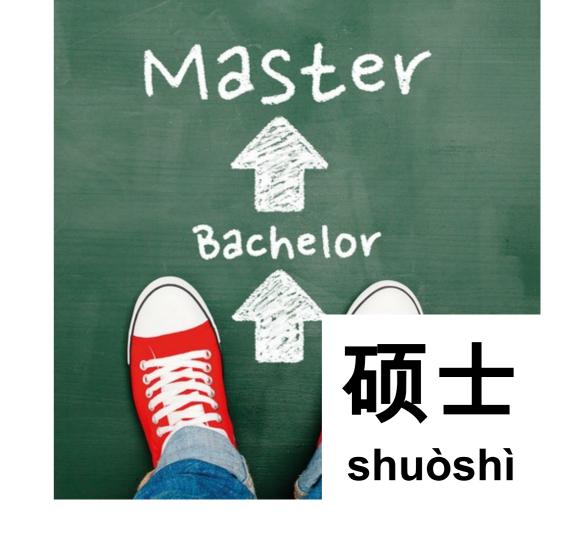
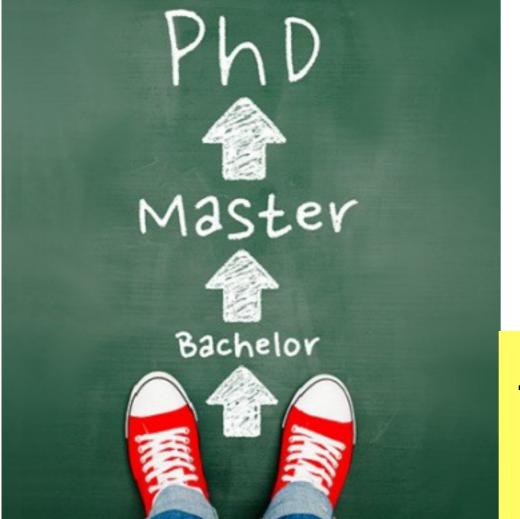
第九课

教育











Immigrant; to immigrate



哥哥的老婆

Wife lǎopó



brother's daughter



zhínů

brother's son



zhízi

Happy and satisfying



I have a happy and satisfying family.

我有一个美满的家庭。

elementary school

children



小学 xiǎoxué



小学的时候你有没有学什么才艺?



cáiyì

talent

才 艺 cáiyì





Gramm

Adverb /

才V.S就

我哥哥二十岁就念完博士了,我二十岁才上大学。

He is quickly to finished Dr.

I'm very late to study university





Is used after numbers and measure words, and before verbs, it expresses slowness or lateness.



The adverb 就 is used before a verb to suggest the earliness, briefness, or quickness of the action.



2 Only

Is used before numbers to express a small quantity

她才十八岁,非常年轻。

niánqīng

A: 你现在想不想吃晚饭?

B:现在才五点钟呢!(too early to have dinner)



already

Is used before numbers to express a big quantity

她已经十八岁了,可以自己租房子了。

A: 你现在想不想吃晚饭?

B:我还不饿,不想吃。

A:可是现在已经七点钟了....。

(Too late to speaker)



