

第七课 电脑和网络





网路

wǎnglù

网络

wǎngluò



BBC
NEWS

看新闻

xīnwén



查资料

chá

zīliào



玩游戏

yóuxì



追剧

zhūijù

看电影

追

zhūi

To chase

剧

jù

serial

A : 你周末在做什么 ?

B : 我周末在追剧。

A : 你在追什么剧 ?

B : 我在追 Why Women Kill。

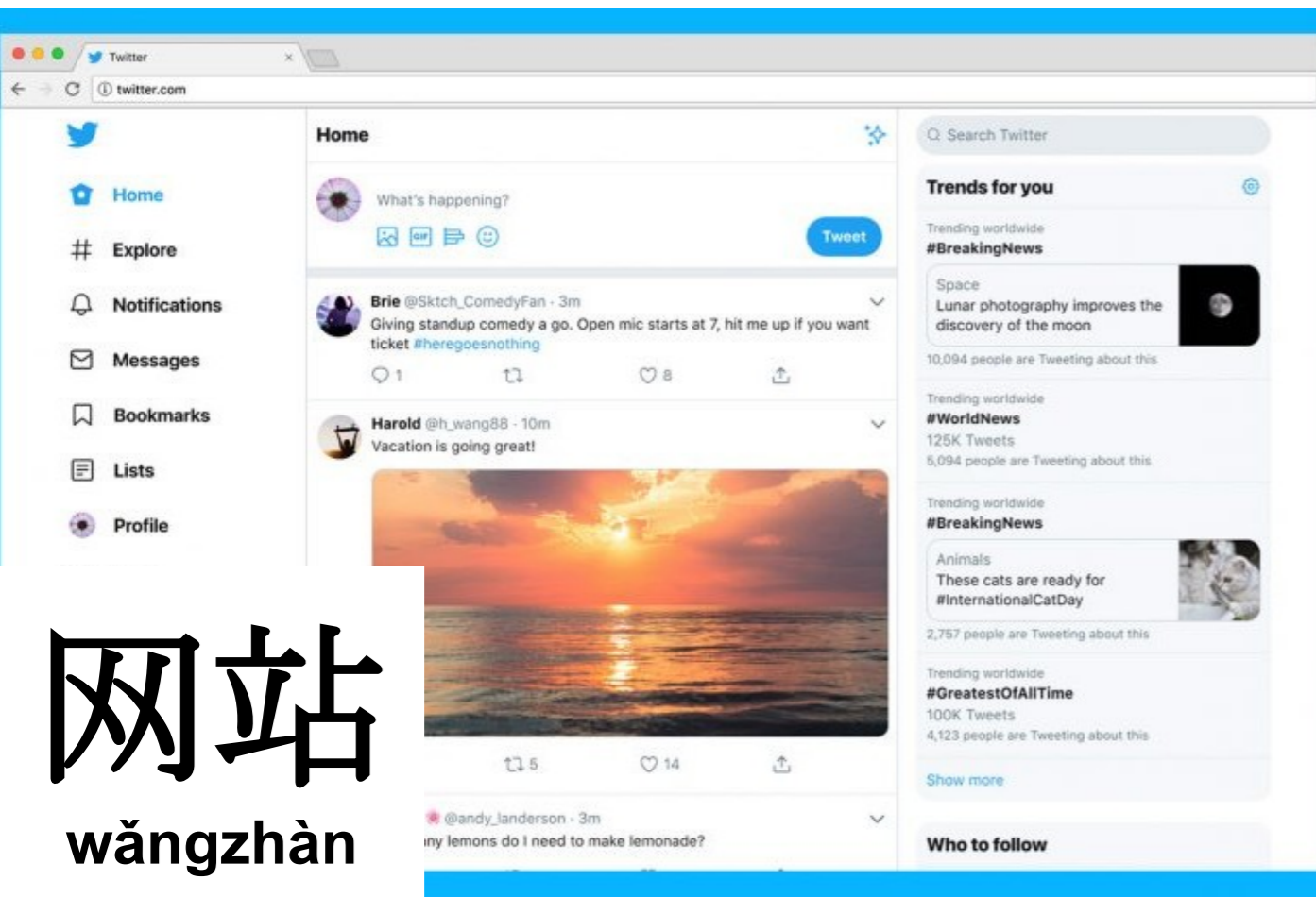


WHY WOMEN
KILL



网络购物





网站
wǎngzhàn

写博客

bókè



部落格

bùluògé



新浪微博

wēibó

痞客邦

PIXNET

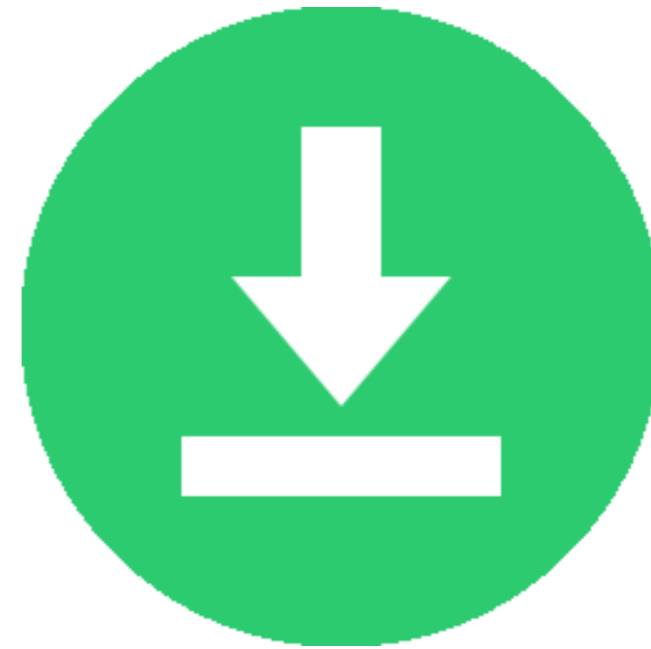


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ruǎnjiàn

To download



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xiàzài

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你用什么软件学中文？

Anki



duolingo



叫外卖
jiào wàimài



交朋友



翻译
fānyì

你常常上网做什么事？你不上网做什么事？

我常常上网...

