第十一課 介紹朋友 Lesson 11 Introducing friends



The Chinese How King Hilling the Chinese How I have the chinese How the chines

Lesson 11 Pinyin Text

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Text

Jièshào péngyou

Introducing Friends

Xīngqīliù wănshang qī diǎn shí fēn, Lín Hǎiyīng kāichē dào le Jīn Jiàn jiā. Jīn Jiàn gěi tā jièshào tā de nǔpéngyou.

At 7:10 on a Saturday night, Lin Haiying drives up to Jin Jian's house. Jin Jian introduces his girlfriend to Lin Haiying.

Jīn Jiàn: Hǎiyīng, wǒ gěi nǐmen

jièshào jièshào, zhè shì Mă Hóng, tā shì wǒ de tóngxué. Zhè shì Lín Hǎiyīng, wǒmen shì zhōngxué de tóngxué tā shì wǒ zuìhǎo de péngyou. Haiying, I will introduce you. This is Ma Flong, she is my classmate. This is Lin Haiying. We were high school classmates, and she is my best friend.

Lín Hǎiyīng: Nǐ hǎo, Mǎ Hóng.

Hi, Ma Hong.

Mă Hóng: Nǐ hào, Hảiyīng. Jīn Jiàn

gàosa wó hén duō nǐmen zhōngxué shíhou de shìqing. Hi, Haiying! Jin Jian has told me a lot about your high school years.

Lín Hǎiyīng: Shì ma!

Really!

Må Hóng: Wòmen jīntiān wǎnshang qù

năr?

Where are we going tonight?

Jīn Jiàn: Women keyi chūqu chīfàn,

kàn diànyĭng.

We can go out to dinner and watch a movie.

Lín Hǎiyīng: Hǎo. Wǒmen shì xiān chīfàn

zài qù kàn diànyĭng, háishì xiān kàn diànyĭng zài chīfàn? Okay, should we eat first, then watch a movie, or should we watch a movie

first, then eat?

Mă Hóng: Wǒ xiǎng xiān chīfàn zài kàn

diànying.

I think we should eat first, then watch

a movie.

Lín Hǎiyīng: Wǒ tóngyì. Kàn diànyǐng

yihòu, wǒ qing nimen chī

diánxīn.

I agree. After the movie, I'll treat you

to some snacks.

Jīn Jiàn: Hǎo, nà wǒmen xiànzài jiù qù

chīfàn ba.

All right then, let's go eat now.

Lín Hǎiyīng: Wǒmen kàn jǐ diǎn zhōng de

diànyĭng?

What time is the movie?

Jīn Jiàn: Jiù diǎn sān kè de.

Nine fifteen

> Vocabulary and Illustrative Sentences

1. dián dot, point; drop (of liquid) (N); o'clock (MW)

🧇 jǐ diǎn 💎 what time, when (﴿﴿﴾﴾)

(1) A: Qǐngwèn, xiànzài jǐ diǎn? Excuse me, what time is it now?

B: Wǒ ye méiyǒu biǎo. I don't have a watch (either).

(2) A: Women ji dian jian? What time will we meet up?

B: Shí'èr diǎn wǔ fēn. Five minutes past twelve.

zăodiăn breakfast (N)

(1) A: Nǐ chī zǎodiǎn de shíhou

xǐhuan hē shénme?

What do you like to drink for

breakfast?

B: Wǒ xǐhuan hē hóng chá.

I like to drink red (black) tea.

(2) A: Nǐ jǐ diǎn chī zǎodiǎn?

What time do you have

breakfast?

B: Wǒ bù chī zǎodiǎn.

I don't eat breakfast.

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> (1) A: Nǐ xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó diǎnxīn háishì Měiguó diǎnxīn?

Do you like Chinese snacks or American snacks?

B: Wǒ xǐhuan chī Měiguó diǎnxīn.

I like to eat American snacks.

(2) Wǒ bù chī diǎnxīn, yīnwèi chī le diǎnxīn yǐhòu, jiù bù xiǎng chīfàn le.

I don't eat snacks because after (I) have snacks, (I) no longer want to have a decent meal.

refreshments (N)

 Qìng nimen wănshang qī diăn lái kāihuì, wŏmen yŏu hěn duō chádiăn. Please come to the meeting at seven c'clock tonight. We'll have a lot of refreshments.

(2) Yàoshì kāihuì yǒu chádiǎn, lái de rén jiù duō. If refreshments are available at a meeting, more people will come.

dián cài choose dishes from a menu, order dishes (in a restaurant) (VO)

(1) A: Xiǎojiě, rimen xiônzài yào diǎn cài ma?

Miss, would you like to order

now?

B: Women xiấn kànkan, đěng víhuìr zài diăn. Give us a moment. We'll order in

a while.

(2) A: Wô bú huì diăn Zhōngguócài. Zhōngguócài de míngzi hěn nán. Nǐ diăn ba.

I don't know how to order Chinese dishes. Chinese dishes have complicated names. You

order, please.

B: Hǎo, wǒ shìshi.

Okay, I will try.

yàodiăn main points, essentials, gist, key point (N)

A: Lăoshī jīntiān shuō de yàodiăn shì shénme? What were the main points of the teacher's lecture today?

B: Wǒ yě bù zhīdào.

I don't know (either).

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nándián difficult point, difficulty (N) Xué Zhōngwén de nándián shì The difficulty with learning Zhōngguózì tài duō, tài nán xiě. Chinese is that there are too many characters and (they are) too difficult to write. 2. fēn divide, separate (V); minute (of time) (MW) (1) A: Wǒ yǒu shí běn shū, qǐng I have ten books. Please distribute them among those five nǐ fēn gěi tāmen wǔ ge rén. people. All right, each person can have B: Hào, yí ge rén liàng běn. two books. (2) A: Xiànzài shì liù diǎn jǐ fēn? What time is it? Six something? B: Liù diǎn èrshí fēn. 6:20. xuéfēn credit (official acceptance and record of a student's work in a particular course of study (N) (1) A: Nǐ zhè xuéqī xuán le ji ge How many credits are you taking xuéfēn? this semester? B: Shíliù ge. Sixteen. (2) Shàng xuéqī wǒ de shùxuékè Last semester (I) didn't do well kào bù hôo, méiyǒu dédào in my math exam. (I) didn't get xuéfēn. credit (for the course). chē vehicle, wheeled machine (N) A: Zhè ge chē shì nǐ de háishì Is this car yours or your brother's? nĭ gēge de? B: Shì wǒ gēge de. It's my brother's. qìchē automobile, car (N) A: Nǐ de qìchē shì nă nián de? Which year was your car (introduced in the market)?

