



# TutorMandarin



我中饭吃了

Wǒ zhōngfàn chī le

I have eaten my lunch



## 导入 Warm up

- How to say \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese?





# 中饭

zhōngfàn

n. lunch



我们一起吃**中饭**吧!

Wǒmen yìqǐ chī **zhōngfàn** ba!

Let's eat lunch together!



# 晚饭

wǎnfàn

n. dinner



我没有时间做**晚饭**。

Wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān zuò **wǎnfàn**.

I don't have time for making dinner.





# 中午

zhōngwǔ

n. noon



我**中午**上英语课。

Wǒ **zhōngwǔ** shàng yīngyǔ kè.

I have English lesson at noon.



# 图书馆

túshūguǎn

n. library



他星期一去**图书馆**看书。

Tā xīngqī yī qù **túshūguǎn** kànshū.

He goes to library on Monday to read books.



# 功课

gōngkè

adj. homework



我今天有很多**功课**。

Wǒ jīntiān yǒu hěnn duō **gōngkè**.

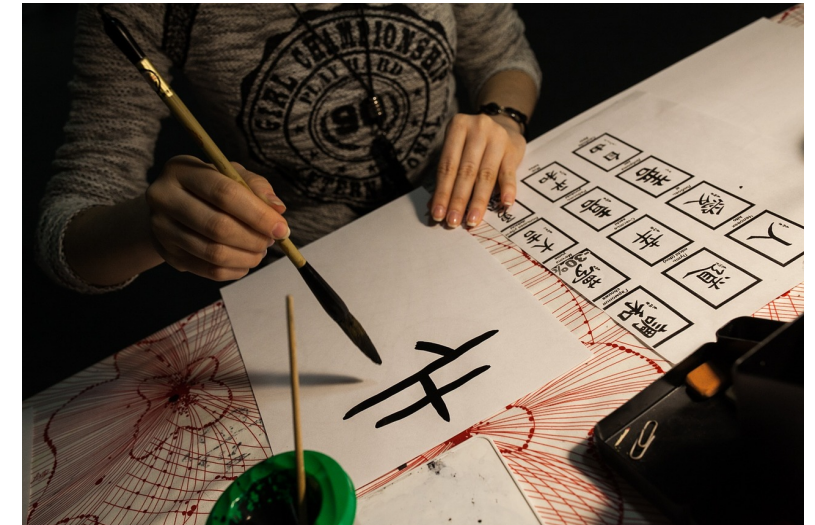
I have a lot of homework today.



# 难

nán

adj. difficult



写汉字很**难**，说汉语也很**难**！

Xiě hànzì hěn **nán**, shuō hànyǔ yě hěn **nán**.

Writing Chinese is difficult, speaking Chinese is also difficult.





# 题

tí

n. Question



这**题**好**难**，我不会。

Zhè **tí** hǎo **nán**, wǒ bú huì.

This question is so hard, I don't know how to do it.



# 非常

fēicháng

adv. very;extremely



他**非常**喜欢看书也喜欢运动。

Tā **fēicháng** xǐhuan kànshū yě xǐhuan yùndòng.

He likes to read books and do sports a lot.

## 练习 Exercise



Use 非常 fēicháng with the correct adjective for the respective pictures shown.



忙

máng



无聊

wúliáo



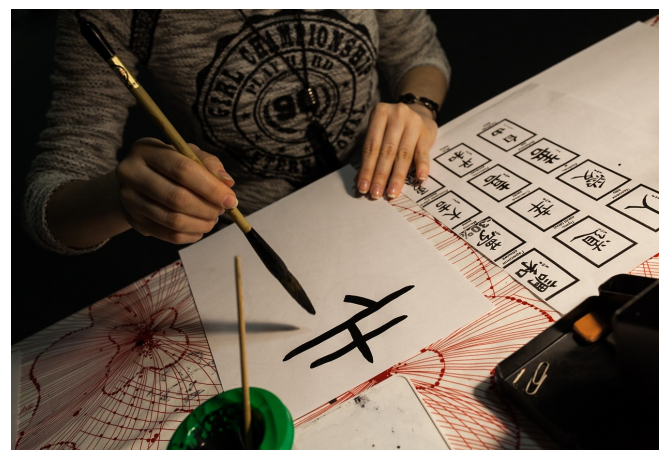
好看

hǎokàn



贵

guì



难

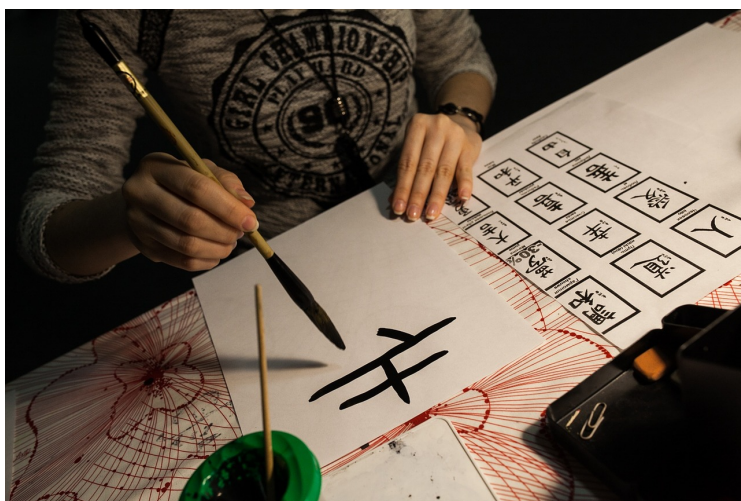
nán





## 你觉得什么很难?

Nǐ juéde shéme hěn nán?



