发生什么事？

B: I've heard nothing at all about what happen of them.

他们发生什么事我根本没听说。

Often used in negative sentences (不 or 没 after 根本)

根本

请造句

de



Appears **after**
attributives

After
verbs/adjectives

before verbs

adverbials 地

Usage: **adverbial+地+verb(phrase)**

Some adverbials signify the manner of an action.

She **gladly** **gave** me a hug.



他**高兴地****给**了我一个**拥抱**。

adverbials 地

Usage: **adverbial+地+verb(phrase)**

Some adverbials signify the manner of an action.

The old professor **slowly** **walked into** the classroom.



老教授**慢慢地****走进**教室。

adverbials 地

Usage: **adverbial+地+verb(phraser)**

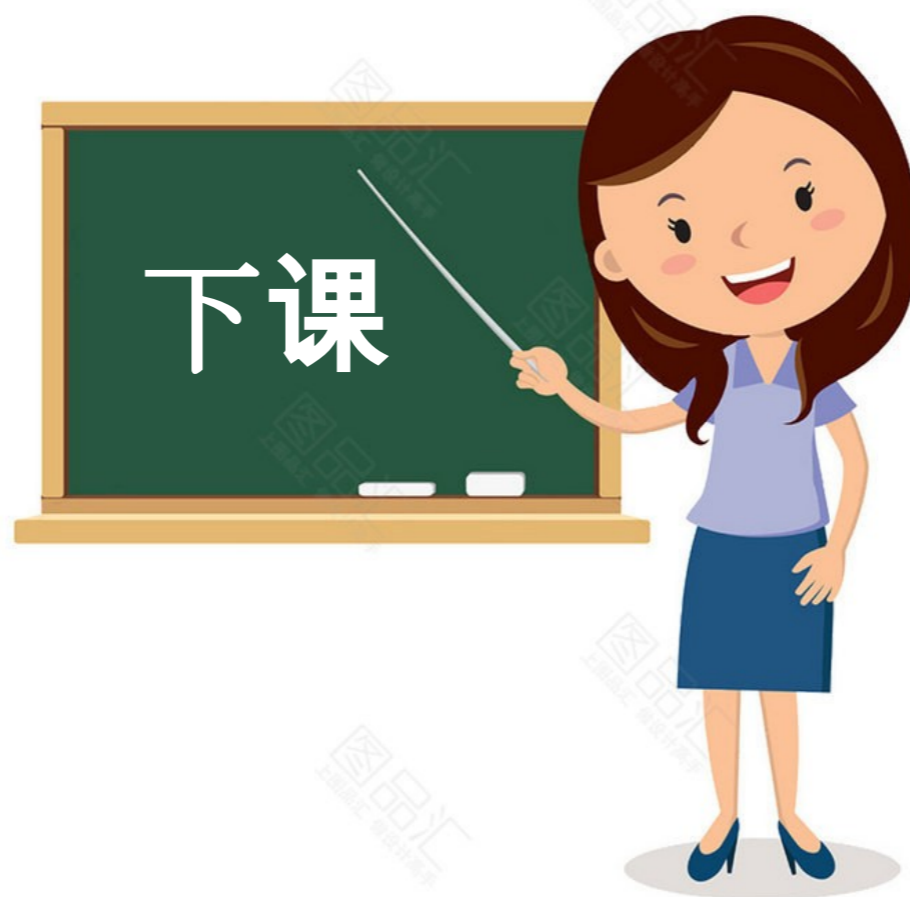
While the teacher said 下课, students **quickly tidied up** their thing.

老师一说下课, 学生就**快速地收东西**。

quick

快速

kuàisù



adverbials 地

Usage: **adverbial+地+verb(phrase)**

She **angrily** **told** to me: I want to break up with my boyfriend.

她**生气地**跟我**说**：我要跟我的男朋友分手！



的

Appears **after** attributives

Usage: **attributive+的+N**

Please help me buy some **fresh** vegetables and fruits.

请帮我买一些**新鲜的**蔬菜和水果。



的

Appears **after** attributives

Usage: **attributive+的+N**

Please help me find a **beautiful and extroverted** girlfriend.



请帮我找一个**又漂亮又开朗的**女朋友。

的

Appears **after** attributives

Usage: **attributive+的+N**

**The clothes that my mom bought for me
are 100 percent cotton.**



妈妈买给我的衣服是纯棉的。

的

Appears **after** attributives

Usage: **attributive+的+N**

The **grammar that my teacher taught me**, I couldn't understand.