我不上网...

看新闻

查资料

玩游戏

追剧

看电影

购物

听音乐

写博客

学中文

叫外卖

翻译

交朋友

Era

时代

shídài

Nowadays is internet's era.

现在是网络的时代。

To lag behind

落伍

luòwǔ

Grammar

语法

Conjunction

甚至

Even +Something too over
(from speaker's view point)

to single out an item for emphasis in order to stress the speaker's point

他非常喜欢看书，甚至上厕所的时候也在看。



Emphasizing how much he likes to read book

上厕所

Conjunction

甚至

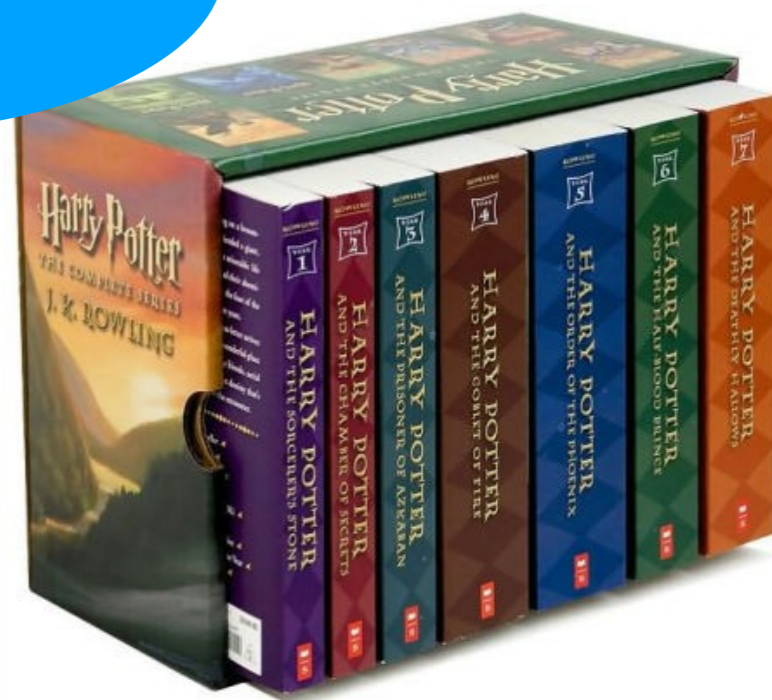
Even +Something too over
(from speaker's view point)

他很喜欢哈利波特

把哈利波特的书看了十次

喜欢

我看了十次



他很喜欢看哈利波特，甚至把哈利波特的书看了十次。

Conjunction

甚至

+连...都/也

Even +Something too over
(from speaker's view point)

弟弟很会做中国菜



清蒸鱼都会做



弟弟很会做中国菜，**甚至连清蒸鱼都会做。**

Conjunction

甚至 + 连...都/也

Even + **Something too over**
(from speaker's view point)

姐姐会说很多语言

印度语她**也**会说



姐姐会说很多语言，**甚至连**印度语她**也**会说。

Conjunction

甚至 + 连...都/也

Even + **Something too over**
(from speaker's view point)

他的朋友很多

Leonardo DiCaprio也是他的朋友



我朋友很多。



他的朋友很多，**甚至连**Leonardo DiCaprio**也**是他的朋友。

Conjunction

甚至

+连...都/也

Even +Something too over
(from speaker's view point)

请造句

Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+resultative complement

He **can't** fall a sleep. 他**不**~~能~~睡着。

他 → 睡

他**睡**不**着** ✓



Potential Complements

1

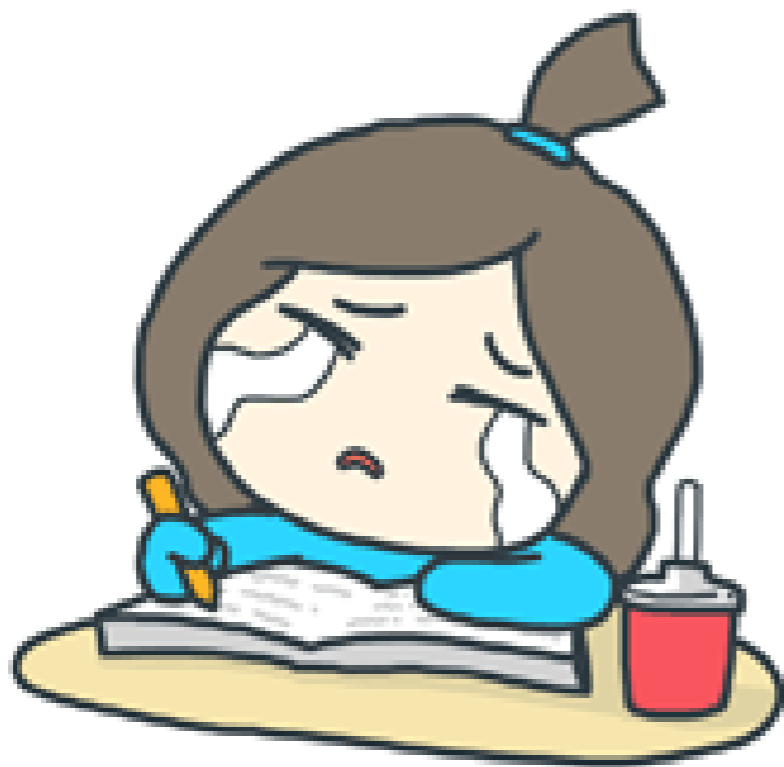
V+得/不+resultative complement

Can you finish your homework? (write)

你写得完你的作业吗？

I can't finish.

我写不完。



I can finish.

我写得完。



Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+resultative complement

对不起，我的中文不好

(看懂)



我的中文水平不高，看不懂 中文电影。

Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+resultative complement

Can't **leave apart** from the computer



(离开)

哥哥是个电脑迷，经常离不开电脑。

Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+resultative complement
(吃完)



这碗牛肉面的面不多，我吃得完。

Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+resultative complement

dong
dong.....
...



