STRUCTURE REVIEW PLAN

第一课

LESSON 1

课文

小天和花花在party

花花：他是谁的朋友(1)？你认识吗？

小天：他是我的朋友，以前我们在一个学校工作(2)。

花花：啊，他也是老师吗(3)？他是什么老师(1)？

小天：体育老师。

花花：怪不得他的身材那么好！

小天：哈哈，明天我们要一起去吃饭(3)，你要不要也去(3)？

花花：就你们两个人吗(3)？

小天：不是，我们以前的同事都去(3)。

花花：算了算了，我还不认识他(3)，现在就一起吃饭(3)，太不好意思了！

kèwén

Xiǎo Tiān hé Huā Huā zài party

Huā Huā: Tā shì shéi de péngyou (1)? Nǐ rènshi ma?

Xiǎo Tiān: Tā shì wǒ de péngyou, yǐqián wǒmen zài yí ge xuéxiào gōngzuò (2).

Huā Huā: A, tā yě shì lǎoshī ma (3)? Tā shì shénme lǎoshī (1)?

Xiǎo Tiān: Tǐyù lǎoshī.

Huā Huā: Guàibude tā de shēncái nàme hǎo!

Xiǎo Tiān: Hāhā, míngtiān wǒmen yào yìqǐ qù chīfàn (3), nǐ yào bú yào yě qù (3)?

Huā Huā: Jiù nǐmen liǎng ge rén ma (3)?

Xiǎo Tiān: Bú shì, wǒmen yǐqián de tóngshì dōu qù (3).

Huā Huā: Suànle suànle, wǒ hái bú rènshi tā (3), xiànzài jiù yìqǐ chīfàn (3), tài bùhǎoyìsi le!

Flashcards of vocabulary in this lesson: Lesson 1 - Flashcards

Find your password in "About the Course"!

LESSON 1 第一课

语法 (yǔfǎ)

1. Chinese content questions mirror statements

In English, the question word is at the beginning of a sentence in a neutral speech by default, while in Chinese, the question word goes where the answer would go. In other words, Chinese questions and statements retain the same word order. For example (Here we will only talk about content question words, not including the yes/no question word 'ma'):

Q: 这是什么？

Zhè shì shénme?

(Lit. This is what?)

A: 这是书。

Zhè shì shū.

(Lit. This is a book.)

Or

Q: 你喝了几瓶啤酒？

Nǐ hē le jǐ píng píjiǔ?

(Lit. You drank how many bottles of beer?)

A: 我喝了三瓶啤酒。

Wǒ hē le sān píng píjiǔ.

(Lit. I drank three bottles of beer)

Or

A: 从美国到中国，坐飞机要用多长时间？

Cóng měiguó dào zhōngguó, zuò fēijī yào yòng duō cháng shíjiān?

(Lit. From the US to China, by plane needs to use how long?)

B: 从美国到中国，坐飞机要用12个小时。

Cóng měiguó dào zhōngguó, zuò fēijī yàoyòng shíèr ge xiǎoshí.

(Lit. From the US to China, by plane needs to use 12 hours.)

语法 (yǔfǎ)

Example(s) from this lesson:

花花：他是谁的朋友？

Huā Huā: Tā shì shéi de péngyou?

(Lit. Hua Hua: He is whose friend?)

小天：他是我的朋友。

Xiǎo Tiān: Tā shì wǒ de péngyou.

(Lit. Xiao Tian: He is my friend.)

花花：他是什么老师？

Huā Huā: Tā shì shénme lǎoshī?

（Lit. Huahua: He is what teacher?）

小天：（他是）体育老师。

Xiǎo Tiān: (Tā shì) tǐyù lǎoshī.

（Lit. Xiaotian: He is the PE teacher.）

2. TIME + PEOPLE + PREP + PLACE + ACTION

If a sentence describes an action, and it includes the time, place, and/or participants of this action, the word order is one of the following two patterns:

TIME + PEOPLE + PREP + PLACE + ACTION

PEOPLE + TIME + PREP + PLACE + ACTION

TIME and PEOPLE can be interchangeable, depending on the emphasis of the sentence (the one that has more emphasis comes second).

For example:

现在我在家学习中文。

Xiànzài wǒ zài jiā xuéxí zhōngwén.

(I'm studying Chinese at home now.)

下个星期我们要去中国旅行。

Xià ge xīngqī wǒmen yào qù zhōngguó lǚxíng.

(We are going to travel to China next week.)