老师今天教我的语法我都听不懂。

练习 practice

1. 他生气地走出教室。
2. 你看的那本书我还没看过。
3. 这些漂亮的花是我男朋友送我的。
4. 我着急地叫了一台出租车。
5. 你送她的衣服，她根本不喜欢。

5. 昨天晚上你买的酸辣汤真的很酸！

6. 他高兴地给我他写好的作业。

7. 昨天考的成绩太差了，我难过地掉了眼泪。

Continuously

不停

He **continuously** said sorry.

他**不停地**说对不起。

他**不停地**道歉。

Attitude

态度

His **attitude** is good.

他**态度**很好。

sincere ; wholehearted

真心

She is a **sincere** friend.

她是一位**真心**的朋友。

Measure word for sentence

句

Make sentences.

造句

zào

Perhaps; maybe

说不定

To bear a grudge

记仇



钥匙

make friend

交朋友

Actually; in fact

实际上

Not in
fact

A lot of people think my roommate is older than me.

很多人都以为我同屋比我大，

in fact

Actually, I'm older than her.

实际上我比她还大。

得

After verbs/adjectives

Usage: **V/adj+得+complement**



他汉字**写得**很好看。

V

complement

得

After verbs/adjectives

Usage: **V/adj+得+complement**

He **run** **very fast**.