It's a 2002 model.

B: Erlínglíngèr nián de.

diànchē trolley, streetcar (N) A: Nǐ yǒu-méiyǒu jiànguo Have you seen trolleys before? diànchē? B: Jiànguo. (I) have seen them before. huòchē train (N) A: Nǐ xǐhuan zuò huǒchē háishì Do you like to ride on a train or zuò gìchē? in a car? B: Wǒ xǐhuan zuò huǒchē. I like to ride on a train. kāichē drive or start a car, train, etc. (VO) (1) Kāichē de shíhou, bù kěyǐ One cannot drink when driving. hē jiù. (2) A: Nǐ huì kāichē ma? Do you know how to drive? B: Wǒ zǎo jiù huì kāi le. Thave known how to drive for a long time. 4. shì matter, affair, thing; business; trouble; job, work (N) A: Nǐ zhảo wố yǒu shēnme Is there a reason why you were shì ma? looking for me? B: Wố xiảng gǐng nǐ gěi wǒ I wanted to ask if you could zhácy i ge shìr. find me a job. great (or major) event, important matter, major issue (N) (1) Zhè shì guójiā dàshì, This is a national issue. We wŏmen yīnggāi rènzhēn de should think about it seriously. xiáng-yi-xiáng. (2) Nǐ jiā yǒu shénme dàshì? Has something serious happened in your family? běnshi skill; ability, capability (N) A: Tā shì shénmeyàng de rén? What kind of person is he? B: Tā shì yí ge hěn yǒu běnshi He is a very capable person. de rén.

you shì when problems crop up (VO); busy (N) (1) Yàoshì tā méiyǒu shì, tā bú He wouldn't come to see me if huì lái zhǎo wǒ. he didn't have a problem. (2) Wǒ jīntiān wǎnshang yǒu shì, I am busy tonight, (I) can't go bú qù kàn diànyĭng le. to the movie. zhǎo shì look (or hunt) for a job (VO); pick a quarrel (V) Xiànzài hěn duō rén dōu méiyǒu Now many people are out of work; it is really difficult to get a gōngzuò, zhǎo shì zhēn nán. job. méishìask for trouble, try hard to find fault (IE) zhǎoshì Nobody likes this person because Zhège rén sheí dōu bù xǐhuan tā, he is always asking for trouble. yīnwèi tā lǎo méishìzhǎoshì. feeling, sentiment; love (N) 5. qíng affair; matter; thing; business (N shìqing Yàoshì nǐ jīntiān wanshang If you haven't got anything to do méiyǒu shìqing, wǒmen qû kàn tonight, how about going to diànyǐng, hặc bà? watch a movie? love (romance) (N) àiqíng (1) Shenme shì "àiqíng," wò What is "love," I don't know 🗸 yě bù zhīdào. either. (2) Wǒ mèimei zuì xǐhuan kàn My little sister loves reading àiging de xiǎoshuō gēn romances and watching romantic àiqíng diànyĭng. movies. qíngrén sweetheart, lover (N) Tā qíngrén shēngrì de shíhou, On her sweetheart's birthday, tā sòng tā hěn duō huār. she gave him a lot of flowers. frame of mind, mood (N) xīnqíng (1) Zuìjìn wǒ de hǎopéngyou These days my good friend is in xīnging bù hǎo, yìtiāndàowǎn a bad mood. She's always upset. zài shēngqì.

Try first. If you still don't under-

stand, then come and ask me.

zài

first ... then (Conj)

(1) Nǐ xiān shìshi kàn, yàoshì

nǐ bú huì, zài lái wèn wŏ.

(2) Wèishénme you rén xīnging Why do some people drink when bù hào de shíhou jiù hē jiǔ? they're in a bad mood? 6. xiān earlier, before; first; in advance (Adv) (1) Ni zuìhǎo xiān dǎ ge diànhuà It's best to give him a call and find out whether he is home. kàn tā zài jiā bú zài jiā. (2) Wŏmen xué Zhōngwén shì We learn to speak Chinese before xiān xué shuōhuà, zài xué learning to recognize and write rèn zì, xiě zì. Chinese characters. xiānsheng teacher; mister (Mr.); gentleman, sir; husband (N) Is Mr. Ye your teacher? (1) Yè xiānsheng shì nǐ de lǎoshī ma? (2) Xiānsheng, nǐ yào hē diǎnr Sir, what would you like to drink? shénme? (3) Wǒ xiānsheng jīntiān bú My husband is not home today. zài jiā, qǐng nǐ míngtiān Please come again tomorrow! zài lái ba! xiānhòu altogether; priority, order, successively, one after another (Adv) A: Nǐ xianhòu xueguo jǐ ge yuè How many months did you de Kiwén? study Japanese altogether? Wǒ wanhòu xuéguo liù ge Altogether, I studied for six yuè. Qùnián zài Rìběn xuéguo months. Two months in Japan liăng ge yuè, jīnnián zài last year and, four months in the Měiguó xuéguo le sì ge yuè. States this year. 7. zài another time, again, once more (Adv) (1) Qǐng nǐ zài shuō. Please say it again. (2) Zài duō chī yìdiánr. Eat a bit more. Tell him when he's in a better (3) Děng tā xīngíng hào yìdiánr zài gēn tā shuō ba. mood.