语法 (yǔfǎ)

他们都在苹果公司工作。

Tāmen dōu zài píngguǒ gōngsī gōngzuò.

(They all work at Apple.)

你什么时候来我家喝茶？

Nǐ shénme shíhòu lái wǒ jiā hē chá?

(When will you come to my place to drink tea?)

Example(s) from this lesson:

以前我们在一个学校工作。

Yǐqián wǒmen zài yí ge xuéxiào gōngzuò.

(We used to work at the same school)

3. If A describes B, A comes before B. If A is the result of B, A comes after B (Essential Rule).

I call it "essential rule" because I personally think this is the most important aspect of Chinese grammar and it can make Chinese sentence structure a lot clearer if one truly understands it. I explained it in detail in this video:

Chinese Grammar: 80% of Chinese Sentences Follow This ONE Rule!

语法 (yǔfǎ)

You may see a lot of grammar points in your textbook, but actually, most Chinese grammar follows the same rule:
Simply put: If A describes B, A comes before B. If A is the result of B, A comes after B.
In this lesson, we will talk about A as a description. In the future lessons, I will give you more examples of when A is used as the result of B

This A (as description) includes
- adjectives like 漂亮的(piàoliang de, beautiful)、聪明的(cōngming de, smart) ;
- adverbs like 非常(fēicháng, very)，有点儿(yǒu diǎnr, a little bit)，就(jiù, then)，只(zhǐ, only)，都(dōu, all)，再(zài, again)，又(yòu, again)，先(xiān, first)，一直(yìzhí, always)，终于(zhōngyú, finally) ;
- descriptive phrases/sentences (subordinate clauses) like 我不喜欢的(wǒ bù xǐhuan de, that I dislike)，送了他一辆车的(sòng le tā yí liàng chē de, that gave him a car)，我住过五年的(wǒ zhù guò wǔ nián de, that I have lived for five years)，像周围没有人一样地(xiàng zhōuwéi méiyǒu rén yíyàng de, like no one else around)。

For example (The description or A part is underlined):
这个地方有很漂亮的风景。
Zhè ge dìfang yǒu hěn piàoliang de fēngjǐng.
(This place has very beautiful scenery）
他的朋友都是中国人。
Tā de péngyou dōu shì zhōngguó rén.
(All his friends are Chinese people.)
我还想再去中国。
Wǒ hái xiǎng zài qù zhōngguó.
(I want to go to China again)

语法 (yǔfǎ)

她去了我住过五年的那个地方。
Tā qù le wǒ zhù guo wǔ nián de nà ge dìfang.
(She went to the place where I lived for five years .)

他可以像周围没有人一样地跳舞。
Tā kěyǐ xiàng zhōuwéi méiyǒu rén yíyàng de tiàowǔ.
(He can dance like no one else around.)

Example(s) from this lesson:

他也是老师吗？
Tā yě shì lǎoshī ma?
(He is a teacher too?)

明天我们要一起去吃饭，你要不要也去？
Míngtiān wǒmen yào yìqǐ qù chīfàn, nǐ yào búyào yě qù?
(We will have dinner together tomorrow, will you go too?)

就你们两个人吗？
Jiù nǐmen liǎng ge rén ma?
(Just two of you?)

我们以前的同事都去。
Wǒmen yǐqián de tóngshì dōu qù
(Our former colleagues all go.)

我还不认识他，现在就一起吃饭，太不好意思了。
Wǒ hái bú rènshi tā, xiànzài jiù yìqǐ chīfàn, tài bùhǎoyìsi le.
(I don't know him yet, it's too soon to have dinner together, I will be too shy.)

Flashcards of vocabulary in this lesson: Lesson 1 - Flashcards
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练习

1.Complete the dialogues：
- A：（ ）？　B: 我八点回家。
- A：（ ）？　B: 我打算买苹果手机。
- A：（ ）？　B: 我喜欢用说说中文的视频学中文。
- A：（ ）？　B: 我常常在咖啡店看书。

2. Translate the English sentences into Chinese：
- Where did you have dinner yesterday?
- Whose book do you like to read?
- What wine do you like to drink?

3. Use " WHEN + WHO + PREP + WHERE + DO WHAT "
to write three sentences describing what you are doing now,
what you are going to do tomorrow and what you did yesterday.