(听见)



洗衣机的声音太吵了，我听不见你在说什么。

Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+directional complement

Directional complement

into

进

out

出

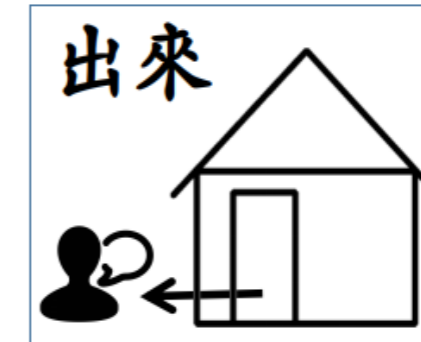
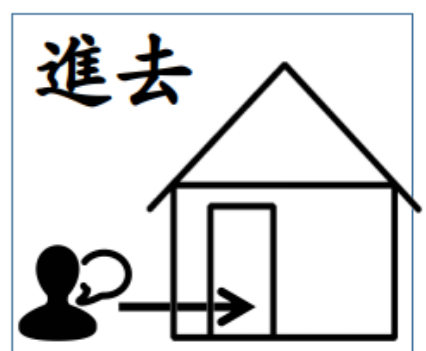
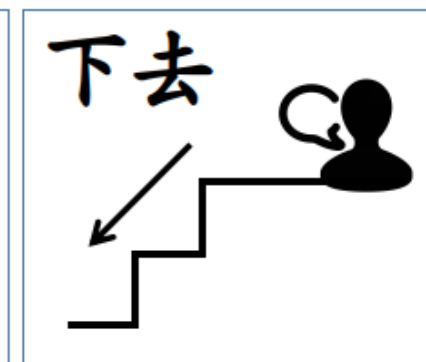
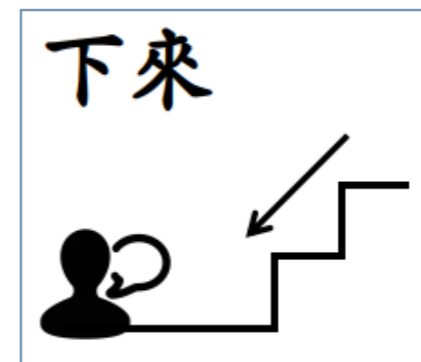
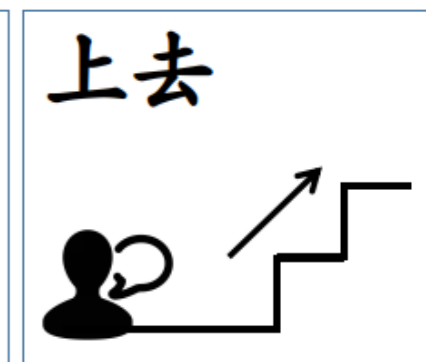
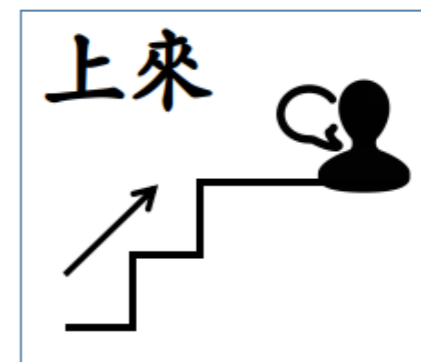
up

上

down

下

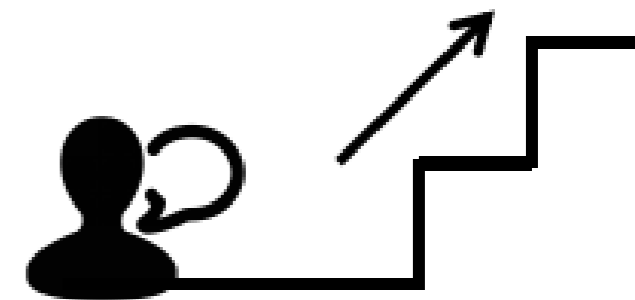
+ 来/去



V+得/不+directional complement

(搬)
bān

(上去)



这张床太重了，我搬不上去。

Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+directional complement

你的朋友在**卖**花，你觉得一定会有很多人买。

你说：These flowers are beautiful, they will be **sold out**.



A：这些花很漂亮，一定 卖得出去。

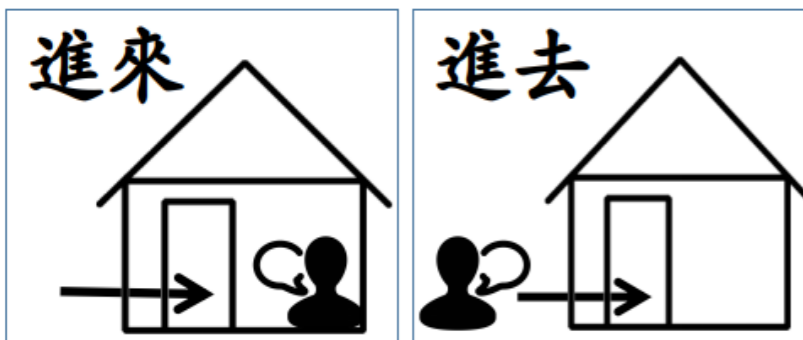
Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+directional complement

你的朋友在房子里。 你在房子外。

房子外有一只很凶的狗。



Can you **come in**?



朋友：你 进得来 吗？

你：我 进不去。



essential complements cannot be replaced by 不能。 Otherwise

这张床太重了，我~~不能~~搬上去。

这张床太重了，我搬不上去。 Unable to move up

这张床我不能搬上去，因为这张床不是我的。

I can't move the bed, because the bed is not mine.

The affirmative form of potential complements can be replaced with “**能+verb+directional complement/resultative complement**”

I can finish today's homework.

我**写得完**今天的作业。 ✓

我**能写完**今天的作业。 ✓

Potential Complements Use in question sentences

Can you finish this 牛肉面？



1 这碗牛肉面你 吃得完 吗？

2 这碗牛肉面你 吃得完吃不完 ？

Potential Complements Use in question sentences



这张床你**搬得上去**吗？

这张床你**搬得上去搬不上去**？

Potential Complements

Use in question sentences



你的作业写得完吗？

你的作业写得完写不完？

Potential Complements

1

V+得/不+resultative complement/ directional complement

请造句

Formal

正式

zhèngshì

To publish

出版

chūbǎn

journals; magazine



杂志

zázhì

We have to use **formally published** journals.