		(2) Wŏmen dĕi xiān qù yínháng ná qián, zài qù kàn diànyĭng.	We must first go to the bank to get some money, then go watch the movie.
F	zàisān	over and over again, repeatedly (A	Adv)
		(1) Wǒ zàisān gàosu tā kāichē de shíhou bú yào hē jiǔ, kěshì tā hái hē.	I have told him repeatedly not to drink and drive, but he still drinks.
		(2) Māma zàisān gēn tā shuō nàge rén shì ge xǐhuan méishìzhǎoshì de rén, kěshì tā bú xìn.	Mother has told him over and over again that that person is a trouble-maker, but he doesn't believe her.
F	zàishuō	put off until some time later; more	eover (IE)
		(1) Qù Zhōngguó de shì, yǐhòu zàishuō ba.	As for going to China, let's talk about it later.
	\\	(2) Zhège fànguănr de cài hện hào, zàishuō fànguặnr de rén yě hěn héqi.	The food in this restaurant is excellent. Moreover, the workers in the restaurant are very nice.
4	zàijiàn	good-bye; see you again (V) (1) Women shénme shíhou kěyi zàijiàn?	When can we see each other again?
		(2) A: Shíhou bù zǎo le, wǒ děi qù shàng kè le, zàijiàn!	It's getting late, I have to get to class. Good-bye!
		B: Zàijiàn!	Good-bye!
8.	zhōng	clock; hour; time (N)	
	(1)	A: Xiànzài ji diǎn zhōng?	What time is it now?
		B: Qī diǎn sān kè.	7:45.
	(2)	A: Zhège zhōng bù zŏu le?	Isn't this clock working?
		B: Nǐ méiyǒu biǎo ma?	Don't you have a watch?
		A: Méiyŏu.	No, I don't (have one).

9.	kè	a quarter of an hour; moment (MW); carve, engrave, cut (V) $$			
		(1) Shíwǔ fēnzhōng shì yí kè. Yí ge xiǎoshí shì jǐ kè?	Fifteen minutes is a quarter of an hour. How many quarters are there in an hour?		
		(2) Sìshíwǔ fēn shì jǐ kè?	How many quarters are there in forty-five minutes?		
F	kè zì	carve (or engrave) characters on a	seal, etc. (VO)		
		A: Nǐ huì-bu-huì kè zì?	Do you know how to engrave characters?		
		B: Wǒ bú huì, kěshì wǒ xiānsheng huì.	I don't know, but my husband does.		
10.	ér	child, youngster, son; male (N); (suffix)		
F	érnů	sons and daughters, children (N)	HAM		
		A: Lǎoxiānsheng, nǐ yǒu méiyoù érnů?	Sir, do you have any children?		
		B: Wǒ yǒu sān ge érzi sì ge nử er.	Yes, I have three sons and four daughters.		
8	nů'ér	daughter, girî (N) Wò jiějie yǒu liǎng ge nǔ'ér, tāmen dōu zài Yīngguó shàngxué.	My elder sister has two daughters. They are both studying in England.		
&	nàr	there (PW)			
		Nǐ kàn, nàr yǒu yí ge cháguǎnr. Wǒmen qù nàr hē diǎnr chá ba.	Look, there's a teahouse. Let's go there and have some tea.		
Œ	zhèr	here (PW)			
		Nǐ kàn, zhèr yě yǒu yí ge cháguǎnr, wǒmen jiù zài zhège cháguǎnr hē ba! Jìn yìdiǎnr.	Look, there's also a teahouse here. Let's just have some tea here! It's closer.		

F	năr	where (QW)	
		A: Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr zhǎo shì?	Where do you want to find a job?
		B: Năr yào rén wò jiù qù năr zhảo shì.	I'll look for a job wherever workers are needed.
Æ,	yŏu diănr	some, a bit; somewhat (IE)	
		(1) Jīntiān de gōngkè yŏu diănr nán.	Today's homework is a bit difficult.
		(2) Tā nǚpéngyou yǒu diǎnr qián.	His girlfriend has some money.
F	yìdiánr	a bit, a little (Adv)	Mate
		(1) A: Wǒ mā shuō Zhōngwén yìdiǎnr yě bù nán.	My mother says Chinese is not difficult at all.
		B: Nă shì yīnwèi tā shì Zhōngguórén.	That's Secause she's Chinese.
		(2) Zhège cài hěn hǎochī, duō chī yìdiǎnr.	This is a very tasty dish. Have some more.
F	yíhuìr	soon, a little while, a moment; one	e moment (TW)
		(1) Wǒ yíhuìr jjà hullói.	I will be back soon.
	_^	(2) Qĭng n zài zhèr děng yíhuìr.	Please wait here for a little while.
		>	

漢語入門(下冊)

Pattern Drills

11.1 CLOCK TIME

The three units for designating and measuring time by the clock are: dian "hour," <u>kè</u> "a quarter (of an hour)" and <u>fēn</u> "minute." These measures are preceded by appropriate numbers and followed by the noun **zhōng** "clock." Hours are expressed by the numbers one through twelve followed by the measure word **zhōng**. When the time expression contains **kè** or **fēn**, **zhōng** is often omitted.

> yì diǎn zhōng one o'clock liǎng diǎn zhōng two o'clock shí'èr diǎn zhōng twelve o'clock

We have already noted in Lesson 7 that the sequence of telling time in Chinese always begins with the largest unit followed by progressively smaller ones:

> shí'èr diǎn èrshiwù fen 12:25

Time before or after the hour is expressed with the verb chà "lacking" or quò "past":

> yì diǎn chà wǔ ∱ēn five minutes to one yì diặn guò mǔ fēn five minutes past one

<u>Guò</u> may be omitted before quarters and before minutes expressed in more than two syllables:

> liăng diăn yí kè 2:15 liăng diăn èrshí fēn 2:20

Minute expressions with <u>chà</u> may be placed before or after the hour:

<u>chà</u> qī fen sān diǎn seven minutes to three sān diǎn chà qī fēn seven minutes to three

11.1.1 Asking and answering in clock time

1. A: Shénme shíhou le? What time is it?

B: Liảng diản yí kè. Quarter past two.

2. A: Xiànzài jǐ diǎn zhōng? What time is it now?

B: Qī diǎn zhōng. Seven o'clock.

11.1.2 Amounts of clock time

The noun **zhōngtóu** "hour," preceded by the measure word **ge**, is used when a quantity of time is referred to:

> one hour yí ge zhōngtóu liǎng ge zhōngtóu two hours tweive hours shí'èr ge zhōngtóu

wů ge duō zhōngtóu more than five hours five or six hours wŭ-liù ge zhōngtóu.

shí jǐ ge zhōngtóu. more than ten hours

The noun **zhōng** "hour," preceded by **fēn** "minute" and / or by **kè** "quarter," may denote a point in time or equantity of time:

sān kè zhōng three-quarters of an hour four hours and ten minutes sì ge zhōngtóu shí fēnzhōng èrshíwů fenzhong

twenty-five minutes

11.2 FUNCTIONS OF TIME WORDS

Time words have two main functions.

11.2.1 As movable adverbs

As movable adverbs, time words may stand at the beginning of a sentence or before a verb or other adverb to form a time background for the verb.

A: Nǐ jīntiān qù shàng kè ma?

