

我想买水果。 Wǒ Xiǎng Mǎi ShuǐGuǒ. I Want To Buy Fruits.

LESSON 16

Chinese Currency				
Written		Spoken		
元 yuán	中国~民农·甘 BN87997801	块 kuài		
角 jiǎo		毛 máo		
分 fēn		分 fēn		

对话: Duìhuà: 1. 6 16.1

丽娜 : 请问,你有水果吗?

lǐnà : qǐngwén, nǐ yǒu shuǐguǒ ma?

老板 : 有。你想买哪个?

lǎobǎn: yǒu. nǐ xiǎng mǎi nǎ ge?

丽娜 : 我要买苹果。苹果多少钱?

lǐnà : wǒ yào mǎi píngguǒ. píngguǒ

duōshao qián?

老板 : 六块一斤。

lǎobǎn: liù kuài yī jīn **丽娜**: 给我一公斤吧。

lǐnà : gĕi wŏ yī gōngjīn ba.



Translation

Leena : Excuse me, do you have fruits?

Shopkeeper : Yes, what would you like to buy?

Leena: I want to buy apples. What is the cost of apples?

Shopkeeper: 6 kuai for 500 grams.

Leena : Please give me 1 kilogram.



生词 Shēngcí 们 16.2

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi		
水果	shuĭguŏ	noun	fruits shopkeeper		
老板	lăobăn	noun			
想	xiăng	verb	would like to, to think, to wish		
买	măi	verb	buy		
苹果	píngguŏ	noun	apple		
钱	qián	noun	money		
斤	jīn	measure word	half kilogram		
给	gěi	verb	to give		
公斤	gōngjīn	measure word	kilogram		
哪	nă	pronoun	which		

对话: Duìhuà: 2. 🞧 16.3

售货员 : 欢迎!您想买什么?

shòuhuòyuán : huānyíng! nín xiǎng mǎi

shénme?

王老师 : 我想买一个蛋糕。

wáng lǎoshī : wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī ge dàngāo.

售货员 : 好的。来看看。这边有巧克

力的蛋糕,那边有水果的。

shòuhuòyuán : hǎo de. lái kànkàn. zhèbiān

yŏu qiǎokèlì de dàngāo,

nàbiān yŏu shuĭguŏ de.

王老师: 今天是我儿子的生日。他最

喜欢巧克力的。这个多少

钱?

wáng lǎoshī : jīntiān shì wǒ érzi de shēngrì. tā zuì xǐhuān qiǎokèlì de. zhè ge

duōshao qián?

售货员 : 一百二十块钱。

shòuhuòyuán : yī bǎi èr shí kuài qián.

王老师 : 给我一个吧。还给我十个糖果。一共多少钱?

wáng lǎoshī : gĕi wǒ yī ge ba. hái gĕi wǒ shí ge tángguǒ. yígōng duōshao qián?





Translation

Shop assistant: Welcome, what would you like to buy?

Wang Teacher: I would like to buy a cake.

Shop assistant: Okay. Please check. This side are the chocolate cakes and fruit cakes

are on that side.

Wang Teacher: Today is my son's birthday and his most favourite is the chocolate

cake. What is the price of one?

Shop assistant: 120 kuai.

Wang Teacher: Please give me one. Also give me ten candies. How much is the total

amount?

生词 Shēngcí 们 16.4

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
售货员	shòuhuòyuán	noun	sales person, shop assistant
欢迎	huānyíng	verb welcome, to welcome	
巧克力	qiǎokèlì	noun	chocolate
蛋糕	dàngāo	noun	cake
最	zuì	adverb	most,-est (used for superlatives)
这边	zhèbiān	pronoun	this side, here
那边	nàbiān	pronoun	that side, there
还	hái	adverb	still, yet, and more, in addition to
糖果	tángguŏ	noun	candy, sweets
一共	yígōng	adverb	altogether, in all

对话: Duìhuà: 3. 🞧 16.4

鲁宾 : 今天晚上你做什么?

l**ubīn**: jīntiān wănshàng nǐ zuò shénme?

林月 : 我想去商场买东西。你跟我一起去吗?

línyuè: wŏ xiăng qù shāngchăng măi dōngxī. nǐ gēn wŏ yīqǐ qù ma?

鲁宾 : 我要买衣服,我们一起去吧。

lùbīn: wǒ yàomǎi yīfu, wǒmen yīqǐ qù ba.

林月 : 好。你要买什么?

línyuè: hǎo. nǐ yàomǎi shénme?