² Only

Is used before numbers to express a small quantity

才/已经

可以/不可以

他______十五岁,__<u>不可以_</u>_结婚。



Adverb

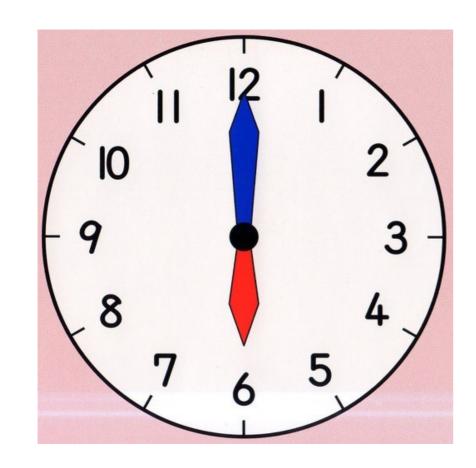
2 Only

Is used before numbers to express a small quantity

才/已经

了/X

现在_<u>已经</u>_晚上六点_了_,我们得去买吃的东西。





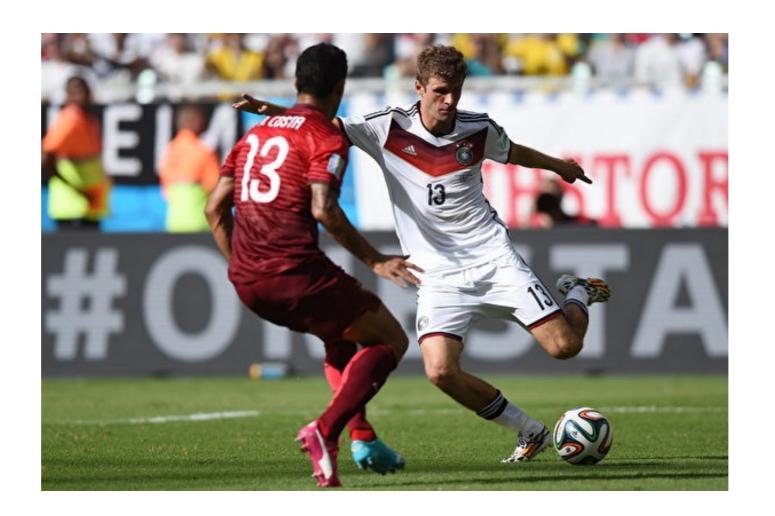
Adverb /

2 Only

Is used before numbers to express a small quantity

才/已经 了/X

现在____<mark>才</mark>___六点__<mark>X</mark>__,球**赛八点才开始,不用这么早去。**

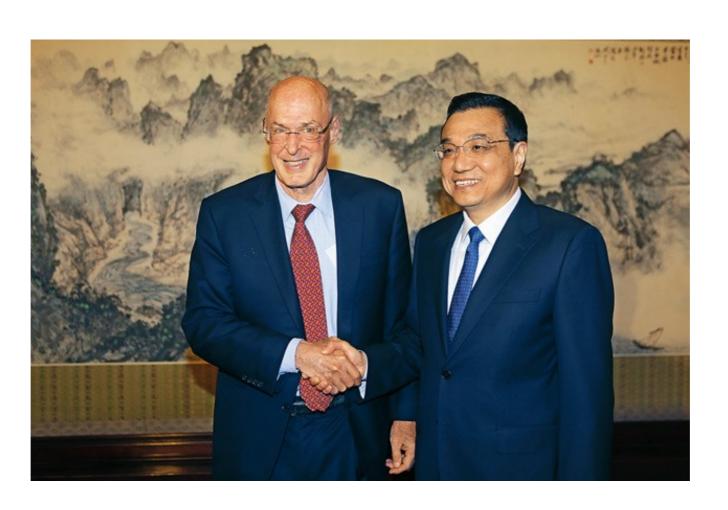


Adverb -

2 Only

Is used before numbers to express a small quantity

才/已经 了/X

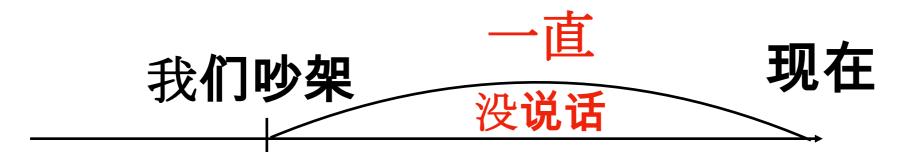


2 Adverb

造句

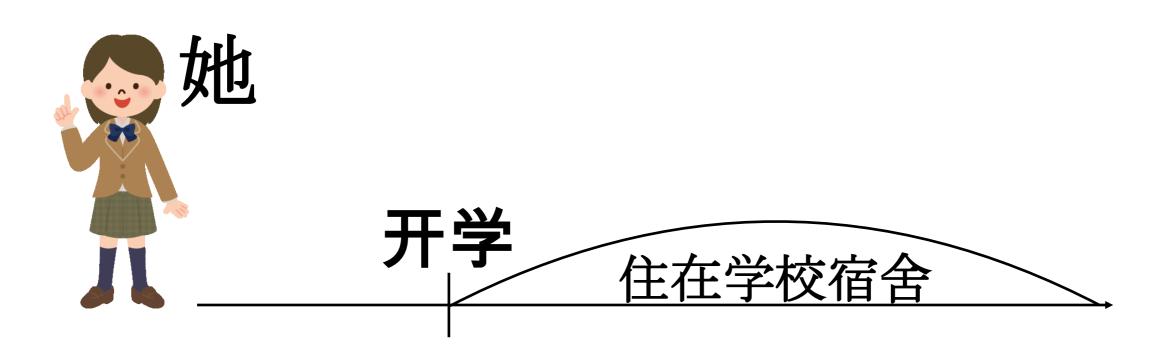
To emphasize an action or a statement is ongoing.