我们得用**正式出版的**杂志。

hastily; in a hurry

急忙
jí máng

She hastily called her professor.

她**急忙地**叫了她的教授。



唱
chàng

卡拉OK
kǎ lā

你相信所有网络上的资料吗？

garbage; trash

I don't believe, because there are too many trash from the internet.

我不相信，因为网路上有太多垃圾。



垃圾

lājī(lèsè)

网路上的资料很可靠、很有用。

dependable

可靠

kěkào

useful

有用

yǒuyòng

In short; in brief; anyway

总之

zǒngzhī

basic necessities of life

**总之，只要有网络，
衣食住行都很方便。**



衣食住行

yī shí zhù xíng

Always

老是

lǎoshì

To arrive late

迟到

chídào

Who **always** **be late** in our class?

我们班谁**老是****迟到**？

Grammar

语法

Potential Complements

2

V+得/不+了(liǎo)

This pattern is used to talk about **whether or not you are able to do something**.

Unable to eat



这碗牛肉面太咸，我吃不了。

我吃不了这碗牛肉面，因为它太咸了。

Potential Complements

2

V+得/不+了(liǎo)

This pattern is used to talk about **whether or not you are able to do something**.

Unable to move



这张床太重，我搬不了。

我搬不了这张床，因为它太重。

Potential Complements

2

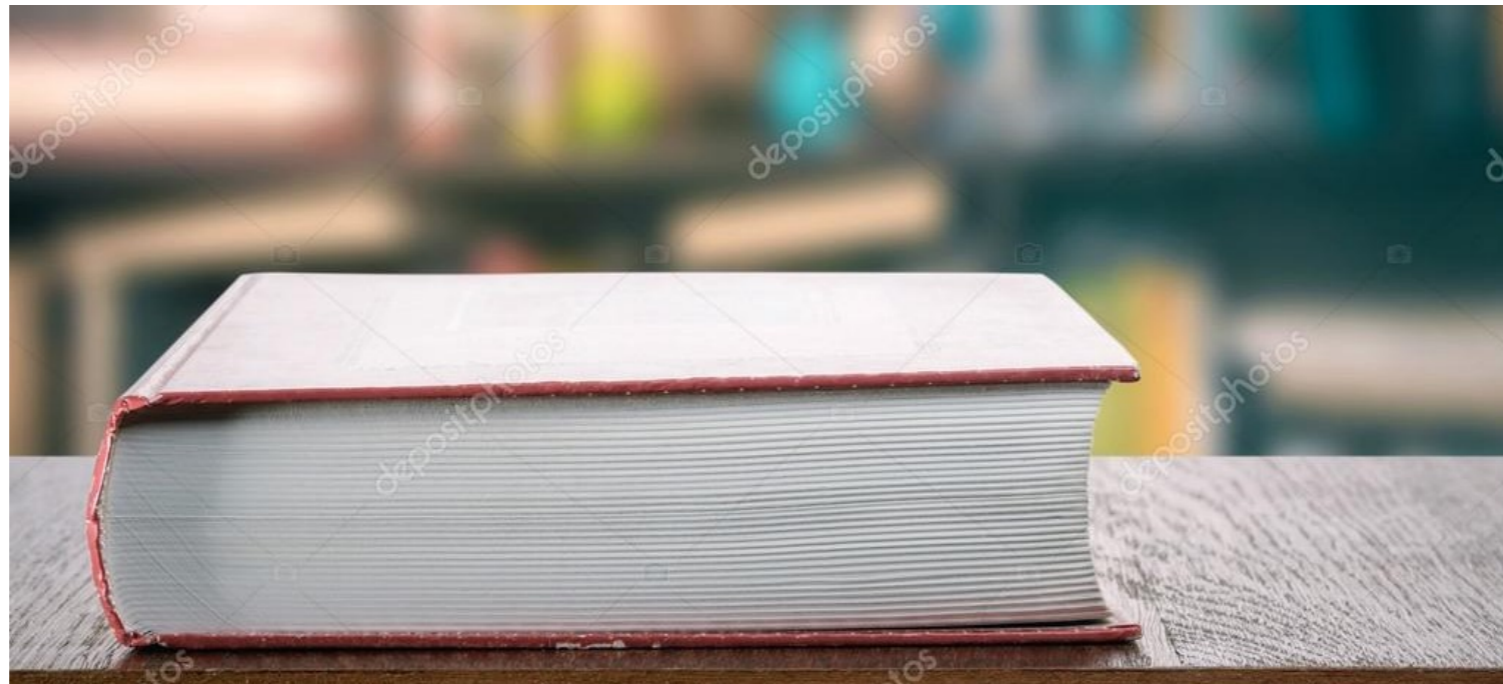
V+得/不+了(liǎo)

This pattern is used to talk about **whether or not you are able to do something**.

thick

厚

hòu



Unable to read

这本书太厚，我看不了。

Potential Complements

2

V+得/不+了(liǎo)

This pattern is used to talk about **whether or not you are able to do something**.



A : Are you able to write words?

你**写****得****了**字吗？

B : Sorry, I can't write.

对不起，我**写****不****了**。

Use in question sentences

今天的派对你**去****得****了**吗？

今天的派对你**去****得****了****去****不****了**？

这碗酸辣汤你**喝****得****了**吗？

这碗酸辣汤你**喝****得****了****喝****不****了**？

好 as a resultative complement

V好

V好O

Indicates **bringing an action to completion and being ready for the next action**

I have already **chosen** lessons.

我已经**选好**课了！ (occur)

Let's have a dinner after we choosing lessons.

