

第一课 珊珊要来了

Lesson 1 Shanshan is Coming

Text

Texts in Characters

- (1) A: 喂, 姐, 我要去北京工作了。
B: 真的吗? 你找好工作了吗?
A: 找好了。北京第一中学的英语老师。我特别喜欢这个工作。
B: 那你找好房子了吗?
A: 我还没找好, 我可以先住在你家吗?
B: 当然可以。那你什么时候来?
A: 这个周末。我买好票再给你打电话。
- (2) A: 我的手机呢? 李明, 你看见我的手机了吗?
B: 你的手机在这儿呢。什么事这么着急?
A: 我要马上给王阿姨打个电话。请她明天来家里打扫一下。
B: 怎么突然要打扫房子?
A: 我忘记告诉你了, 珊珊要来北京工作了。她会先住在我们家。
- (3) A: 李明, 我们去超市买点东西吧。
B: 好啊。你想好要买什么了吗?
A: 想好了。我记得珊珊特别喜欢喝这种饮料, 我想给她买一点儿。
B: 那我们现在去吧。等一会儿可能会堵车。
A: 不着急, 我们等一会儿坐地铁去。

Texts in Pinyin

- (1) A: Wèi, jiě, wǒ yào qù Běijīng gōngzuò le.
B: Zhēn de ma? Nǐ zhǎohǎo gōngzuò le ma?
A: Zhǎohǎo le. Běijīng dì-yī zhōngxué de Yīngyǔ lǎoshī. Wǒ tèbié xǐhuan zhège gōngzuò.
B: Nà nǐ zhǎohǎo fángzi le ma?

A: Wǒ hái méi zhǎohǎo, wǒ kěyǐ xiān zhùzài nǐ jiā ma?

B: Dāngrán kěyǐ. Nà nǐ shénme shíhou lái?

A: Zhège zhōumò. Wǒ mǎihǎo piào zài gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà.

(2) A: Wǒ de shǒujī ne? Lǐ Míng, nǐ kànjiàn wǒ de shǒujī le ma?

B: Nǐ de shǒujī zài zhèr ne. Shénme shì zhème zháojí?

A: Wǒ yào mǎshàng gěi Wáng āyí dǎ ge diànhuà. Qǐng tā míngtiān lái jiā li dǎsǎo yíxià.

B: Zěnme tūrán yào dǎsǎo fángzi?

A: Wǒ wàngjì gàosu nǐ le, Shānshān yào lái Běijīng gōngzuò le. Tā huì xiān zhùzài wǒmen jiā.

(3) A: Lǐ Míng, wǒmen qù chāoshì mǎi diǎn dōngxi ba.

B: Hǎo a. Nǐ xiǎnghǎo yào mǎi shénme le ma?

A: Xiǎnghǎo le. Wǒ jìde Shānshān tèbié xǐhuan hē zhè zhǒng yǐnliào,
wǒ xiǎng gěi tā mǎi yìdiǎnr.

B: Nà wǒmen xiànzài qù ba. Děng yíhuì kěnéng huì dǔ chē.

A: Bù zháojí, wǒmen děng yíhuì zuò dìtiě qù.

Translation

(1) A: Hello, elder sister, I'm going to work in Beijing.

B: Really? Have you got a job?

A: Yes, I've got a job as an English teacher in Beijing No.1 Middle School. I like it very much.

B: Have you found an apartment yet?

A: Not yet. Can I live with you for a while?

B: Certainly. When are you coming?

A: This weekend. I'll call you after I buy the ticket.

(2) A: Where's my cell phone? Li Ming, have you seen my cell phone?

B: Here it is. What's so urgent?

A: I'll call Aunt Wang right away and ask her to come and clean the house tomorrow.

B: Why do you want to clean the house all of a sudden.

A: I forgot to tell you that Shanshan is coming to work in Beijing. She will stay with us first.

(3) A: Li Ming, let's go grocery shopping.

B: Okay. Have you decided what to buy?

A: Yes. I remember Shanshan likes this drink a lot, so I want to buy some for her.

B: Then let's go now. There may be a traffic jam later.

A: No rush. We'll take the subway later.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
先	xiān	adv.	first, in advance
当然	dāngrán	adv.	of course
周末	zhōumò	n.	weekend
着急	zháojí	adj.	worried, anxious
马上	mǎshàng	adv.	immediately, at once
阿姨	āyí	n.	aunt
打扫	dǎsǎo	v.	to clean, to sweep
突然	tūrán	adv.	suddenly
忘记	wàngjì	v.	to forget
超市	chāoshì	n.	supermarket
啊	a	part.	used at the end of a sentence to indicate confirmation or defense
记得	jìde	v.	to remember
特别	tèbié	adv.	extraordinarily
种	zhǒng	m.	kind, type
饮料	yǐnliào	n.	drink, beverage

一会儿	yíhuìr	n.	a moment
堵车	dǔ chē		traffic jam
地铁	dìtiě	n.	subway

Grammar

Nǐ zhǎohǎo gōngzuò le ma?