我们吵架以后一直没说话。



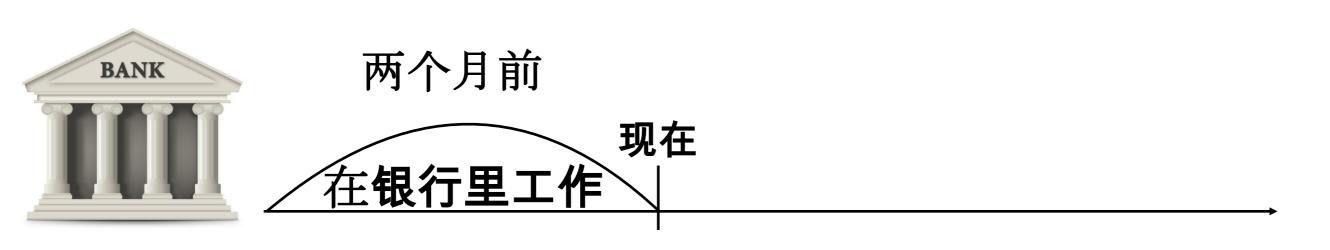


To emphasize an action or a statement is ongoing.



开学以后她一直住在学校宿舍。

To emphasize an action or a statement is ongoing.



我两个月前一直在银行里工作。

To emphasize an action or a statement is ongoing.

我没告诉我妈妈我明年要去台湾留学。





我一直没告诉我妈妈我明年要去台湾留学。

一直(all along;

continuously)

To emphasize an action or a statement is ongoing.

我有两条被子,一条放在床上,另一条放在柜子

里。





我有两条被子,一条放在床上,另一条一直放在柜子里。

To emphasize an action or a statement is ongoing.



with a lot of difficulty

好(不)容易

Both 好不容易and 好容易 mean 很不容易

Rarely use

好不容易+才+verb sentence

好(不)容易

with a lot of difficulty

好(不)容易+才+verb sentence



My home is far from the school and it takes 30 minutes to walk.



我好(不)容易才走到学校,结果发现今天是星期六。

好(不)容易

with a lot of difficulty

好(不)容易+才+verb sentence



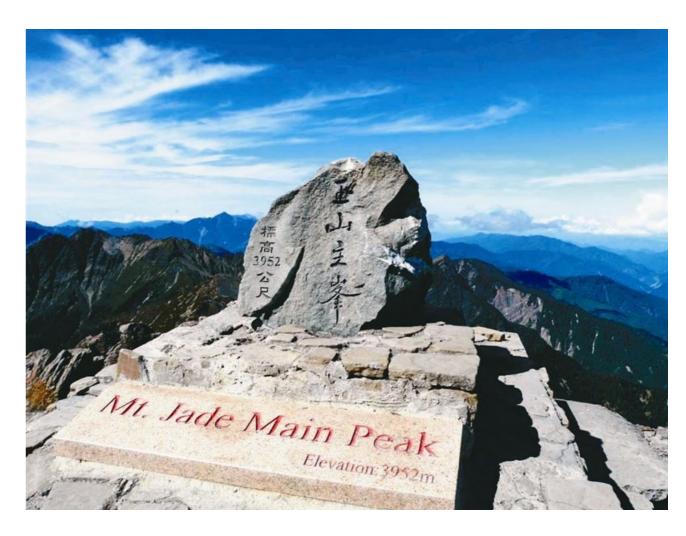
今天功课真多,我好(不)容易才写完。

好(不)容易

with a lot of difficulty

好(不)容易+才+verb sentence





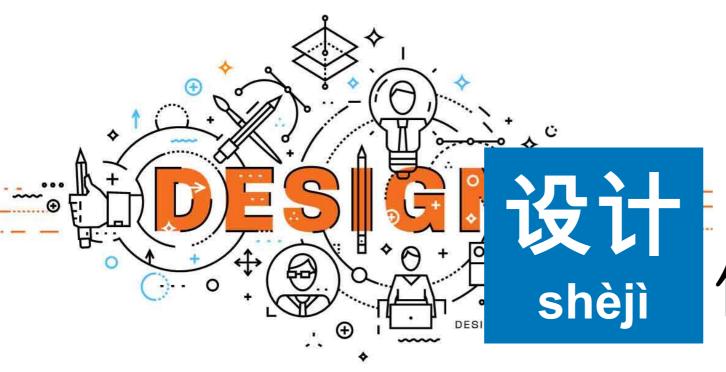
台湾的玉山真的很高,我好(不)容易才爬到山顶。

with a lot of difficulty

好(不)容易

好不容易+才+verb sentence

造句



He design this website.