我们**选好**课后就去吃饭吧！

(doesn't occur)

好 as a resultative complement

(doesn't occur)

V好O后就do sth

Indicates **bringing an action to completion and being ready for the next action**

After we move the bed

go to sleep



我们搬好床后就去睡觉。

好 as a resultative complement

(doesn't occur)

V好O后就do sth

Indicates bringing an action to completion and being ready for the next action

After I finish my homework



We go shopping



我写好我的作业后我们就去购物。

好 as a resultative complement

S+V好了.... (occur)

Indicates **bringing an action to completion and being ready for the next action**

My homework has done
(write)



We can go shopping



我的作业**写好**了，

我们可以去购物了。

好 as a resultative complement

S+V好了.... (occur)

Indicates bringing an action to completion and being ready for the next action
(done)

I've searched information



We can go to karaoke



我资料查好了，我们可以去唱卡拉OK了。

好 as a resultative complement

S+V好了.... (occur)

V好 can use with these verbs

讨论 去哪里你们已经**讨论好**了吗？

想 这个问题你**想好**了吗？

找 资料**找好**了吗？

买 东西你**买好**了吗？

准备 考试**准备好**了吗？

好 as a resultative complement

***Some verb can't use with 好**

饭吃完了。

书看完了。

音乐听完了。

东西卖完了。

茶喝完了。

游戏玩完了



好 as a resultative complement

造句

S+V好了....

V好O后就do sth

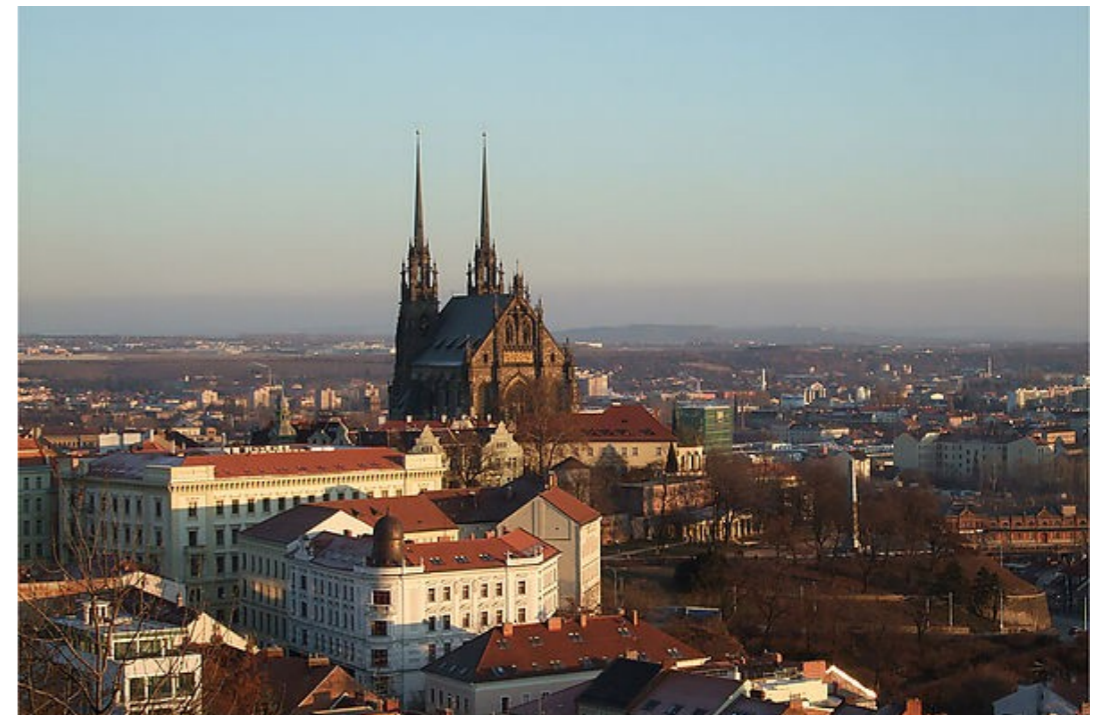
选 搬 写 查 找 想 讨论 买

准备

从...到... From...to (till)...

From childhood to adulthood

I live in Brno



从小到大我都住在布尔诺

从...到...

From...to (till)...

From morning to night

He didn't sleep



从早到晚，他都没睡觉。

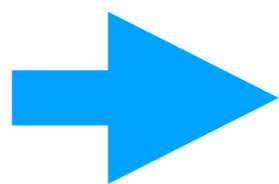
从...到...

From...to (till)...

From past till now

He is a good student

以前



现在



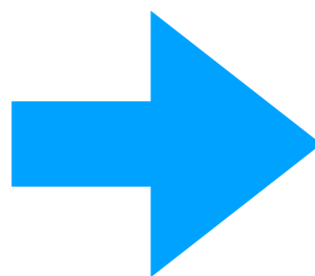
从以前到现在，他都是一位好学生。

从...到... From...to (till)...

(Distance)

From my dormitory to school

走路只要五分钟



从我的宿舍到学校走路只要五分钟。

从...到...

From...to (till)...

