

第一课 去机场接朋友

Lessons 1 Pick up friends at the airport

Text

Wǒmen míngtiān zǎoshang jǐ diǎn qù jīchǎng jiē Dàwèi?

(1) A: 我们 明天 早上 几点 去 机场 接 大卫?

What time shall we leave for David at the airport tomorrow morning?

Qī diǎn. Dàwèi de fēijī zǎoshang bā diǎn dào Běijīng.

B: 七 点。 大卫 的 飞机 早上 八 点 到 北京。

7 o'clock. David's flight will arrive in Beijing at eight in the morning.

Wèi, Lili, nǐmen dào jīchǎng le ma?

(2) A: 喂, 丽丽, 你们 到 机场 了 吗?

Hello, Lili, did you arrive at the airport?

Wǒmen yǐjīng dào le. Nǐmen chūlai le ma?

B: 我们 已经 到 了。 你们 出来 了 吗?

We arrived already. Did you come out?

Wǒmen yǐjīng chūlai le. Wǒ kànjiàn nǐ le! Nǐ chuānzhe hóngsè de yīfu, shì bu shì?

A: 我们 已经 出来 了。 我 看见 你 了! 你 穿着 红色 的 衣服, 是 不 是?

We came out already. I see you now. Are you wearing a red T-shirt?

Shì de.

B: 是 的。

Yes, I am.

Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshào yíxià. Zhè shì wǒ de qīzi Zhēnnī, wǒ de háizi Màikè hé Ānnà.

(3) A: 我 给 你们 介绍 一 下。 这 是 我 的 妻子 珍妮, 我 的 孩子 麦克 和 安娜。

Let me make the introductions. This is my wife Jenny, my children Mike and Anna.

Zhēnnī, zhè shì wǒ de hǎo péngyou Lili, zhè shì tā de zhàngfu Lǐ Míng.

珍妮, 这 是 我 的 好 朋友 丽丽, 这 是 她 的 丈夫 李明。

Jenny, this is my good friend Lili, and this is her husband Li Ming.

Lǐ Míng, Lìlì, nǐmen hǎo! Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐmen.

B: 李明, 丽丽, 你们好! 很高兴 认识 你们。

Hello, Li Ming and Lili! Nice to meet you!

Nǐ hǎo, Zhēnnī, huānyíng nǐ lái Zhōngguó.

C: 你好, 珍妮, 欢迎 你 来 中国。

Hello, Jenny, welcome to China.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
早上	zǎoshang	n.	morning
机场	jīchǎng	n.	airport
接	jiē	v.	to receive, to take, to accept
到	dào	v.	To arrive, to reach
已经	yǐjīng	adv.	already
出	chū	v.	to come/go out
穿	chuān	v.	to wear, to put on
着	zhe	part.	used to indicate a state
红 (色)	hóng (sè)	adj.	red
介绍	jiè shào	v.	To introduce, to recommend
一下	yíxià	num.-m.	Used after a verb, indicating an act or attempt
妻子	qīzi	n.	wife
孩子	háizi	n.	child, kid
丈夫	zhàngfu	n.	husband
欢迎	huānyíng	v.	to welcome

Grammar

Wǒmen yǐjīng dào le.

1. 我们 **已经** 到了。 We arrived already.

“已经” means already. It's usually used after the subject and before the predicate to indicate that an action was completed or sth reached a certain degree. It's usually used with the particle “了”. The structure is:

Subject + 已经 + Predicate + 了

For example:

Subject		Predicate	
wǒ 我 I	yǐjīng 已经 already	huí jiā 回家 go home	le 了
Zhāng lǎoshī 张老师 Teacher Zhang		dào xuéxiào 到学校 arrive at school	
Mǎdīng 马丁 Martin		sānshí suì 三十岁 30 years old	

Nǐ chuānzhe hóngsè de yīfu, shì bu shì?

2. 你 **穿着** 红色的衣服, 是不是? Are you wearing a red dress?

“着” is an aspect particle, which is usually used after a verb to indicate the continuation of a certain state. For example:

Subject	Verb	zhe 着	Object
wǒ 我 I	chuān 穿 am wearing		hóngsè de yīfu 红色的衣服 red dress
lǎoshī 老师 teacher	kàn 看 is looking at		Xiǎomíng 小明 Xiaoming
māma 妈妈 mother	zuò 坐 is sitting		----

The negative form of “verb+着” is adding a “没” before the verb. 例如：

Subject	méi 没 not	Verb	zhe 着	Object
wǒ 我 I		chuān 穿 wearing		hóngsè de yīfu 红色的衣服 red dress
lǎoshī 老师 teacher		kàn 看 looking at		Xiǎomíng 小明 Xiaoming
māma 妈妈 mother		zuò 坐 sitting		——

In the interrogative form, “没有” is added at the end of the sentence. For example:

Subject	Verb	zhe 着	Object	méi yǒu 没有 or not
tā 他 he	chuān 穿 is wearing		hóngsè de yīfu 红色的衣服 red dress	
lǎoshī 老师 teacher	kàn 看 Is looking at		Xiǎomíng 小明 Xiaoming	
diànshì 电视 television	kāi 开 is on		----	

Nǐ chuānzhe hóngsè de yīfu, shì bu shì?