他设计这个网站。

Terrible; formidable **V**得很厉害



万害 lìhài

他被妈妈打,哭得很厉害。

To arrange



Parents; guardians of a child







Parents like to arrange many thing to their children.

家长喜欢为他们的孩子安排很多事情。



To hope that one's son will become a dragon(successful)





To hope that one's daughter will become a phoenix(successful)





To complain



childhood



To think 你认为家长安排孩子学习很多才艺是好的吗?



To oppose



To support



record 录音 两分钟

- 1. 你的童年怎么样?说一说你的童年在做什么。
- 2. 你的父母会安排你学才艺吗? 你小的**时候学了什么才艺**?

- 3. 你认为很多家长都会望子成龙或望女成凤吗? 为什么?
- 4. 如果以后你有孩子了你希望他学什么才艺?



is used before 不, 没 or other similar adverbs to make an emphatic points, often to refute a specific statement and point out the truth

并+不or没+V phrase or sentence

A:你学中文是因为你喜欢中文吗?

refute the statement

B:我并不喜欢中文,只是我父母认为学中文对将来

找工作有帮助, 所以我才学的。

Adverb

并+不or没+V phrase or sentence

A:你昨天没去上经济课是不是讨厌经济老师?

refute the statement

B:我并不是讨厌经济老师,而是我昨天太累了,

不想去上课。

Adverb

并+不or没+V phrase or sentence

A: 我昨天跟你打招呼你怎么不理我?

refute the statement

I didn't saw you yesterday

B:昨天我并没看到你,你是不是认错人了?

A:你知道王朋和李友分手了吗?他们还.....

B:别说了,我并不想知道。



choice; to choose



xuǎnzé

way of doing thing

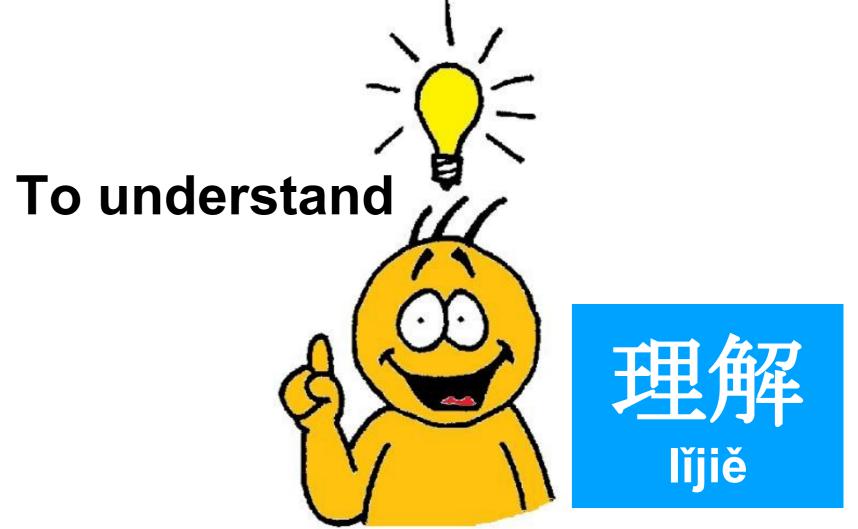


soulmate



completely





I completely understood.