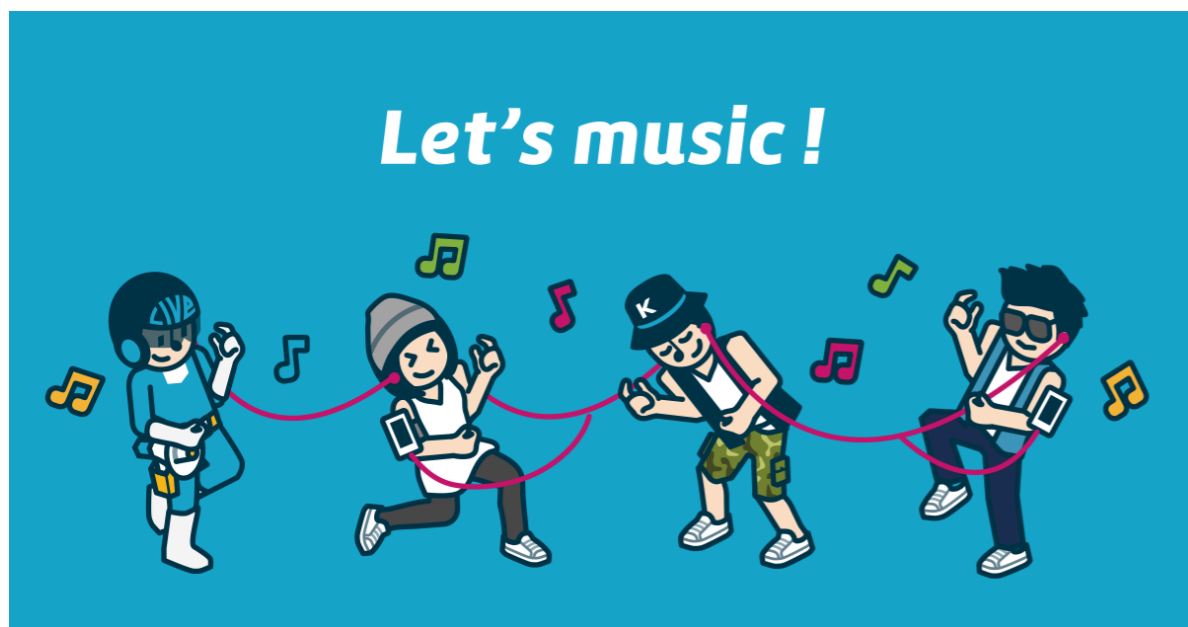
请造句

或者

“or”

Is used in non-interrogative sentences

A : 你平常周末做什么？



Or



B : 听音乐**或者**写博客。

或者

“or”

Is used in non-interrogative sentences

你一般都做什么中国菜？



四川菜

Or



湖南菜

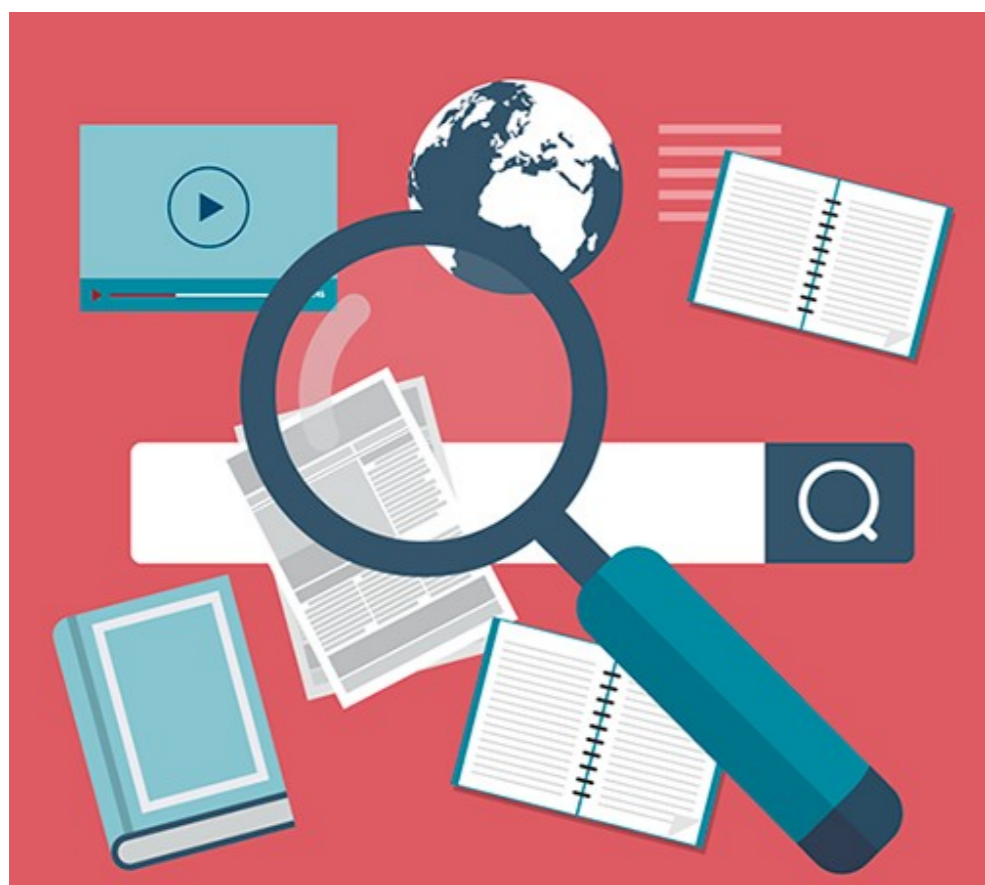
我一般都做四川菜或者湖南菜。

或者

“or”

Is used in non-interrogative sentences

你都上网做什么事？



Or



追剧
zhūijù

我都上网查资料或者追剧。

“or” in questions, use 还是

What kind of tea do you like? Black tea or green tea?

你喜欢哪种茶？红茶还是绿茶？

Which lessons do you like? Chinese lesson or economic lesson?

你喜欢哪门课？中文课还是经济课？

What kind of sport do you like? Playing tennis or basketball?

你喜欢哪种运动？打网球还是打篮球？

To dare

敢

gǎn

How dare you are!

你怎么敢这样对我！ (spoken Chinese)

To stay

待

dāi

你朋友看到你在教室外面，她问：

How long have you stayed here.

你在这儿待多久了？

House; room



屋子
wūzi

Please stay at house.

请待在屋子里。

To become addicted

上瘾
shàngyǐn

Are you **in addicted to** drinking alcohol?

你喝酒**喝上瘾**了吗？

(negative)

serious

严重

yánzhòng

Important

重要

zhòngyào

To help

帮助

bāngzhù



Price

价格

jiàgé





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miǎnfèi

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feeling

感觉

gǎnjué

To crack a joke

开玩笑

kāi wánxiào

I'm just kidding

我只是在开玩笑。

Grammar

语法

结果 (as a result)