B: Jīntiān wǒ bú qù shàng kè,
míngtiān qù.

Are you going to class today?

I am not going to class today. (I am)
going tomorrow.

11.2.2 As nouns

As nouns, time words may function as the subject or object of a verb or modify another noun (with the particle \underline{de}).

A: Jīntiān xīngqī jǐ?

B: Jīntiān xīngqī'èr.

A: Nǐ kànjian jīntiān de bào le ma?

B: Méiyǒu.

What day (of the week) is today?

Today is Tuesday.

Have you read today's newspaper?

No:

11.3 TIME EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR POSITIONS WITHIN THE SENTENCE

There are two types of time words in Chinese. Note the differences among the following kinds of time expressions and their positions within the sentence.

11.3.1 A particular point of time

Time expressions which indicate a particular point of time when an action takes place, such as <u>jīntiān</u> "today," <u>qùnián</u> "last year," <u>yǐqián</u> "before" or <u>yǐhòu</u> "in the future," come **before** the verb.

1.	A: Nǐ shénme shíhou qù shàng kè?	When are you going to class?
	B: Wǒ míngtiān zǎoshang bā diǎn qù shàng kè.	I am going to class tomorrow morning at 8:00.
2.	A: Nĭ míngnián qù Zhōngguó ma?	Are you going to China next year?
	B: Míngnián bú qù, hòunián qù.	(I) am not going next year; (I am) going the year after the next.

3. A: Nǐ yǐqián huì shuō Zhōngguóhuà ma?

Could you speak Chinese before?

B: Wǒ yǐqián bú huì shuō, kěshì xiànzài huì le. (No,) I couldn't speak Chinese before, but now I can.

11.3.2 Duration I

Time expressions which indicate the duration in which an action takes place, such as <u>yí ge zhōngtóu</u> "one hour," <u>liǎng tiān</u> "two days," or <u>sān nián</u> "three years," come **after** the verb in a sentence.

1. A: Mă Hóng yào zài Měiguó jǐ nián?

How many years does Ma Hong want to stay in the States?

B: Tā yào zài zhèr liǎng-sān nián.

She wants to stay here for two or three years.

A: Mă Hóng yào xué jǐ nián Yīngwén? How many years of English does Ma Hong want to study?

B: Tā shuō tā yào xué liǎng niớn Yīngwén. She says she wants to study English for two years.

3. A: Nĭ xué le jĭ ge xuéqī de Zhōngwén le?

How many semesters have you studied Chinese?

B: Wǒ xué le sì go xué qì de Zhōngwén le.

I have been studying Chinese for four semesters.

11.3.3 Duration II

Time expressions which indicate the duration in which an action does not take place comes **before** the verb in a sentence.

1. A: Jīn Jiàn qùnián xué Rìwén le méiyǒu?

Did Jin Jian take Japanese class last year?

B: Tā yijīng liàng nián méi xué Rìwén le. He hasn't taken Japanese class for two years already.

漢語入門(下冊)

2. A: Nǐ zuìjìn kàn diànyǐng le ma? Have you watched a movie recently?

B: Wǒ yǐjīng sān ge xīngqī méi It's already been three weeks since I kàn diànying le. last watched a movie.

3. A: Ni zěnme le? What happened to you?

B: Wǒ liǎng tiān méi chīfàn le. I haven't eaten anything for two days.

A: Weishénme? Why?

(I) had no appetite. B: Bù xiǎng chī.

11.4 THE PATTERN yidian

11.4.1 When yidianr comes after a verb

When yìdianr "a bit" (or its shortened form dianc) comes after a verb, it means "just a little or some."

> S vìdiănr N / SVΤā yìdiǎnr gián. He has a little/some money.

Wǒ jiù huì shuō yìdiánr Zhongguóhuà. I can speak only a little Chinese.

Wǒ jīntiān yǒu diǎn lèi. I am a bit tired today.

3. Zujjìn wǒ yǒu diǎnr máng. I have been a bit busy lately.

4. Wǒ nữ péngyou zuì jìn yǒu diánr bù My girlfriend has been a bit unhappy gāoxìng. recently.

When <u>yìdianr</u> is combined with the stative verb <u>duo</u> "more" or <u>shao</u> "less," <u>yìdiănr</u> comes after the main verb.

> S SVV<u>yìdiănr</u> 0 Nĭ děi duō kàn yìdiánr shū. You have to read some more books.

1. Qǐng nǐ duō chī yìdiánr.

Please eat a bit more.

2. Qǐng nǐ shàng Zhōngwénkè de shíhou, shǎo shuō yìdiǎnr Yīngwén.

Please speak less English in the Chinese class.

11.4.2 Yìdiănr may come either before or after a verb

When <u>yìdiǎnr</u> is combined with <u>kuài</u> "fast," <u>màn</u> "slow," <u>zǎo</u> "early" or <u>wǎn</u> "late," the phrase may come either before the main verb, as in (A), or after the main verb, as in (B).

(A)	S	SV	<u>yìdiănr</u> V
	(Nĭ)	kuài	yìdiănr zŏu!
	Walk a	little faste	er!
(B)	S	V	SV
	(N ĭ)	zŏu	Vai yìdiǎnr
	Walk a	little faste	Vàdiǎnr!

1. Qǐng nǐ kuài yìdiǎnr shuō!

Please speak a little faster!

2. Qǐng nǐ màn yìdiánr zǒu.

Please walk a little slower!

3. Nǐ xiảng zảo yìdiánr qú ma?

Do you want to go there a bit earlier?

4. Wǒ míngtiān kèyi wan yìdian lái ma?

May I come a little later tomorrow?

11.4.3 Yìdiánr yě and yìdiánr dōu

When <u>yìdiǎnr yě</u> or <u>yìdiǎnr dōu</u> modifies a negative stative verb, it conveys the idea "not at all."

S	<u>yìdiănr yě/dōu</u>	<i>Neg</i>	SV
Tā	yìdiănr yě/dōu	bù	hǎokàn.
She is	s not pretty at all.		

 Jiějie shuō de huà, wò yìdiánr dōu bù xǐhuan. I didn't like what my elder sister said at all.

Zhōngwén yìdiănr yě bù nán.

Chinese isn't difficult at all.

3. Tā xiě de shū, yìdiǎnr yìsi yě méiyǒu.

The book he wrote was not interesting at all.