我完全理解了。

Measure word of type or kind



如果好好学习,将来就能做出一番大事业。

番

52

fān

measure word for repeated actions

e.g. 功夫,好意,话,心血,心意,周折

career



point of view



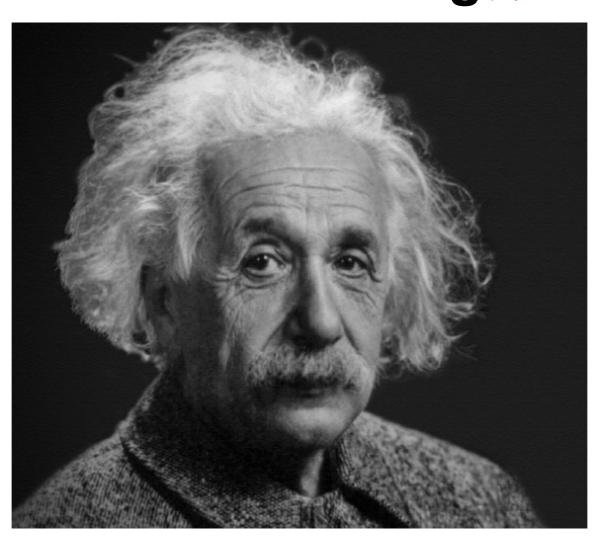
something像something一样

接。一样

same as...; as if

像...样

same as...; as if something像something像file



他像爱因斯坦一样聪明。

像...样

same as...; as if something像something像thing



我的嫂子像妈妈一样,我的午饭都是她做的。

Like mom's characteristic

俊...样

same as...; as if

他才五岁



虽然我是儿童, 但是我压力也很 大。

他才五岁,说话却像个小大人一样。

(Her speaking way)

same as...; as if

一点儿味道也没有



没加盐



这碗汤一点儿味道也没有,像是没加盐一样。

(describe the favor)

same as...; as if

俊...样

造句

可以说说

It could be said

You could say



A:你的考试考得怎么样?



