

Integrated Chinese

1

Lesson Five Visiting Friends

Dì Wǔ kè Kàn Péngyǒu

第五课 看朋友

第五課 看朋友

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

1. 玩(儿)[玩(兒)] (wán(r))

to have fun, to play

王(儿)[王(兒)]

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

2. 了 (le)

(a dynamic particle)



L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

3. 图书馆[圖書館] (túshūguǎn)

library

博物馆[博物館] bówù guǎn

餐馆[餐館] cān guǎn

口 乙 个 [口 曰 食]

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

4. 一起 (yìqǐ)

together

一走

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

5. 聊天(儿)[聊天(兒)]

(liáo tiān(r))

to chat

耳大(儿)

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

聊 (liáo)

to chat

耳

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

天 (tiān)

sky

大

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

6. 才 (cái)

not until, only then

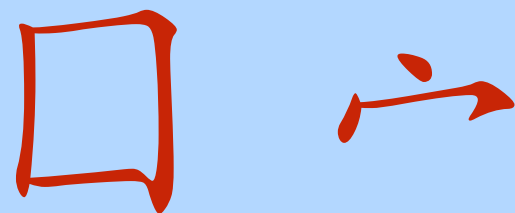
才(手)

L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

7. 回家 (huí jiā)

to go home

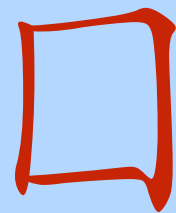


L5 Narrative Vocabulary

生词[詞] shēngcí

回 (huí)

to return



Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Verb + 了 (le)

- 1) the occurrence or completion of an action or event
- 2) the emergence of a situation
- 3) interrogative and declarative sentences:

Verb and the object of the Verb + 了

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Verb + 了 (le)

Occurrence or completion of an action, in the PAST.

今天妈妈喝了三杯水。[今天媽媽喝了三杯水。]

Jīntiān Māma hē le sān bēi shuǐ.

Mom drank three glasses of water today.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Verb + 了 (le) 星期一小高请了我一瓶可乐。

Occurrence or completion of an event, in the PAST.

星期一小高请我喝了一瓶可乐。

[星期一小高請我喝了一瓶可樂。]

Xīngqīyī Xiǎo Gāo qǐng wǒ hē le yì píng kělè.

On Monday, Little Gao bought me a bottle of cola.

Practice

- ♦ 想(xiǎng):

1. 我想喝可乐。(Wǒ xiǎng hē kělè.)

2. 我想到了。(Wǒ xiǎng dào le.)

- ♦ 觉得(juéde):

1. 我觉得可乐好喝。(Wǒ juéde kělè hǎo hē.)

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Verb + 了 (le)

Occurrence or completion of an event, in the PAST, Interrogative

Q: 昨天晚上你去打球了
吗? [昨天晚上你去打球
了嗎?]

Zuótiān wǎnshàng nǐ qù dǎ qiú le ma?

Did you play ball last night?

Occurrence or completion of an event, in the PAST.

A: 昨天晚上我去打球
了。

Zuótiān wǎnshàng wǒ qù dǎ qiú le.

I went to play ball last night.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Verb + 了 (le)

Occurrence or completion of an action in the first part of the sentence, in the FUTURE

明天我吃 了 晚饭去看电影。

[明天我吃 了 晚饭去看电影。]

Míngtiān wǒ chī le wǎnfàn qù kàn diànyǐng.

Tomorrow I'll go see a movie after I eat dinner.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Time phrase... Verb + 了 (le) + Modifier + Object

今天我喝了五杯咖啡。

Jīntiān wǒ hē le wǔ bēi kāfēi.

Today I drank five cups of coffee.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Time phrase... Verb + 了 (le) + ~~Modifier~~ + Object

(If there are other phrases or sentences following the object of the first sentence, then the object doesn't need a modifier.)

我昨天看了《星际大战》，那个电影很好。

[我昨天看了《星際大戰》，那個電影很好。]

Wǒ zuótiān kàn le 《Xīngjì Dàzhàn》, nà ge diànyǐng hěn hǎo.

I saw Star Wars yesterday. The movie was very good.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

An action did not take place in the past, use
没(有) méi (yǒu)

我昨天没有听音乐。[我昨天沒有聽音樂。]

Wǒ zuótiān méi yǒu tīng yīnyuè. I didn't
listen to music yesterday.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Interrogative form:

Q: 你吃饭了_{le}吗? or 你吃饭了_{le}沒有?

[你吃飯了_{le}嗎? or 你吃飯了_{le}沒有?]

Nǐ chī fàn le ma? or Nǐ chī fàn le méi yǒu.

Have you eaten?

A: 我没吃。 Wǒ méi chī. No, I haven't.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

5. The particle 了 (le)

Interrogative form:

Q: 你喝 了 几杯水? [你喝 了 幾杯水?]

Nǐ hē le jǐ bēi shuǐ?

How many glasses of water did you drink?

A: 我喝 了 一杯水。

Wǒ hē le yì bēi shuǐ.

I drank one glass of water.

Practice

- 我(Wǒ) 喝(hē) [可乐]可樂(kělè) 一(yì)
—> 我喝了一瓶可乐。[我喝了一瓶可樂。]
(Wǒ hē le yì píng kělè.)

- 我昨天(Wǒ zuótiān) 看(kàn)
中国电影[中國電影](Zhōngguó diànyǐng) 一(yí)
—>

- 李友今天(Lǐ Yǒu jīntiān) 认识(rènshì) 人(rén) 四(sì)
—>

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

6. The Adverb 才 (cái, not until)

It indicates that the occurrence of an action or situation is later than the speaker may have expected.

我请他六点吃晚饭，他六点半才来。

[我請他六點吃晚飯，他六點半才來。]

Wǒ qǐng tā liù diǎn chī wǎnfàn, tā liù diǎn bàn cái lái.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

6. The Adverb 才 (cái, not until)

It indicates that the occurrence of an action or situation is later than the speaker may have expected.

小高常常晚上十二点才回家。

[小高常常晚上十二點才回家。]

Xiǎo Gāo chángcháng shí'èr diǎn cái huí jiā.

Grammar

语[語]法/文法 yǔfǎ/wénfǎ

6. The Adverb 才 (cái, not until)

It indicates that the occurrence of an action or situation is later than the speaker may have expected.

她晚上很晚才睡觉。[她晚上很晚才睡覺。]

Tā wǎnshàng hěn wǎn cái shuìjiào.

Practice

- 我们六点吃饭。她六点一刻来。

[我们六點吃饭。她六點一刻來。]

(Wǒmen liù diǎn chī fàn. Tā liù diǎn yí kè lái.)

—> 我们六点吃饭。她六点一刻才来。

- 我十点钟回家。王朋十一点回家。

[我十點鐘回家。王朋十一點回家。]

(Wǒ shí diǎn zhōng huíjiā.)

—>

- 我们两点去打球。我弟弟四点去打球。

[我們兩點去打球。我弟弟四點去打球。]

(Wǒmen liǎng diǎn qù dǎ qiú. Wǒ dìdi sì diǎn qù dǎ qiú.)

—>