11.5 THE PATTERN zài

11.5.1 Zài indicates a repetition of an event in the future

The adverb <u>zài</u> "again, once more" indicates a repetition that has not yet occurred or a repetition of an event that will occur in the future.

- . Yè xīansheng jīntiān bú zài jiā, Mr. Ye is not at home. You'd better ni míngtiān zài lái ba. come again tomorrow.
- 3. Zài gĕi tā yìdiǎnr qián ba! Give him a little more money!
- 4. Qǐng nǐ zài shuō-yi-shuō zhè kè shū Please repeat the main points of this de yàodiǎn.
- 5. Zài duō chī yìdiànr diànxīn. Have some more snacks.
- 6. A: Nǐ shénme shíhou zài lới? When will you come again?

B: Wǒ wǎnshang zài lới. I will be back in the evening.

11.5.2 Zài denotes two actions in sequence

When the adverb <u>zài</u> comes in the second clause of a sentence, it indicates that the action will take place after the completion of the first action.

will go watch a movie, all right?

- Děng wò xiě hào le zhège bàogào,
 Wait until I finish this report, then we
- 2. Tā lái le, wŏmen zài chīfàn. We will eat when he arrives.

wŏmen zài qù kàn diànyĭng, hǎo ma?

3. Wǒ yào xué hǎo le Zhōngwén zài xué I want to master Chinese before I learn Rìwén. Japanese.

11.5.3 Xiān ... zài ... also denotes two actions in sequence

The pattern <u>xiān</u> ... <u>zài</u> ... "first (and) then..." also denotes two actions in sequence. <u>Xiān</u> always comes in the first clause of a sentence and <u>zài</u> at the beginning of the second clause. Both <u>xiān</u> and <u>zài</u> are adverbs, thus they always precede the verbs.

S	<u>xiān</u>	V	0	<u>zài</u>	V	
Nĭ	xiān	diǎn	cài	zài	tánhuà	ba!
Please order the food first, then we can chat!						

- Wŏmen kĕyĭ xiān chīfàn zài zuò gōngkè ma?
- Wǒ děi xiān qù yínháng ná diǎnr qián zài qù fànguǎn chīfàn.
- 3. Nǐ xiān gàosu wǒ ài-bu-ài wǒ, wǒ zài gàosu nǐ.

Can we eat first and then do homework?

I have to go to the bank to get some money first before I go to the restaurant to eat.

You tell me first whether you love me, then I'll tell you.

11.5.4 The pattern zài yě bù

Zài yě bù means "no matter what."

- Wǒ zài yě bú qù nàge fànguánr chīfàn le.
- 2. Wǒ zài yě bú gēn tā shuōhuà le.

Under no circumstances will I eat at that restaurant again.

I will never talk to him again.

Sentence Building

1.

Jĭ diǎn zhōng?

Jǐ diǎn zhōng shàng kè?

Tiāntiān jǐ diǎn zhōng shàng kè?

Nĭmen tiāntiān jǐ diǎn zhōng shàng kè?

Wŏmen tiāntiān bā diǎn shí fēn shàng

kè.

2.

Xiān chīfàn.

Xiān chīfàn zài kàn diànying.

Zuìhǎo xiān chīfàn zài kàn diànyǐng.

Wŏmen zuìhăo xiān chīfàn zài kàn

diànying.

3.

Yàodiǎn

Zhè kè shū de yàodiǎn

Zhè kè shū de yàodiǎn shì shénme?

Gàosu wǒ zhè kè shū de yàodiǎn shì

shénme.

Shéi gàosu wŏ zhè kè shū de yàodiăn

shì shénme?

4.

Yìdiănr

Yǒu yìdiàng

Yǒu yìdičur bùhǎoyìsi.

Tā lới wăn de shíhou yǒu yìdiǎnr

bùhácyìsi.

Questions and Responses

 Nǐ ji diàn zhōng chī zǎotàn? What time do you have your breakfast?

Women qù kàn jiủ diản de diànying, hảo ma?

Let's go to the show at nine o'clock, okay?

3. Wŏmen shì kāichē qù háishì zuò diànchē qù?

Are we driving there or are we taking the trolley?

4. Nǐ kěyǐ kāichē lái jiē wǒ ma?

Can you come pick me up?

Wǒ qī diǎn shíwǔ fēn chī zǎofàn. I have my breakfast at 7:15.

Jiǔ diǎn de tài wǎn le. Kàn liù diǎn de ba.

The nine o'clock show is too late. Let's go to the six o'clock one.

Wŏmen kāichē qù ba.

Let's drive there.

Kěyĭ. Wǔ diǎn sān kè nǐ zài jiā děng

wŏ.

I can. Wait for me at your home at 5:45.

5. Women xiān chī yìdianr dianxīn zài kàn dianying, hao ma? Is it okay if we get something to eat first, then go to the movie?

6. Wŏmen qù kàn de shì shénme diànyĭng? What kind of movie are we going to watch?

7. Jīntiān bào shàng yǒu shénme dàshì ma?
Was there any important event in the newspaper today?

8. Zhōngguórén xihuan érzi háishì nử'ér? Do the Chinese prefer sons or daughters?

9. Wǒ zuìjìn xīnqíng bù hǎo, nǐ ne? I've been in a bad mood lately. What about you?

10. Nǐ xuéguo Rìwén ma?
Have you studied Japanese before?

Hǎo. Wǒmen kěyǐ zài nàge xiǎo cháguǎn chī yìdiǎnr chádiǎn. Okay. We can go to that little cafe and have some snacks.

Shì yí ge àiqíng de diànying.

It's a love story.

Méi shénme dàshì.

Nothing really big happened.

Wǒ xiǎng chōshù Zhōngguórén xǐhuan érzi.

I think most Chinese prefer sons.

Wớ bái hào. I've been okay.

Wǒ xiānhòu xuéguo sān nián. I studied (Japanese) for three years altogether.