B:这次的考试可以说是我考最好的一次。

可以说

It could be said You could say

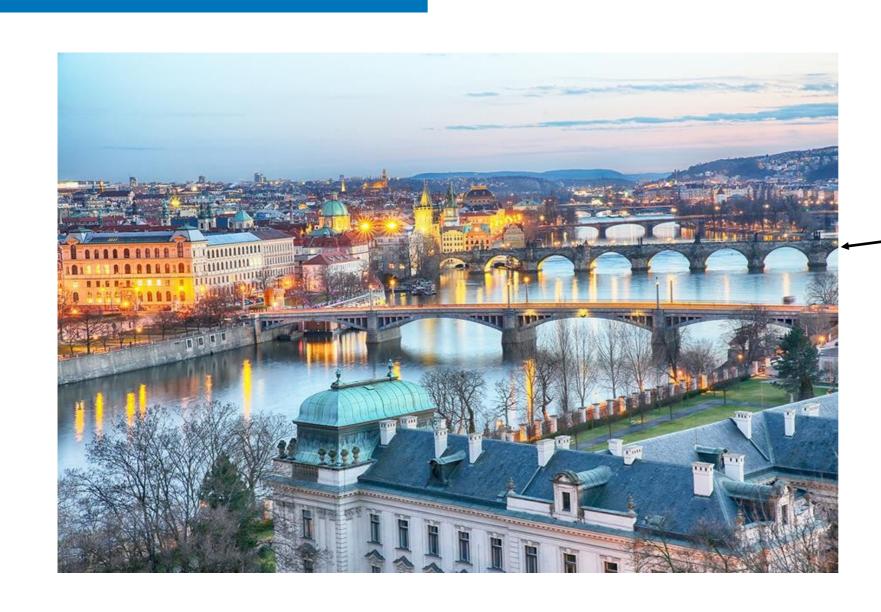
我们班上最高的女生



丽莎

丽莎可以说是我们班最高的女生。

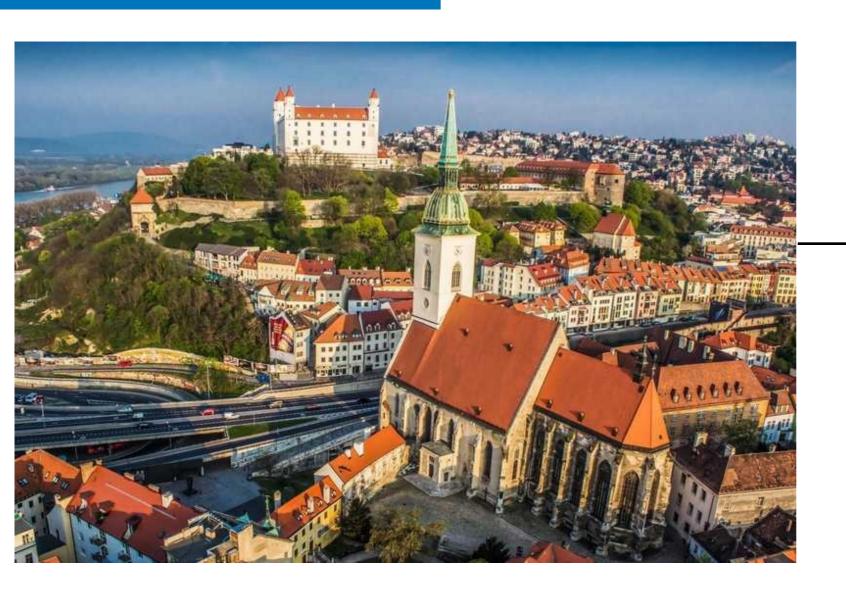




-最漂亮的欧洲国家

捷克可以说是最漂亮的欧洲国家。

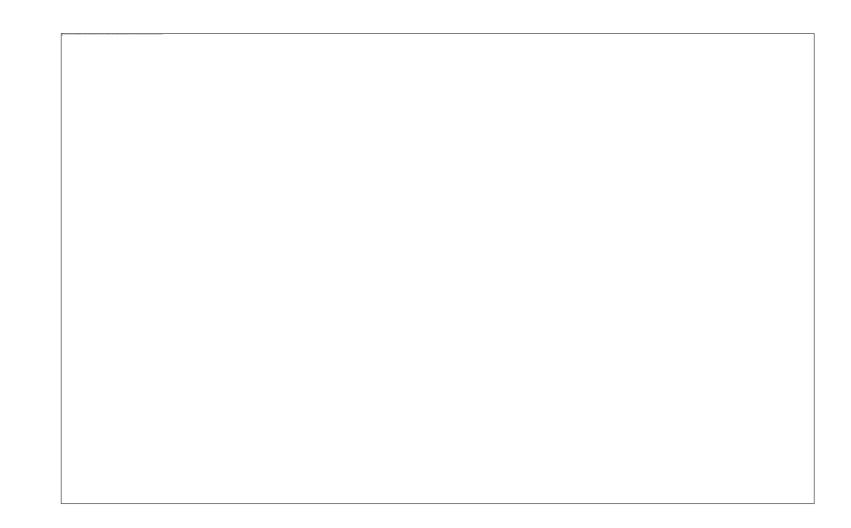




一最多美女的国家

斯洛伐克可以说是最多美女的国家。





饺子可以说是最好吃的中国菜。

可以说说

It could be said

You could say

造句

So thats mean



ntroduces a conclusion that a speaker draws from what has ju

这么说 So thats mean

A:我们明天有什么功课和考试吗?

了我们有中文课的功课、历史课的考试、文学课

A:这么说,我们明天会很忙?

这么说 So thats mean

A:李哲和他的女友吵得很厉害,他们打算分手。

B:这么说,他们不结婚了?



这么说 So thats mean

A:他要做的事情太多了,所以他明年不打算留学。

B:这么说,他明年不去中国了?



it's best; had better



道好 (it's best)



花二十分钟坐电车



宿舍离学校很远,我们最好早一点出门。

(it's best)

你的身体不好





你的身体不好,最好不要喝太多咖啡。

(it's best)





如果你想考高分,最好多看点儿书。

it's best; had better

長好

造句



person of ability; talented person



books(abstract noun)