4. Put the following words in the right order
- 他　　朋友　　最好　　的　　我　　是
- 我　　想　　旅游　　小时候　中国　去　很
- 喜欢　吃　只　我　　牛肉
- 见过　我们　都　的　　人　　不好

LESSON 1 第一课

1.Complete the dialogues:
- A：（ ） ?   B: Wǒ bā diǎn huíjiā.
- A：（ ） ?   B: Wǒ dǎsuàn mǎi píngguǒ shǒujī.
- A：（ ） ?   B: Wǒ xǐhuan yòng shuōshuō zhōngwén de shìpín xué zhōngwén.
- A：（ ） ?   B: Wǒ chángcháng zài kāfēi diàn kàn shū.

2. Translate the English sentences into Chinese:
- Where did you have dinner yesterday?
- Whose book do you like to read?
- What wine do you like to drink?

3. Use " WHEN + WHO + PREP + WHERE + DO WHAT "
to write three sentences describing what you are doing now,
what you are going to do tomorrow and what you did yesterday

4. Put the following words in the right order
- tā   péngyou   zuìhǎo   de   wǒ   shì
- wǒ   xiǎng   lǚyóu   xiǎoshíhòu   zhōngguó   qù   hěn
- xǐhuan   chī   zhǐ   wǒ   niúròu
- jiànguo   wǒmen   dōu   de   rén   bùhǎo

LESSON 1 第一课

English Text

Xiao Tian and Hua Hua at the party

Hua Hua: Whose friend is he? Do you know him?

Xiao Tian: He is my friend. We used to work in the same school.

Hua Hua: Ah, is he also a teacher? What kind of teacher is he?

Xiao Tian: Physical education teacher.

Hua Hua: No wonder he has such a good figure!

Xiao Tian: Haha, tomorrow we are going to eat together, do you want to also go?

Hua Hua: Are there only the two of you?

Xiao Tian: No, all our former colleagues will go.

Hua Hua: Nevermind, I don't know him yet, If we eat together now, I will be so shy!

Answers

1.Complete the dialogues:
- A：（你几点回家）？　B：我八点回家。
- A：（你打算买什么手机）？　B：我打算买苹果手机。
- A：（你喜欢用谁的视频学中文/你喜欢用什么视频学中文/你喜欢怎么学中文）？　B：我喜欢用说说中文的视频学中文。
- A：（你常常在哪里看书/你常常在咖啡店做什么）？　B：我常常在咖啡店看书。

- A：（Nǐ jǐ diǎn huíjiā）？　B: Wǒ bā diǎn huíjiā.
- A：（Nǐ dǎsuàn mǎi shénme shǒujī）？
  B: Wǒ dǎsuàn mǎi píngguǒ shǒujī.
- A：（Nǐ xǐhuan yòng shéi de shìpín xué zhōngwén/ Nǐ xǐhuan yòng shénme shìpín xué zhōngwén/ Nǐ xǐhuan zěnme xué zhōngwén）　B: Wǒ xǐhuan yòng shuōshuō zhōngwén de shìpín xué zhōngwén
- A：（Nǐ chángcháng zài nǎli kàn shū/ Nǐ chángcháng zài kāfēi diàn zuò shénme）？
- B: Wǒ chángcháng zài kāfēi diàn kàn shū.

Answers

2. Translate the English sentences into Chinese：
- 昨天你在哪里吃晚饭？
- 你喜欢看谁的书？
- 你喜欢喝什么酒？

- Zuótiān nǐmen zài nǎli chī wǎnfàn?
- Nǐ xǐhuan kàn shéi de shū?
- Nǐ xǐhuan hē shénme jiǔ?

3. Use " WHEN + WHO + PREP + WHERE + DO WHAT " to write three sentences describing what you are doing now, what you are going to do tomorrow and what you did yesterday.
A possible answer：
- 现在我在家学中文。
- 明天我要去公司工作。
- 昨天我去了超市买东西。

- Xiànzài wǒ zài jiā xué zhōngwén.
- Míngtiān wǒ yào qù gōngsī gōngzuò.
- Zuótiān wǒ qù le chāoshì mǎi dōngxi.

4. Put the following words in the right order
- 他是我最好的朋友。
- 小时候我很想去中国旅游。/我小时候很想去中国旅游。
- 我只喜欢吃牛肉。
- 我们都见过不好的人。

- Tā shì wǒ zuìhǎo de péngyou.
- Xiǎoshíhòu wǒ hěn xiǎng qù zhōngguó lǚyóu./ Wǒ xiǎoshíhòu hěn xiǎng qù zhōngguó lǚyóu.
- Wǒ zhǐ xǐhuan chī niúròu.
- Wǒmen dōu jiàn guo bùhǎo de rén.