Conjunction

Express a result of the condition indicated in the first clause

他对老师开玩笑

老师就生气了



我开玩笑的



他对老师开玩笑，结果老师就生气了。

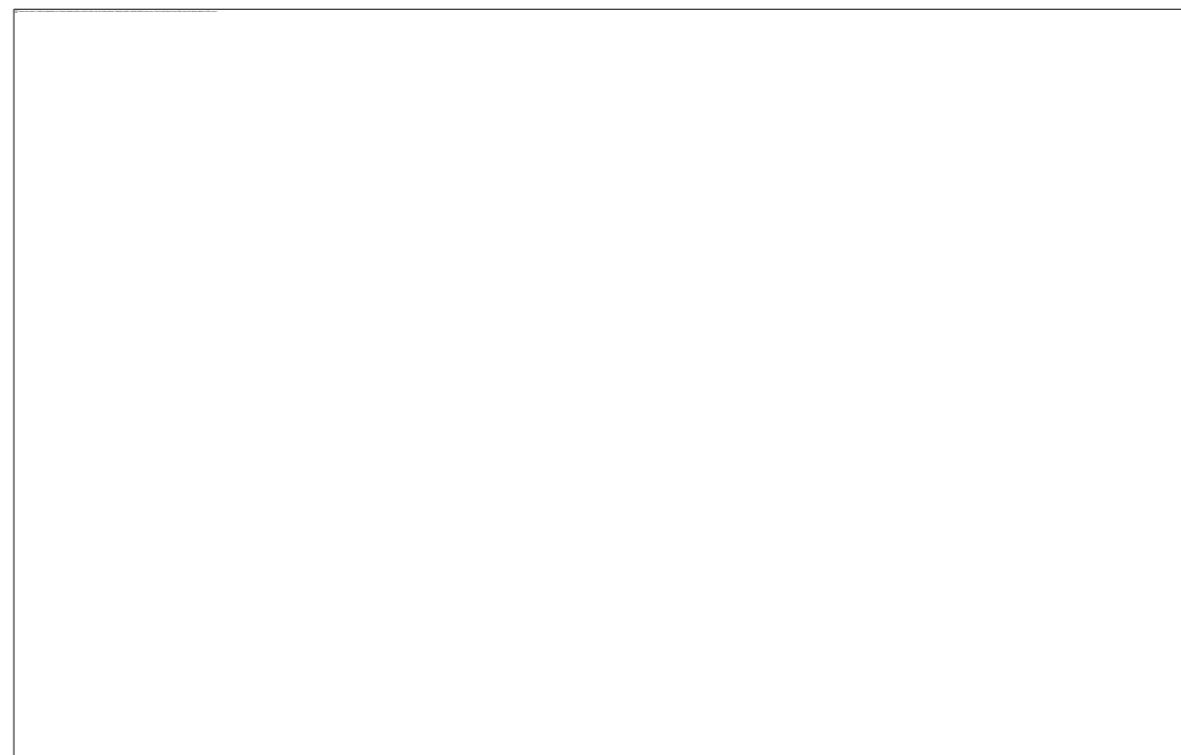
结果 (as a result)

Conjunction

Express a result of the condition indicated in the first clause

考试的时候，
他一个字也写不出来

他考试的前一天
一直玩电脑游戏



他考试的前一天一直玩电脑游戏，**结果**考试的时候，
他一个字也写不出来。

结果 (as a result)

Conjunction

Express a result of the condition indicated in the first clause

他老是丢三拉四的，
钱包、手机都乱丢

他的钱包就不见了



他老是丢三拉四的，钱包、手机都乱丢，**结果**他的钱包就不见了。

结果 (as a result)

Conjunction

Express a result of the condition indicated in the first clause

She often asks people for favors,
but never say thank you



She doesn't have a single friend.



她经常麻烦别人，可是从不说谢谢，**结果**一个朋友也没有。

Conjunction

结果 (as a result)

Express a result of the condition indicated in the first clause

请造句

害(得) To do harm(so that)

This verb means to make someone suffer or adversely affect someone

Usage: something happened+害(得)+something make someone suffer

You didn't come back last night

Mom **can't** fall a sleep



你昨天晚上没回来，**害(得)****妈妈**睡不着。

害(得) To do harm(so that)

This verb means to make someone suffer or adversely affect someone

Usage: something happened+害(得)+something make someone suffer

他做的菜太多了

我吃不完



他做的菜太多了，害(得)我吃不完。

害(得) To do harm(so that)

This verb means to make someone suffer or adversely affect someone

Usage: something happened+害(得)+something make someone suffer

今天下大雨



我去不了派对



今天下大雨，害(得)我去不了派对。

害(得) To do harm(so that)

This verb means to make someone suffer or adversely affect someone

Usage: something happened+害(得)+something make someone suffer

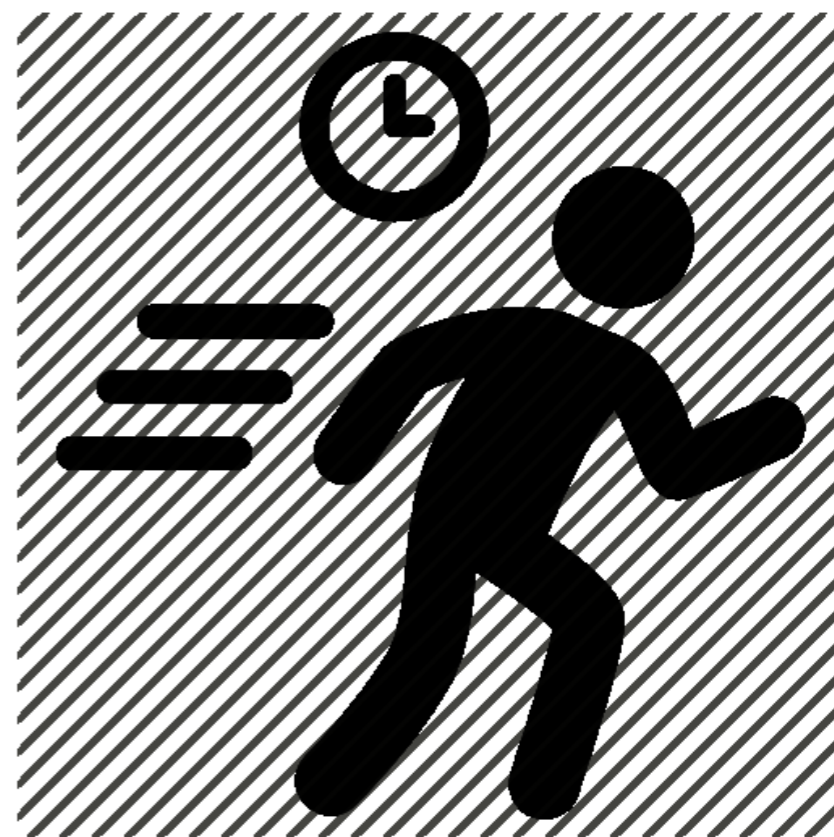
电车耽误了时间

我今天迟到

Delay

耽误

dānwù



电车耽误了时间，害(得)我今天迟到。

To do harm(so that)