墨西哥 mòxīgē



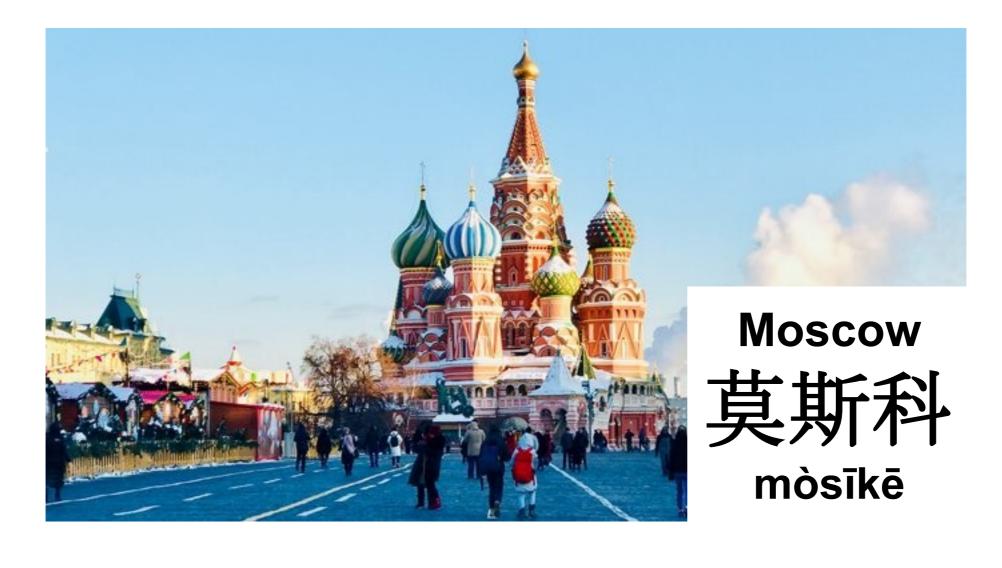


Not A But is B

When responding to a statement or situation, the speaker wishes to negate A and strongly affirm B

Not A But is B

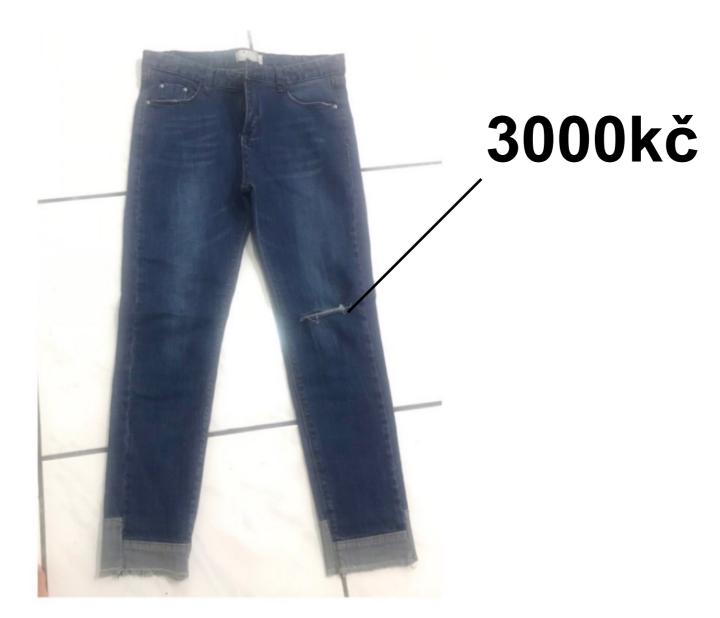
A:你上个月是不是去墨西哥旅行?



B:不!你记错了,__我不是去墨西哥而是去莫斯科

不是A而是B Not A But is B

A:你不买这件牛仔裤是因为它的质量不好吗?



我不买这件牛仔裤不是因为它的质量不好,而是它的价钱太贵了。

Not A But is B

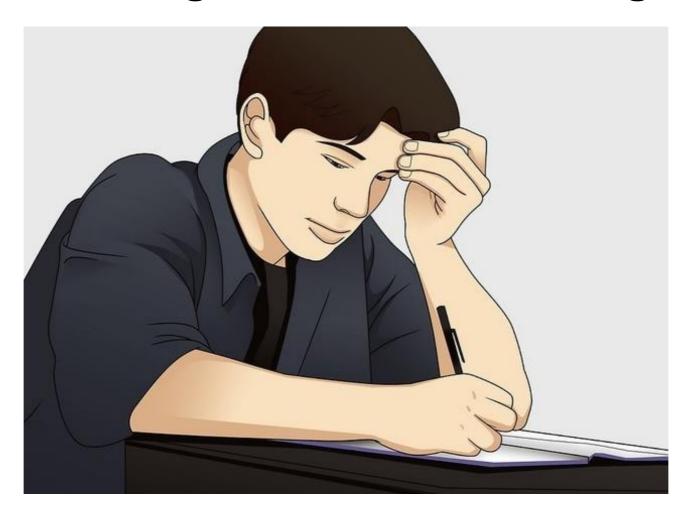
A:你喜欢他是因为他很聪明吗?



B:我喜欢他不是因为他很聪明,而是因为他 性格开朗。

Not A But is B

Learning is not doing for others, but doing for yourselves.



学习不是为了别人,而是为了自己。

Not A But is B

造句