写汉字

xiě hànzi



打球

dǎqiú



做菜

zuòcài





# 沒 méi

♦ adv. (negative prefix for verbs); have not; not

Always negated with 有

Negative form to indicate that past actions (to say that someone didn't do something, or something didn't happen)

我**沒**有房子也**沒**有錢。

Wǒ **méi**yǒu fángzi yě **méi**yǒu qián.

I don't have a house and I also don't have money.

我今天**沒**有喝咖啡。

wǒ jīntiān **méi**yǒu hē kāfēi.

I didn't drink coffee.



# 不

## bù

♦ adv. Negative prefix for verbs

不bù is a negation of the negative form. The structure is 不bù+verb/  
adj. 不bù must be placed before a verb or another adverb.

我妈妈**不**吃日本菜,**也****不**喜欢中国菜。

Wǒ māma **bù** chī Rìběn cài yě **bù** xǐhuan Zhōngguó cài.

My mother doesn't eat Japanese food and she doesn't like Chinese food too.



# 还没

háiméi

♦ adv. Not yet

to express something is not yet done

A: 你吃了嗎?

A: Nǐ chīfàn le ma?

A: Have you eaten?

B: 我还没吃。

B: Wǒ hái méi chī

B: I haven't eaten yet.





不bù	沒méi
Negation of action verb	
<p>Habitual 我不去图书馆。 Wǒ bú qù túshūguǎn I don't go to the library.</p>	<p>Non-happening in the past 我没跟他去图书馆。 Wǒ méi gēn tā qù túshūguǎn. I didn't go to the library with him.</p>
Negation of adjective	
<p>Can only be negated by 不 这星期我不忙，你什么时候有空？ Zhè xīngqī wǒ bù máng, nǐ shénme shíhòu yǒukòng? I am not busy this week, when are you free?</p>	<p>X</p>
Negation of process verb	
<p>X</p>	<p>Process verbs can only be negated by 沒 which indicates non-happening 我沒忘。 Wǒ méi wàng.</p>





不bù	没méi
Negation of Auxiliary verbs (会huì, 能néng, 可以kěyǐ, 要yào )	
<b>我去年不会说中文</b> Wǒ qùnián bú huì shuō zhōngwén. I can't speak Chinese last year.	X
Negation of state verb State verb is a verb describing a relatively unchanging or preferment condition: 喜欢 xǐhuan , 想xiǎng, 知道zhīdào	
Can only be negated by 不 <b>我去年不喜欢喝咖啡。</b> Wǒ qùnián bù xǐhuan hē kāfēi. I didn't like coffee last year.	X
Negation of process verb (A process verb describes a change from one state to another. )	
X	Can only negated by 没 which indicate not happening yet. <b>我还没吃饭</b> Wǒ hái méi chīfàn I haven't eaten yet.

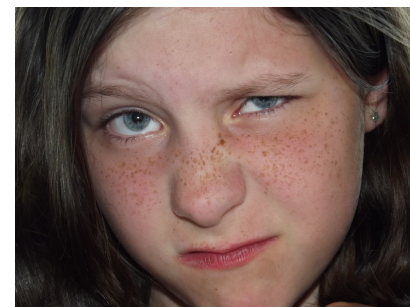
## 练习 Exercise



fill in the correct negative form

① 我\_\_\_\_\_喜欢看书。

Wǒ \_\_\_\_\_ xǐhuan kàn shū.



② 这题很难，我\_\_\_\_\_会。

Zhè tí hěn nán, wǒ \_\_\_\_\_ huì.



③ 我\_\_\_\_\_有三杯咖啡，我有两杯。

Wǒ \_\_\_\_\_ yǒu sān bēi kāfēi, wǒ yǒu liǎng bēi.



④ 我觉得这本书\_\_\_\_\_有意思，很无聊。

Wǒ juéde zhè běn shū \_\_\_\_\_ yǒu yìsi, hěn wúliáo.





了

◆ particle. completed action marker

le

了 is added after the verb to indicate that an action or event has been completed or has taken place.

**S+V+了+O+吗?**

你买了书吗?

Nǐ mǎi shū le ma?

Did you buy the book already?

**S+V+了**

我买了。

Wǒ mǎi le.

I did.



了

✦ particle. completed action marker

le

了 is added after the verb to indicate that an action or event has been completed or has taken place.

**S+V+了+O+没有?**

你买了书没有?

Nǐ mǎi le shū méiyǒu?

Did you buy the book already?





## 讨论 Discussion

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