

Lesson 6 **第六课**  
**di4 liu4 ke4**

1. New Words
2. Text
3. Grammar Notes

For accompanying written and listening exercises, visit Chinese 1 class website at The following link:

[http://south.mpls.k12.mn.us/Chinese\\_1.html](http://south.mpls.k12.mn.us/Chinese_1.html)



我们都爱学中文！

**LESSON SIX 第六课**

New Words 生词

汉字	Pinyin	meaning	汉字	Pinyin	meaning
New Words for the Text: Dialogue 1 & 2					
老师	lǎoshī	teacher	学生	xuéshēng	student
茶	chá	tea	咖啡	kāfēi	coffee
酒	jiǔ	alcohol	烟	yān	cigarette
请	qǐng	please	进	jìn	to enter
喝	hē	to drink	爱	ài	to love, like
欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome	学	xué	to learn
吸	xī	to inhale	谢谢	xièxiè	Thank you
不客气	búkèqì	You are welcome	那么	nàme	then, so
世海	Shihǎi	a name			

New Words for the Rhyme

来	lái	come	去	qù	go
点	diǎn	nod	点头	diǎntóu	Nod one's head
摇	yáo	Shake, sway	摇头	yáotóu	Shake head

见面	jiànmiàn	meet	问	wèn	ask
问好	wènzhǎo	Greet, ask about	熟	shú	ripe
熟人	Shúrén shóurén	five	声	sheng	sound
临	lín	before	走	zǒu	walk
分	fēn	Divide up	手	shǒu	hand
分手	fēn shǒu	To split up	客人	kèrén	guest
早	zǎo	early	早上	zǎoshang	morning
晚	wǎn	late	晚上	wǎnshang	evening
睡	shuì	sleep	之道	zhī	Of, 's
前	qián	before	道	dào	Bid, tell
安	ān	peace	晚安	wǎn ān	ǎ xiāngjiāo xiāngxiào è dùzishuōqìguài huózikuà

**TEXT,**

Text of Lesson Six 第六课课文

Dialogue

世海: 王老师, 您好!

王老师: 世海, 你好,  
请进!

世海: 王老师, 这是我的  
朋友 - - 京京。

京京: 王老师好!



王老师:你好，你好。欢迎，欢迎。请坐。

世海/京京:谢谢王老师。

王老师:不客气。你们都不吸烟吧？

世海:我们都不吸烟。

王老师:喝咖啡吗？

京京:我不喝咖啡，我喝茶。

王老师:世海，你喝什么呢？

世海:咖啡，茶，我都喝。

王老师:那么，我们都喝茶吧。



Text in Pinyin: Dialogue



Shihǎi: Wáng lǎoshī, nǐhǎo!

Wáng Lǎoshī: Nǐhǎo, Shihǎi.

Shihǎi: Wáng lǎoshī zhè shì wǒde péngyou--Jīng jīng.

Jīngjīng: Wáng lǎoshī hǎo.

Wáng Lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo, nǐ hǎo. Huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng zuò.

Shihǎi/Jīngjīng: Xiè xiè Wáng lǎoshī.

Wáng Lǎoshī: Bú kèqì. Nǐmen bù xī yān ba?

Shihǎi: Wǒmen dōu bù xī yān.

Wáng Lǎoshī: Hē kāfēi ma?

Jīngjīng: Wǒ bù hē kāfēi, wǒ hē chá.

Wáng Lǎoshī: Shihǎi, nǐ hē shénme ne?

Shihǎi: Kāfēi, chá wǒ dōu hē.

Wáng Lǎoshī: Nàme, wǒmen dōu hē chá ba.

## TEXT (2): THE RHYME

## THE RHYME

来是 come,去是 go,  
Come, come, go, go.

点头 yes, 摇头 no,  
Yes, yes, no, no.

我是 I,你是 you,  
I, I, You, You

见面问好说 hello,  
Hello, hello, hello

你好吗 ?

How are you?

谢谢你。

Thank you, thank you

熟人见面说声 hi,  
hi, hi, hi,

临走分手说 Bye - bye  
bye - bye, bye - bye,

客人来了**快请坐** ,  
sit down please

客人来了**请喝茶** ,  
have some tea please

早上好

good morning

Lai2 shi4 COME, qu4 shi4 GO,  
“ Lai ” is to come, “ Qu ” is to go,

Dian3 tou2 YES, yao 2 tou2 NO,  
Nod head YES, shake head NO,

Wo3 shi4 I, ni3 shi4 YOU,  
“ Wo ” be “ I ”, “ ni ” be “ you ”,

jian4 mian4 wen4 hao3 shuo1 HELLO  
meet face ask good say “ Hello ”

Ni3 hao3 ma?  
How are you?

Xie 4 xie ni3.  
Thank you.

shou2 ren2 jian4 mian4 shuo1 sheng1 hi  
ripe person see face say one “ HI ”

lin2 zou3 fen 1 shou3 shuo1 BYE - BYE  
before go separate hand say bye - bye

ke4 ren2 lai2 le kuai4 qing3 zuo4,  
guest person come after promptly please sit

ke4 ren2 lai2 le qing3 he1 cha2  
guest person come after please drink tea

zao3 shang4 hao3

晚上好

good evening

临睡之前道晚安，

good night

morning good

wan3 shang4 hao3

evening good

lin2 shui4 zhi1 qian2 dao4 wan3 an1

before sleep of before bid night good

Grammar of Lesson 6  
第六课 语法  
di4 liu4 ke4 yu3 fa3

1. Forms of Addressing People:

In Chinese, titles follow names.

For instance:

王老师      Wáng Lǎoshī      T

王大夫      Wáng Dàifu      Doctor Wang



2. Imperative sentences:

The imperative sentence is one expressing command, request, urging, etc., and

having an imperative tone. The subject is often absent in an imperative sentence, and the sentence often ends with an exclamation mark. For example:

看电视!      Kàn diànshì!      Watch TV!

To express a polite command, the polite expression 请 is used and followed by a verb or a verbal phrase. For example:

请进! Qǐng jìn! Please enter!

请喝茶! Qǐng hē chá! Have some tea, please!

Note that in English, the polite expression "please" can appear before or after the command; in Chinese, 请 is used at the beginning of the sentence.

The particle 吧 can also be added to the end of a sentence to indicate a softened demand or an urge. For instance:

喝咖啡吧。 Hē kāfēi ba. Have some coffee.

我们看书吧。 Wǒmen kàn shū ba. Let's read.

### 3. Unmarked co-ordination:

When a list of things is being done, or a number of activities is being carried out, they may be followed one another, without the connection being marked, and positioned at the very beginning of a sentence. For example:

咖啡, 茶, 我都喝。

Kāfēi, chá wǒ dōu hē.

I drink both coffee and tea.

Note that 都 (both, all), which regularly follows such a list, refers to the listed series. 都. But note being a true adverb, 都 has to come close before the verb. Thus, the order of the sentence is fixed:

The list of A, B, etc., (subject) 都 Verb

More examples:

中文, 英文, 他都不学。

Zhōngwén, Yīngwén, tā dōu bù xué.

He studies neither Chinese nor English.

看电视, 看书, 你妈妈都爱吗?

Kàn diànshì, kàn shū, nǐ māma dōu ài ma?

Does your Mom like both watching TV and reading?



姐姐和妹妹都爱花!

This document is available with its sound files at our new class website at [http://south.mpls.k12.mn.us/Dingman\\_Yu.html](http://south.mpls.k12.mn.us/Dingman_Yu.html)