Pronunciation Review

Differentiating Pairs

(a)	chuánshàng	chuángshàng	(e)	bùxín	bùxíng
(b)	rémín	rénmíng	(f)	tánqín	tánqíng
(c)	bàojĭn	bàojǐng	(g)	bùchén	bùchéng
(d)	jīnyú	jīngyú	(h)	chūshén	chūshéng

Supplementary Vocabulary

yănyuán	actor or actress	míngxīng	movie star
jīngjù	Beijing opera	gējù	opera
xĭjù	comedy	gējùyuàn	opera house
dăoyăn	to direct (a film, play, etc.)	gēxīng	singer
nůzhǔjué	leading actress	pèijué	supporting role
zhǔjué	leading role	jùyuàn	theater
nánzhǔjué	leading actor	bēijù	tragedy
diànyĭng	movie	(ate	,

Cultural Notes

Names Printing Although a majority of Chinese given names are made up of two characters, many people in mainland China favor one-character given names. As in other cultures, Chinese parents usually name their children with words which associate with favorable meanings, such as health, beauty and good fortune. Chinese people, even among close friends, rarely address each other by given names. In informal social context, youngsters tend to address each other directly by full names. However, the commonest practice is to refer to a person as lão (old) or xião (small) followed by their family names. For example, one would refer to someone elder as Lão Chén or someone younger as Xião Huáng, though relative age is not always the determining factor. Say, if there are two <u>Yáo</u>s in the workplace, one may be refered to as Lão Yão and the other Xião Yão, according to their age. However, if the younger one is in a senior position, it is highly unlikely for his inferiors to call him Xiǎo Yáo. Since the elderly always gain the respect in Chinese society, lǎoxiānsheng and lăotàitai are the decent form of address.

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及例句 (點、分、車、事、情、先、再、鐘 刻、兒) 句型練習 (一點兒、再) 造句 (幾點鐘、先吃飯、要點、一點兒) 問答 問	33
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課文

介紹朋友

星期六晚上七點十分,<u>林海英</u>開車到了<u>金建</u>家。<u>金建</u>給她介紹他的女朋友。

金 建:<u>海英</u>,我給你們介紹介紹,這是<u>馬紅</u>,她是我的 同學。這是<u>林海英</u>,我們是中學的同學,她是我 最好的朋友。

林海英: 你好, 馬紅。

馬 紅:你好,<u>海英</u>。金建告訴我很多你們中學時候的事情。

林海英:是嗎!

馬 紅:我們今天晚上去哪兒?

金 建:我們可以出去吃飯,看電影。

林海英、好。我們是先吃飯再去看電影,還是先看電影再吃飯?

馬 紅:我想先吃飯再看電影。

林海英:我同意。看電影以後,我請你們吃點心。

金 建:好,那我們現在就去吃飯吧。

林海英:我們看幾點鐘的電影?

金 建:九點三刻的。

▶ 生詞及例句

- 1. 點 dot, point; drop (of liquid) (N); o'clock (MW)
- ☞ 幾點 what time, when (QW)
 - (1) A: 請問,現在幾點? B: 我也沒有錶。
 - (2) A: 我們幾點見? B: 十二點五分。
- ☞早點 breakfast (N)
 - (1) A: 你吃早點的時候喜歡喝甚麼 B: 我喜歡喝紅茶。
 - (2) A: 你幾點吃早點? B: 我不吃早點。
- ☞ 點心 snacks (N)
 - (1) A: 你喜歡吃<u>中國</u>點心還是<u>美國</u>點心? B: 我喜歡吃美國點心。
 - (2) 我不吃點心,因為吃了點心以後,就不想吃飯了。
- ☞ 茶點 tea and pastries, refreshments (N)
 - (1) 請你們晚上七點來開會,我們有很多茶點。
 - (2) 要是開會有茶點,來的人就多。
- ☞ 點菜 choose dishes from a menu, order dishes (in a restaurant) (VO)
 - (1) A: 小姐,你們現在要點菜嗎? B: 我們先看看,等一會兒再點。
 - (2) A: 我不會點<u>中國</u>菜。<u>中國</u>菜的名字很難。你點吧。 B: 好,我試試。

☞ 要點 main points, essentials, gist, key point (N)

A: 老師今天説的要點是甚麼?

B: 我也不知道。

☞ 難點 difficult point, difficulty (N)

學中文的難點是中國字太多、太難寫。

2. A divide, separate (V); minute (of time) (MW)

- (1) A: 我有十本書,請你分給他們五個人。
 - B: 好,一個人兩本。
- (2) A: 現在是六點幾分?

B: 六點二十分。

学分 credit (official acceptance and record of a student's work in a particular course of study) (N)

(1) A: 你這學期選了幾個學分?

B: 十六個

(2) 上學期我的數學課考得不好,沒有得到學分。

3. 車 vehicle, wheeled machine (N)

A: 這個車是你的還是你哥哥的?

B: 是我哥哥的。

☞ 汽車 automobile, car (N)

A: 你的汽車是哪年的?

B: 二〇〇二年的。

☞ 電車 trolley, streetcar (N)

A: 你有沒有見過電車?

B: 見過。

第十一課 介紹朋友

☞火車 train (N)

A: 你喜歡坐火車還是坐汽車?

B: 我喜歡坐火車。

☞ 開車 drive or start a car, train, etc. (VO)

- (1) 開車的時候,不可以喝酒。
- (2) A: 你會開車嗎?B: 我早就會開了。
- 4. 事 matter, affair, thing; business; trouble; job, work (N)

A: 你找我有甚麼事嗎?

B: 我想請你給我找一個事兒。

- ☞ 大事 great (or major) event, important maiter, major issue (N)
 - (1) 這是國家大事,我們應該認真地想一想。
 - (2) 你家有甚麼大事?
- ☞ 本事 skill; ability, capability (N)

A: 他是甚麼樣的人?

- ☞ 有事 when problems crop up (VO); busy (N)
 - (1) 要是他沒有事,他不會來找我。
 - (2) 我今天晚上有事,不去看電影了。
- □ 找事 look (or hunt) for a job (VO); pick a quarrel (V)

 現在很多人都沒有工作, 找事真難。
- ☞ 沒事找事 ask for trouble, try hard to find fault (IE) 這個人誰都不喜歡他,因為他老喜歡沒事找事。

5. 情 feeling, sentiment; love (N)