鲁宾 : 我要买一个裤子和两个衬衫, 你呢。

lŭbīn: wŏ yào măi yī ge kùzi hé liăng ge chènshān. nǐ ne?

林月: 我想买一个白色的裙子。

línyuè: wŏ xiǎng mǎi yī ge báisè de qúnzi.

鲁宾 : 五点大学门口见面 吧。

lǔbīn: wǔ diǎn dàxué ménkǒu jiànmiàn ba.



Translation

Rubin: What are you doing today evening?

Linyue: I am thinking of going to the mall to buy things. Can you come with me?

Rubin: I want to buy clothes. Let's go together.

Linyue: What do you want to buy?

Rubin: I want to buy a trouser and two shirts. How about you?

Linyue: I want to buy a white skirt.

Rubin: Let's meet in front of school gate at 5.

生词 Shēngcí 和16.6

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi		
东西	dōngxī	noun	things		
衣服	g yīfu noun		clothes, dress		
裤子	kùzi	noun	trouser		
衬衫	chènshān	noun	shirt		
白色	báisè	noun	white color		
裙子	qúnzi	noun	skirt		
门口	ménkŏu	noun	entrance		
见面	jiànmiàn	verb	to meet		

语法 Yǔfǎ:

Differnce between liăng and èr

Both 二 èr and 两 liǎng means two. When two comes before a measure word or before a noun which has no measure word before it, 两 liǎng is used instead of 二 èr

Example:

两个年 liǎng nián

两点 liǎng diǎn two o'clock 两天 liǎng tiān two days 两个星期 liǎng ge xīngqī two weeks 两个月 liǎng ge yuè two months

最 zuì – The adverb of the degree

The usage of this adverb is to indicate the superlative degree of the adjective or some verbs.

Structure -

最 zuì + Adject / few selective verbs

Example:

最好 zuì hǎo best

最便宜 zuì piànyi cheapest

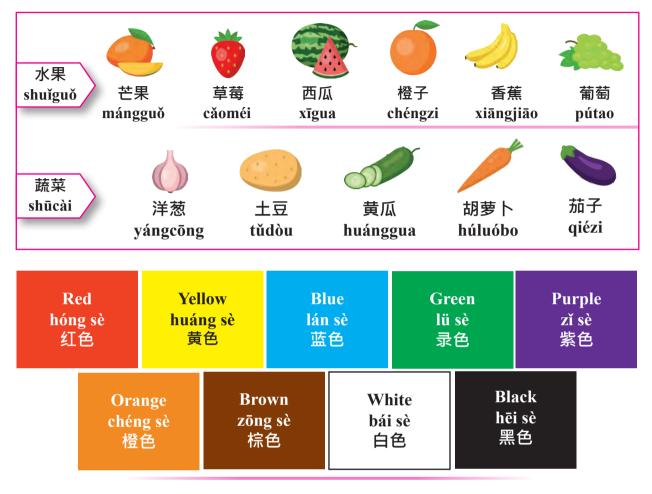
最大 zuì dà biggest



two years

练习 Liànxí 💪 -

Look at the pictures and memorise the names of the fruits, the vegetables and the colours.



练习 Liànxí 🔥 -

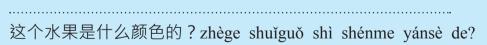
1. Answer the following questions.

a. 这是什么水果?zhè shì shénme shuǐguǒ?



这个水果是什么颜色的?zhège shuǐguǒ shì shénme yánsè de?

b. 这是什么水果?zhè shì shénme shuǐguǒ?





c. 这是什么水果?zhè shì shénme cài?

这个水果是什么颜色的?zhège cài shì shénme yánsè de?





2. Answer the following questions.

- a. 你爱什么菜?nǐ ài shénme cài?
- b. 你爱什么水果? nǐ ài shénme shuǐguǒ?
- c. 你爱什么颜色?nǐ ài shénme yánsè?

Recognize the characters.

N K	ル田	芸田	হা'	 巧克力	から	▣	<i>柱</i>	大肥	白名	
	小木	半 木 	大	1J兄刀 	$\Delta \Pi$	月又	乜	11/11/11		



· · · · · · · · (Tea Culture

China is widely known as the hometown of tea, with a tea history of around 4000 years. Tea was discovered by Emperor Shen Nong in 2737 BC when he was boiling water, some leaves fell into the water. He drank that water and felt refreshing. In China, tea is consumed throughout the day, as a substitute for plain water, as a health tonic or purely for pleasure. Tea is considered one of the seven necessities for daily life, alongside firewood, rice, oil, salt, soy sauce and vinegar.