1. 你 **找好** 工作 了吗? Have you got a job?

“V+好” can be used to indicate that an action has been completed satisfactorily.

For example:

Bàba xiūhǎo diànnǎo le.

- 爸爸 **修好** 电脑 了。

(“Dad finished repairing the computer” and “was satisfied with the result”)

Zhè xiē dōngxi wǒ dōu zhǔnbèi hǎo le.

- 这 些 东 西 我 都 准 备 **好** 了。

(“I completed the preparation” and “was satisfied with the result of preparation”)

Wǒ xiǎnghǎo le, míngtiān qù kàn diànyǐng.

- 我 **想好** 了，明天 去 看 电影。

(“I completed the action of thinking” and “was satisfied with the result of thinking”)

In the negative form, the verb is usually preceded by “没”.

For example:

Wǒ méi chuānhǎo yīfu.

- 我 **没** **穿好** 衣服。

I'm not dressed yet.

Māma méi zuòhǎo fàn.

- 妈妈 **没** **做好** 饭。

Mom has not finished cooking.

Tā méi zhǎohǎo fángzi.

- 她 没 找好 房子。

She didn't find an apartment.

Nà nǐ zhǎohǎo fángzi le ma?

2. 那 你 找好 房子 了 吗? Have you found an apartment yet?

Here, “那” is a conjunction. It's usually used at the beginning of a sentence to indicate a result, a judgment or a new question based on what has been said previously.

For example:

(1)

Wǒ bù xiǎng qù kàn diànyǐng.

A: 我 不 想 去 看 电 影。

I don't wanna go see a movie.

Nà wǒ yě bú qù le.

B: 那 我 也 不 去 了。

Then I'm not going either.

(2)

Wàimiàn xià yǔ le, wǒmen bù néng qù gōngyuán le.

A: 外 面 下 雨 了, 我 们 不 能 去 公 园 了。

It's raining outside, so we can't go to the park.

Nà wǒmen zài jiā kàn diànshì ba.

B: 那 我 们 在 家 看 电 视 吧。

Let's watch TV at home then.

Wǒ de shǒujī ne?

3. 我 的 手 机 呢? Where's my cell phone?

In Chinese, the structure “Noun/Noun phrase+呢” can be used to ask where someone or something is.

For example:

Bà, wǒ mā ne? Bà, wǒ mā zài nǎr?

- 爸, 我 妈 呢? = 爸, 我 妈 在 哪 儿?

Nǐ de Hànyǔ shū ne? Nǐ de Hànyǔ shū zài nǎr?

- 你的汉语书呢? = 你的汉语书在哪儿?

Wǒ de shǒujī ne? Wǒ de shǒujī zài nǎr?

- 我的手机呢? = 我的手机在哪儿?

Compare

特别 — 非常

	tèbié 特别	fēicháng 非常
相同 similarity	They are both degree adverbs which can be used to express a high degree	
不同 Difference	特别 can also mean especially or special Eg. 他很喜欢做运动，特别是踢足球。 <i>(He likes sports very much, especially football.)</i>	×
	特别 can also be used as an adjective which means special Eg. 这个礼物很特别，我非常喜欢。 <i>(This gift is very special and I like it very much.)</i>	×

Expansion

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【土】

The radical “土” is called the “土字旁[tǔzìpáng]”. It’s often used on the left side of a Chinese character. And it’s usually related to soil, land or buildings.

For example:

坐 地 块 堵

词语 Words

zhōu xīngqī lǐbài

1. 周 & 星期 & 礼拜

Today we learned a new word “周末”. “周” means week and “末” means end. So “周末” means “weekend”. In Chinese, there are three words for week: 周、星期、礼拜.

Monday	星期一	周一	礼拜一
Tuesday	星期二	周二	礼拜二
Wednesday	星期三	周三	礼拜三
Thursday	星期四	周四	礼拜四
Friday	星期五	周五	礼拜五
Saturday	星期六	周六	礼拜六
Sunday	星期天/星期日	周日	礼拜天

文化 Culture

“Āyí” de sān zhǒng yìsi

“阿姨”的三种意思

Three Meanings of “阿姨”

In everyday life, “阿姨 (aunt)” has three most common meanings. In other words, it can be used to address three kinds of people.

The first kind of people are our relatives, that is, our mothers' sisters.

The second kind of people who can be called “阿姨” are usually women of the same age as our mothers.

They can be our friends' mothers, our mothers' friends, or neighbors of the same age as our mothers.

The purpose of this appellation is to show our kindness and respect.

The third kind of people who can be called “阿姨” are nannies or part-time workers hired by many families. We call them this way to show our friendliness and respect.