- 事情 affair; matter; thing; business (N)
 要是你今天晚上沒有事情,我們去看電影,好吧?
- ☞ 愛情 love (romance) (N)
 - (1) 甚麼是"愛情",我也不知道。
 - (2) 我妹妹最喜歡看愛情的小説跟愛情電影。
- ☞情人 sweetheart, lover (N) 地情人生日的時候,她送他很多花兒。
- ☞ 心情 frame of mind, mood (N)
 - (1) 最近我的好朋友心情不好, 天到晚在生氣。
 - (2) 為甚麼有人心情不好的時候就喝酒?
- 6. 先 earlier, before; first, in advance (Adv)
 - (1) 你最好先打個電話看他在家不在家。
 - (2) 我們學中文是先學說話,再學認字、寫字。
- 罗先生 teacher; mister (Mr.); gentleman, sir; husband (N)
 - (1) 葉先生是你的老師嗎?
 - (2) 先生,你要喝點兒甚麼?
 - (3) 我先生今天不在家,請你明天再來吧!
- ☞ 先後 altogether; priority, order, successively, one after another (Adv)
 - A: 你先後學過幾個月的日文?
 - B: 我先後學過六個月。去年在<u>日本</u>學過兩個月,今年在<u>美國</u>學 過了四個月。

7. **再 another time, again, once more** (Adv)

- (1) 請你再說。
- (2) 再多吃一點兒。
- (3) 等他心情好一點兒再跟他說吧。
- ☞ 先……再 first ... then (Conj)
 - (1) 你先試試看,要是你不會,再來問我。
 - (2) 我們得先去銀行拿錢,再去看電影。
- ☞ 再三 over and over again, repeatedly (Adv)
 - (1) 我再三告訴他開車的時候不要喝酒,可是他還喝。
 - (2) 媽媽再三跟他說那個人是個喜歡沒事找事的人,可是他不信。
- 罗再説 put off until some time later; moreover (IE)
 - (1) 去中國的事,以後再說吧!
 - (2) 這個飯館兒的菜很好,再說飯館兒的人也很和氣。
- 罗再見 good-bye; see you again (V)
 - (1) 我們甚麼時候可以再見?
 - (2) A: 時候不早了, 我得去上課了, 再見!B: 再見!
- 8. 鐘 clock; hour; time (N)
 - (1) A: 現在幾點鐘? B: 七點三刻。
 - (2) A: 這個鐘不走了?

B: 你沒有錶嗎?

A: 沒有。

9. 刻 a quarter of an hour; moment (MW); carve, engrave, cut (V)

- (1) 十五分鐘是一刻。一個小時是幾刻?
- (2) 四十五分是幾刻?
- ☞ 刻字 carve (or engrave) characters on a seal, etc. (VO)

A: 你會不會刻字?

B: 我不會,可是我先生會。

10. **允 child, youngster, son; male** (N); (suffix)

☞ 兒女 sons and daughters, children (N)

A: 老先生, 你有沒有兒女?

B: 我有三個兒子,四個女兒。

→ 女兒 daughter, girl (N)

我姐姐有兩個女兒,他們都在英國上學。

☞ 那兒 there (PW) 你看,那兒有一個茶館兒。我們去那兒喝點兒茶吧!

☞ 這兒 here (PW) 你看。這兒也有一個茶館兒,我們就在這個茶館兒喝吧!近一點兒。

☞ 哪兒 where (QW)

A: 你想去哪兒找事?

B: 哪兒要人我就去哪兒找事。

- ☞ 有點兒 some, a bit; somewhat (IE)
 - (1) 今天的功課有點兒難。
 - (2) 他女朋友有點兒錢。
- ☞ 一點兒 a bit, a little (Adv)
 - (1) A: 我媽說中文一點兒也不難。

B: 那是因為她是<u>中國</u>人。

(2) 這個菜很好吃,多吃一點兒。

☞ 一會兒 soon, a little while, a moment; one moment (TW)

- (1) 我一會兒就回來。
- (2) 請你在這兒等一會兒。

● 句型練習

11.1 CLOCK TIME

The three units for designating and measuring time by the clock are: $\underline{\underline{x}}$ "hour," $\underline{\underline{y}}$ "a quarter (of an hour)," and $\underline{\underline{\gamma}}$ "minute." These measures are preceded by appropriate numbers and followed by the norm $\underline{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}}$ "clock." Hours are expressed by the numbers one through twelve to lowed by the measure word $\underline{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}}$. When the time expression contains $\underline{\underline{y}}$ or $\underline{\underline{\gamma}}$, $\underline{\underline{\mathfrak{g}}}$ is often omitted.

We have already noted in Lesson 7 that the sequence of telling time in Chinese always begins with the largest unit followed by progressively smaller ones:

Time before or after the hour is expressed with the verb<u>差</u> "lacking" or <u>過</u> "past":

週 may be omitted before quarters and before minutes expressed in more than two syllables:

Minute expressions with $\underline{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}$ may be placed before or after the hour:

11.1.1 Asking and answering in clock time

1. A: 甚麼時候了?

B: 兩點一刻。

2. A: 現在幾點鐘?

B: 七點鐘。

11.1.2 Amounts of clock time

The noun <u>鐘頭</u> "hour," preceded by the measure word <u>個</u>, is used when a quantity of time is referred to:

一個鐘頭

兩個鐘頭

十二個鐘頭

五個多鐘頭

五六個鐘頭

十幾個鐘頭

The noun $\underline{\mathfrak{G}}$ "hour," preceded by $\underline{\mathfrak{H}}$ "minute" and / or by <u>刻</u> "quarter," may denote a point in time or a quantity of time:

三刻鐘 四個鐘頭十分鐘

二十五分鐘

11.2 FUNCTIONS OF TIME WORDS

Time words have two main functions.

11.2.1 As movable adverbs

As movable adverbs, time words may stand at the beginning of a sentence or before a verb or other adverb to form a time background for the verb.

A: 你今天去上課嗎?

B: 今天我不去上課,明天去。

11.2.2 As nouns

As nouns, time words may function as the subject or object of a verb or modify another noun (with the particle $\frac{49}{2}$).

A: 今天星期幾?

B: 今天星期二。

A: 你看見今天的報了嗎?

B: 沒有。

11.3 TIME EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR POSITIONS WITHIN THE SENTENCE

There are two types of time words in Chinese. Note the differences among the following kinds of time expressions and their position within the sentence.

11.3.1 A particular point of time

Time expressions which indicate a particular point of time when an action takes place, such as 今天 "today," <u>去年</u> "last year," <u>以前</u> "before" or <u>以後</u> "in the future," come **before** the verb.

- 1. A: 你甚麼時候去上課?
 - B: 我明天早上八點去上課。
- 2. A: 你明年去中國嗎?
 - B: 明年不去,後年去。
- 3. A: 你以前會說中國話嗎?
 - B: 我以前不會說,可是現在會了。

漢語入門(下冊)

11.3.2 Duration I

Time expressions which indicate the duration in which an action takes place, such as <u>一個鐘頭</u> "one hour," <u>兩天</u> "two days," <u>三年</u> "three years," come **after** the verb in a sentence.