害(得)

Usage: something happened+害(得)+something make someone suffer

请造句

几乎

almost (written Chinese)

It can be interchanged with the adverbial 差不多, but is more formal than 差不多

He is very busy recently

Almost one month haven't called his girlfriend



他最近非常忙，几乎一个月没打给他女友了。

几乎

almost (written Chinese)

It can be interchanged with the adverbial 差不多, but is more formal than 差不多

I like playing phone's games

I play phone's games **almost** everyday



我喜欢玩手游，**几乎**每天都在玩。

几乎

almost (written Chinese)

It can be interchanged with the adverbial 差不多, but is more formal than 差不多

I don't like recent weather, because raining almost everyday.



我不喜欢最近的天气，因为几乎每天都在下雨。

almost

几乎

It can be interchanged with the adverbial 差不多, but is more formal than 差不多

请造句

2 It seems that

看起来

It sounds that

听起来

看起来

It seems that

She look at her grade and smile,
it seems like she got a good grade.

她笑着看她的成绩，**看起来**她成绩不错。

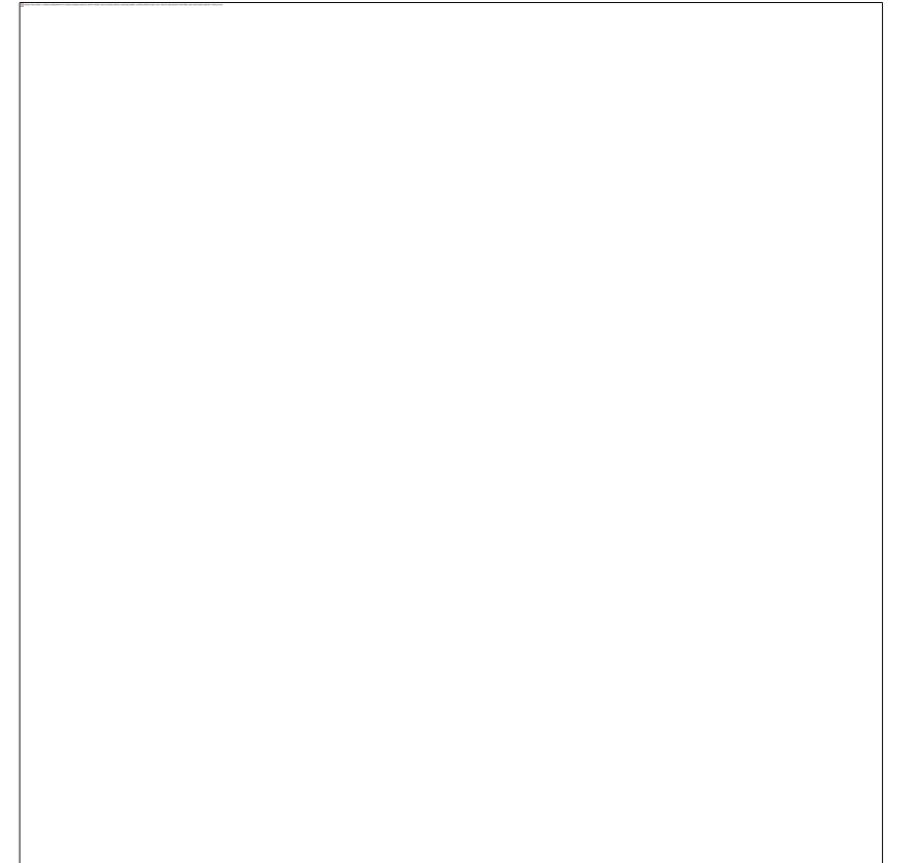


看起来

It seems that

He throw 牛肉面 to the garbage can,
it seems that he doesn't like that 牛肉面。

把



他把牛肉面丢进垃圾桶里，**看起来**他不喜欢那碗牛肉面。

看起来

It seems that

她把所有的菜吃完了

这家饭馆儿的菜不错



她把所有的菜吃完了，**看起来**这家饭馆儿的菜不错。

It seems that

看起来

请造句

听起来

It sounds (that)

is the speaker's **interpretation or conclusion** based on what he or she

A: 今天要吃什么？

B: 今天我们吃清蒸鱼和饺子吧！

A: 这个主意听起来不错！

听起来

It sounds (that)

is the speaker's **interpretation or conclusion** based on what he or she

A : 明天要不要跟我去演唱会？

B : 我想去, 但是我作业有一会儿多, 我明天
还有考试.....

A : **听起来**你不太想去。

Connecting sentences

In **narrative sentences** time words can not only express the time of an action but can also **serve as linking devices**.

老师一开门，我就走进教室。 **十分钟后**，老师就开始上课。



老师一开门，我就走进教室。老师**十分钟后**就开始上课。

Without time expressions the sentence would not be cohesive.

Connecting sentences

In **narrative sentences** time words can not only express the time of an action but can also **serve as linking devices**.

他想先找别的同学聊聊。这一天下午，他在篮球场上正好碰

他想先找别的同学聊聊。他这一天下午，在篮球场上正好碰

Connecting sentences

Place expressions can also be cohesive devices

上星期我去购物中心买东西，**在那儿**看见了好久不见的朋友。



上星期我去购物中心买东西。我**在那儿**看见了好久不见的朋友。

Textbook课文

1. 张天明是什么迷？他在网上做什么？
2. 天明、丽莎、科林、雪梅约好今天做什么？
3. 雪梅的教授让他们用网上的东西吗？为什么？
4. 天明几乎整天在屋子里做什么？
5. 为什么天明喜欢发电邮？
6. 雪梅喜欢做什么？