3. 你 穿着 红色的 衣服, 是不是? Are you wearing a red dress?

“是不是” literally means “yes or no”. If you are not sure about something, but you are somehow certain about it, you can use 是不是 to ask for confirmation. It usually comes after the subject or at the beginning or the end of a sentence. For example:

➤ **To ask for confirmation about something:**

Nǐ shì bu shì chuānzhe hóngsè de yīfu? = Nǐ chuānzhe hóngsè de yīfu, shì bu shì?

你**是不是**穿着红色的衣服? = 你穿着红色的衣服, **是不是**?

Are you wearing a red dress? = You are wearing a red dress, aren't you?

Érzi shì bu shì qù xuéxiào le? = Érzi qù xuéxiào le, shì bu shì?

儿子**是不是**去学校了? = 儿子去学校了, **是不是**?

Did my son go to school? = My son went to school, didn't he?

Zhè ge cài shì bu shì hěn hǎochī? = Zhè ge cài hěn hǎochī, shì bu shì?

这个菜**是不是**很好吃? = 这个菜很好吃, **是不是**?

Isn't this dish delicious? = This dish is delicious, isn't it?

➤ **To ask for confirmation about somebody:**

Shì bu shì Dà wèi zài dǎ diàn huà?

是不是大卫在打电话?

Is David on the phone?

Shì bu shì bà ba huí lai le?

是不是爸爸回来了?

Is daddy coming back?

Shì bu shì nǐ kànjiàn tā zǒu le?

是不是你看见他走了?

Did you see him leave?

Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshào yíxià.

4. 我给你们介绍一下。

Let me make the introductions.

"一下" is a quantitative phrase. It is often used after a verb to express a brief action. It can also soften the tone, so to sound more polite, you can use the structure "V+一下". For example:

Ānnà, qǐng nǐ dú yíxià zhège jùzi.

-安娜，请你读一下这个句子。Anna, please read this sentence.

Qǐng děng yíxià wǒ.

-请等一下我。Please wait for me (for a moment).

Wǒmen xiūxi yíxià.

-我们休息一下。Let's have a rest.

Expansion

语音

Pronunciation

Please try to read the following sentences first, and then follow the recordings to see if you read it correctly.

Wǒ de háizi yǐjīng sānshí suì le.

1. 我的孩子已经三十岁了。

My child is 30 years old already.

Tā hé tā de qīzi zài Měiguó gōngzuò .

2. 他和他的妻子在美国工作。

He and his wife work in the USA.

Jīntiān, tāmen huì zuò fēijī huí Zhōngguó.

3.今天，他们会坐飞机回中国。

Today, they will fly back to China.

Wǒ hé qīzi xiǎng qù jīchǎng jiē tāmen.

4.我和妻子想去机场接他们。

My wife and I want to pick them up at the airport.

Érzi shuō tāmen yǐjīng zuò chūzūchē huílai le.

5.儿子说他们已经坐出租车回来了。

My son said they had come back by taxi.

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical

【亻】

The radical “亻”, called the “standing person (单人旁[dān rén páng])” radical. It’s often used on the left side of a Chinese character. And it’s usually related to people.

For example:

你 他 们 住 休

词语 Words

huānyíng guānglín

1. 欢迎光临! Welcome

In China, you can hear this phrase in many public places. For example, when you arrive at a restaurant or a shop, the host or hostess will greet you at the door by saying XXX. It means welcome to our place. For example:

Nín hǎo, huānyíng guānglín. Qǐngwèn nín xūyào diǎnr shénme?

(1) 您好, 欢迎 光临。 请问您 需要 点儿 什么?

Welcome. How can I help you?

Huānyíng guānglín! Qǐngwèn nín yíòng jǐ wèi?

(2) 欢迎 光临! 请问 您 一共 几位?

Welcome! For how many?

lǎogōng lǎopo

2. 老公 ♥ 老婆 husband ♥ wife

"丈夫" and "妻子" also mean "husband" and "wife", but these two words are a little bit formal and they are usually used in written Chinese. In spoken language, we usually use "老公" and "老婆" to say husband and wife. And you can call your husband 老公 or call your wife 老婆. For example:

Nà ge rén shì shéi a?

(1) A: 那个人是谁啊?

Who is that person?

Nà shì Hǎilún de lǎogōng, tā lǎogōng měi tiān dōu lái jiē tā xià bān.

B: 那是海伦的老公, 她老公每天都来接她下班。

That's Helen's husband. Her husband picks her up every day.

Xiǎo Wáng nǐ de wǔfàn shì shéi zuò de?

(2) A: 小王你的午饭是谁做的?

Xiaowang, who did the lunch for you?

Zhè dōu shì wǒ lǎopo zuò de.

B: 这都是我老婆做的。

It is done by my wife.

Lǎogōng, nǐ xiǎng hē shénme?

(3) A: 老公，你想喝什么？

Honey, what do you want to drink?

Wǒ xiǎng hē chá.

B: 我想喝茶。

I want some tea.