- 1. A: 馬紅要在美國幾年?
 - B: 她要在這兒兩三年。
- 2. A: 馬紅要學幾年英文?
 - B: 她說她要學兩年英文。
- 3. A: 你學了幾個學期的中文了?
 - B: 我學了四個學期的中文了。

11.3.3 Duration II

Time expressions which indicate the duration in which an action does not take place comes **before** the verb in a sentence.

- 1. A: 金建去年學日文了沒有
 - B: 他已經兩年沒學日文學
- 2. A: 你最近看電影了嗎?
 - B: 我已經三個星期沒看電影了。
- 3. A: 你怎麼了?
 - B: 我兩天沒吃飯了。
 - A: 為甚麼?
 - B: 不想吃。

11.4 THE PATTERN 一點兒

11.4.1 When 一點兒 comes after a verb

When 一點兒 "a bit" (or its shortened form 點兒) comes after a verb, it means "just a little or some."

He has a little/some money.

- 1. 我就會說一點兒中國話。
- 2. 我今天有點兒累。
- 3. 最近我有點兒忙。
- 4. 我女朋友最近有點兒不高興。

When 一點兒 is combined with the stative verb 多 "more" or 少 "less," 一點兒 comes after the main verb.

- 1. 請你多吃一點兒。
- 2. 請你上中文課的時候,少說一點兒英文。

11.4.2 一點兒 may come either before or after a verb

When 一點兒 is combined with 快 "fast," 慢 "slow," 早 "early" or 晚 "late," the phrase may come either before the main verb, as in (A), or after the main verb, as in (B).

- 1. 請你快一點兒說!
- 2. 請你慢一點兒走!
- 3. 你想早一點兒去嗎?
- 4. 我明天可以晚一點兒來嗎?

11.4.3 一點兒也 and 一點兒都

When 一點兒也 or 一點兒都 modifies a negative stative verb, it conveys the idea "not at all."

S <u>一點兒也/都</u> Neg SV 她 一點兒也/都 不 好看。 She is not pretty at all.

- 1. 姐姐説的話,我一點兒都不喜歡
- 2. 中文一點兒也不難。
- 3. 他寫的書,一點兒意思的沒有

11.5 THE PATTERN <u>再</u>

11.5.1 <u>再</u> indicates a repetition of an event in the future

The adverb <u>再</u> "again, once more" indicates a repetition that has not yet occurred or a repetition of an event that will occur in the future.

- 1. 你甚麼時候再去日本?
- 2. 葉先生今天不在家,你明天再來吧!
- 3. 再給他一點兒錢吧!
- 4. 請你再說一說這課書的要點。
- 5. 再多吃一點兒點心。

6. A: 你甚麼時候再來?

B: 我晚上再來。

11.5.2 <u>再</u> denotes two actions in sequence

When the adverb <u>再</u> comes in the second clause of a sentence, it indicates that the action will take place after the completion of the first action.

- 1. 等我寫好了這個報告,我們再去看電影,好嗎?
- 2. 他來了,我們再吃飯。
- 3. 我要學好了中文再學日文。

11.5.3 <u>先</u>·····<u>再</u>····· also denotes two actions in sequence

The pattern <u>先</u>……<u>再</u>…… "first (and) then …" also denotes two actions in sequence. <u>先</u> always comes in the first clause of a sentence and <u>再</u> at the beginning of the second clause. Both <u>先</u> and <u>将</u> are adverbs, thus they always precede the verbs.

 S
 先
 V

 你
 先
 點
 菜
 再
 談話
 吧!

 Please order the food first, then we can chat!

- 1. 我們可以先吃飯再作功課嗎?
- 2. 我得先去銀行拿點兒錢再去飯館吃飯。
- 3. 你先告訴我愛不愛我,我再告訴你。

11.5.4 The pattern 再也不

<u>再也不</u> means "no matter what."

- 1. 我再也不去那個飯館兒吃飯了。
- 2. 我再也不跟他説話了。

造造 句

1.

幾點鐘? 幾點鐘上課? 天天幾點鐘上課? 你們天天幾點鐘上課? 我們天天八點十分上課。

3.

要點

這課書的要點 這課書的要點是甚麼? 告訴我這課書的要點是甚麼。 誰告訴我這課書的要點是甚麼? 2.

先吃飯。 先吃飯再看電影。 最好先吃飯再看電影。 我們最好先吃飯再看電影。

4.

一點兒

有一點兒

有一點兒不好意思。

他永晓的時候有一點兒不好意思。

🧦 問答

1. 你幾點鐘吃早飯?

2. 我們去看九點的電影,好嗎?

3. 我們是開革去還是坐電車去?

4. 你可以開車來接我嗎?

 我們先吃一點兒點心再看電影, 好嗎?

6. 我們去看的是甚麼電影?

7. 今天報上有甚麼大事嗎?

8. 中國人喜歡兒子還是女兒?

9. 我最近心情不好, 你呢?

10. 你學過日文嗎?

我七點十五分吃早飯。

九點的太晚了。看六點的吧。

我們開車去吧。

可以。五點三刻你在家等我。

好。我們可以在那個小茶館

吃一點兒茶點。

是一個愛情的電影。

沒甚麼大事。

我想多數中國人喜歡兒子。

我還好。

我先後學過三年。

閱讀練習

我是甚麼?

會寫字的人都認識我。人們常把我放在書房裏,汽車裏……。我很有用。每天有學生用我作功課,寫字,畫畫兒。我幫他們很多忙。有的學生對我很好,用了我以後,就把我放進筆盒裏,也有很多人用了我以後,就用牙咬我。同學們,工人做我很不容易,請你們愛惜我。

請查生詞

Look up the following words in a dictionary.

幫忙	bāng máng 🔗 🥠	咬	yǎo
對	duì	容易	róngyì
筆盒	bǐhé sa	愛惜	àixī
牙	yά		

填空

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the story.

1.	我知道你是	。我很	你。	我不用牙
	你。			
2.	我今天的功課不	,請你	我一點兒_	
3.	老師			
4.	鉛筆很有。我們天天	鉛筆作		0

第十二課 朋友來的電子信 Lesson 12 An e-mail from a friend