他**跑****得****很快**。

得

After verbs/adjectives

Usage: **V/adj+得+complement**

The cloth **washed very clean.**

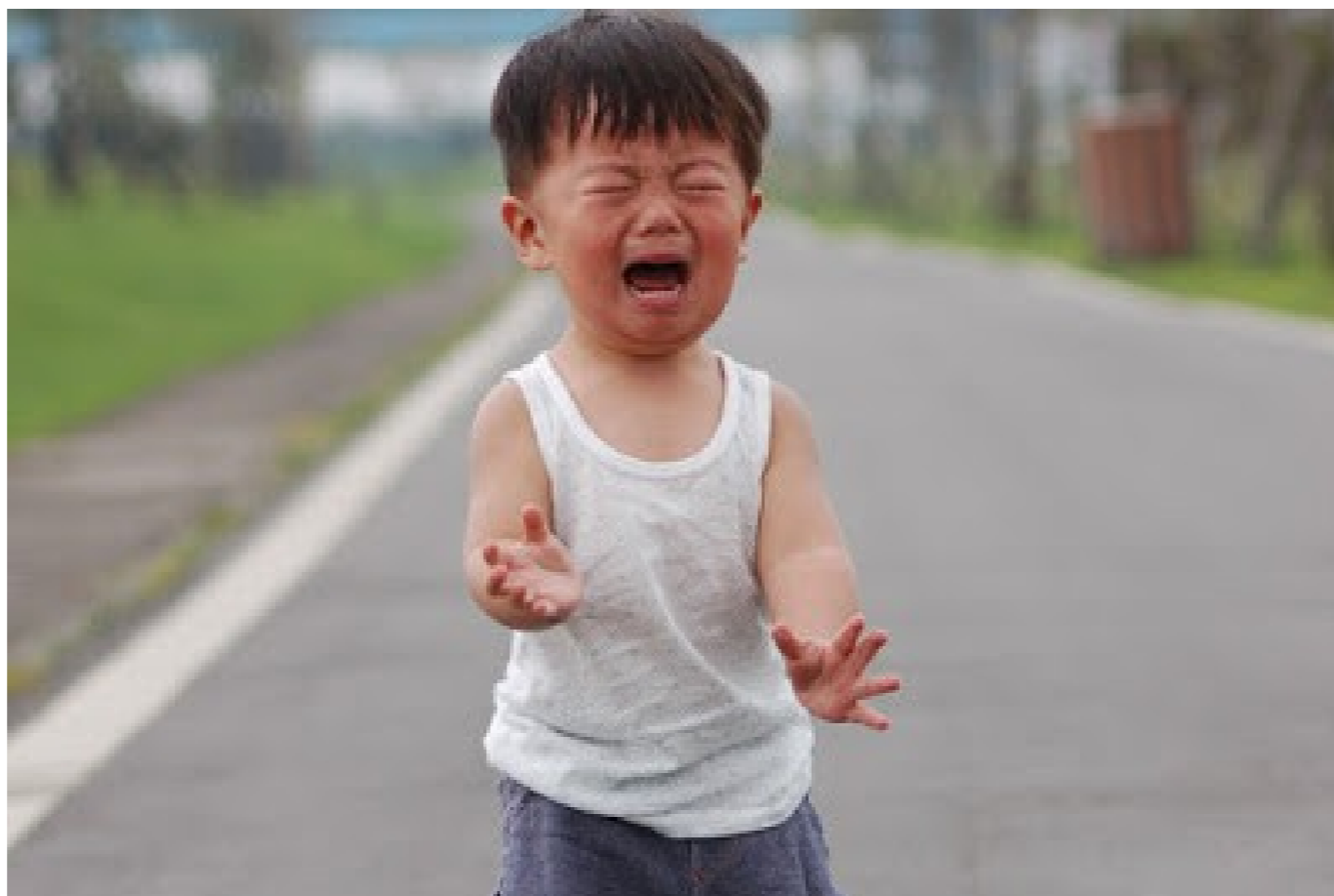


这件衣服**洗得很干净。**

得

After verbs/adjectives

Usage: **V/adj+得+complement**



他又哭又叫，**吵得**我受不了。
adj. **complement**

得

After verbs/adjectives

Usage: **V/adj+得+complement**



I'm cold

今天冷得让我发抖。

练习 practice

1. 你买的那件毛衣很漂亮。
2. 他静静地坐在我旁边。
3. 他开车开得很慢。
4. 他不停地道歉。
5. 你说的那位教授我不认识。
6. 你送我的书，我很快地看完了。
7. 你给我的苹果很好吃，你选得非常好。
8. 今天热得让我受不了，我们赶快去有空调的地方吧！

completely; thoroughly

一干二净

This idiom is mostly **used after** 得 as a complement

1

Very clean

他把房间**打扫**得非常干净。

他把房间**打扫**得**一干二净**。



completely; thoroughly

一干二净

This idiom is mostly **used after** 得 **as a complement**

2 With nothing remaining

他们把菜吃完了。

他们把菜吃得一干二净。

昨天学过的语法他都忘了。

昨天学过的语法他忘得一干二净。

scatterbrained; forgetful

丢三拉四

落



我的朋友经常丢三拉四的，昨天他还把钱包拉在饭馆儿。

难怪

No wonder

Often used at the **beginning of a sentence**

No wonder he didn't buy that T-shirt—quality of the T-shirt is not good.



质量不好

难怪他昨天没买那件T恤衫，那件T恤衫的**质量不好**。

难怪

No wonder

Often used at the **beginning of a sentence**

No wonder he didn't come to the lesson,
as it turns out he has been sick.

他没来上课



他生病了



难怪他没来上课，原来他生病了。

难怪

No wonder

Often used at the **beginning of a sentence**

**No wonder I didn't see him,
he went to Taiwan for an internship.**



难怪没看到他，他去台湾实习了。

难怪

No wonder

Often used at the **beginning of a sentence**

他考不好



~~X~~ 他昨天没看书



难怪他考不好，他昨天没看书。

No wonder

难怪

Often used at the **beginning of a sentence**

请造句

原来 as adjective

1

original

Are you still live in the **original** dormitory.



你还住在**原来的**宿舍吗？

原来 as adjective

1

original

你和你的朋友吵架了，因为你觉得她太吵了，于是她不再跟你聊天了。
你觉得不太习惯，你说：**I like original you look like.**



我喜欢你**原来的**样子。

原来 as adverb +V

2

original; used to

I **used to** eat meat,

now I started to eat vegetarian food.

我以前吃肉



我**原来**吃肉，现在开始吃素了

原来 as adverb +V² original; used to

My roommate didn't **used to** like coffee.



我同屋**原来**不喜欢喝咖啡。

原来 as adverb

3

Discover new information

The classroom was really hot.
It turned out that the window was not open.

教室里热得很，**原来**没开窗户。

原来 as adverb

3

Discover new information

同屋：你为什么要这么早起？

I think I'll be late. **It turned out that** it's five o'clock.

你：我以为我要迟到了，**原来**现在才五点。

请造句

原来 as adjective

1

original

原来 as adverb +V

2

original; used to

原来 as adverb

3

Discover new information

In a moment

一会儿..., 一会儿..., 一会儿又...

一会儿

One minute..., the next minute...



他一会儿叫我买咖啡，一会儿叫我洗衣服，
一会儿又叫我做饭，真的很麻烦。

一会儿..., 一会儿..., 一会儿又...

One minute..., the next minute...



这几天天气很怪，一会儿冷，一会儿热，很多人都感冒了。

Time for Text book

1. 丽莎跟张天明怎么了？
2. 张天明和丽莎的兴趣一样吗？张天明是什么迷？丽莎又是什么迷？
3. 张天明把什么事忘得一干二净？
4. 上星期六天明答应丽莎做什么？