### Wŏ néng zuò zhèr ma

# 我能坐这儿吗

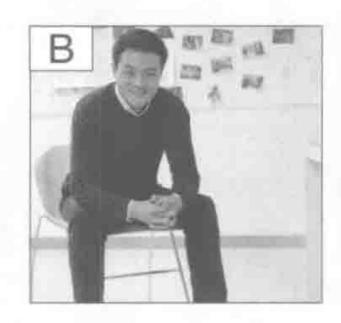
Can I sit here

## 热身 Warm-up

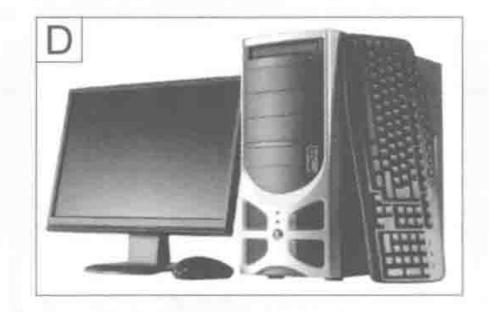
#### 给下面的词语选择对应的图片

Match the pictures with the words/phrases.













gōngzuò 工作

kàn shū ② 看 书

zuò 坐

zhuōzi

diànnǎo

bàba hé māma

① 桌子\_\_\_\_\_

5 电脑\_\_\_\_\_

6 爸爸和妈妈\_\_\_\_

### 课文 Text

### 在办公室 In the office 2 10-1

Zhuōzi shang yŏu shénme?

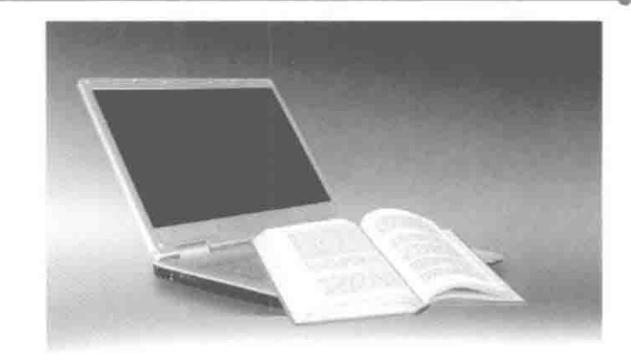
A: 桌子 上 有 什么?

Zhuōzi shang yǒu yí ge diànnǎo hé yì běn shū.

B: 桌子 上 有一个电脑 和一本书。 Bēizi zài nǎr?

A: 杯子在哪儿? Bēizi zài zhuōzi li.

B: 杯子在桌子里。



#### English Version

A: What are there on the desk?

B: There is a computer and a book.

A: Where is the cup?

B: It's in the desk.

#### New Words

1. 桌子 zhu

zhuōzi n. desk, table

2. <u>F</u>

shang

diànnǎo

n. up, above

3. 电脑 4. 和

hé conj. and

5. 本

běn m. a measure word for books

n. computer

6. 里

li n. inner, inside, interior

### 在健身房 In the gym 📚 10-2



Qiánmiàn nàge rén jiào shénme míngzi?

A: 前面 那个人叫 什么名字? Tā jiào Wáng Fāng, zài yīyuàn gōngzuò.

B: 她叫 王 方,在医院 工作。 Hòumiàn nàge rén ne? Tā jiào shénme míngzi?

A: 后面 那个人呢? 他叫 什么 名字? Tā jiào Xiè Péng, zài shāngdiàn gōngzuò.

B: 他叫谢朋,在商店工作。

#### English Version

A: Who is the person in the front?

B: She is Wang Fang. She works in a hospital.

A: What about the person at the back? What's his name?

B: He is Xie Peng. He works in a store.

#### New Words

7. 前面 qiánmiàn n. front

8. 后面 hòumiàn n. back

#### Proper Nouns

1. 王方 Wáng Fāng Wang Fang, name of a person

2. 谢朋 Xiè Péng Xie Peng, name of a person

### 在图书馆 In the library 2 10-3

Zhèr yǒu rén ma?

A: 这儿有人吗? Méi yǒu.

B: 没有。

Wǒ néng zuò zhèr ma?

A: 我 能 坐这儿吗? Qǐng zuò.

B: 请 坐。



#### English Version

A: Is this seat taken?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Can I sit here?

B: Yes, please.

#### New Words

9. 这儿

zhèr pron. here

10. 没有(没)

méiyǒu (méi) adv. there is not

11. 能

néng mod. can, may

12. 坐

zuò v. to sit, to be seated



### 注释 Notes

#### 1 "有"字句:表示存在 The "有" Sentence: indicating existence

动词"有"可以用于表示存在的句子中,表示某个处所或者位置存在什么。例如:

The verb "有" can be used in an existential sentence to indicate a person or thing exists somewhere. For example:

Word of Locality	有	Person/Thing Existing
椅子下面	有	一只小狗。
学校里	有	一个商店。
桌子上	有	一个电脑和一本书。

"有"字句的否定形式是"没有",同时宾语前不能带数量定语。例如:

In the negative form of a "有" sentence, "没有" is used without a numeral classifier before the object. For example:

- (1) 椅子下面没有小狗。
- (2) 学校里没有商店。
- (3) 桌子上没有电脑和书。

#### 2 连词 "和" The Conjunction "和"

连词"和"用于连接两个或者两个以上并列的成分,表示一种并列关系。例如:

The conjunction "和" is used to connect two or more elements, indicating a parallel relationship. For example:

- (1)我有一个中国朋友和一个美国朋友。
- (2) 我家有三口人,爸爸、妈妈和我。
- (3) 桌子上有一个电脑和一本书。

#### 3 能愿动词"能" The Modal Verb"能"

能愿动词"能"一般用在动词前,与动词整体做谓语,表示一种能力或者可能。"能"还常用于疑问句式"能……吗?"中,表示请求、希望获得许可。例如:

The modal verb "能" is usually used before a verb to form the predicate indicating an ability or a possibility. The interrogative sentence structure "能……吗?" is often used to indicate a request or hope for permission. For example:

- (1) 明天下午我能去商店。
- (2) 你能在这儿写你的名字吗?
- (3) 我能坐这儿吗?

#### 4 用 "请"的祈使句 Imperative Sentences with "请"

动词"请"后加其他动词可以构成一种祈使句,委婉地表示建议、希望对方做某事。例如:

When the verb "请" is used before another verb, an imperative sentence is formed, indicating a polite suggestion or hope. For example:

- (1)请写您的名字。
- (2)请喝茶。
- (3) 请坐。

### 练习 1 分角色朗读课文 Role-play the dialogues.

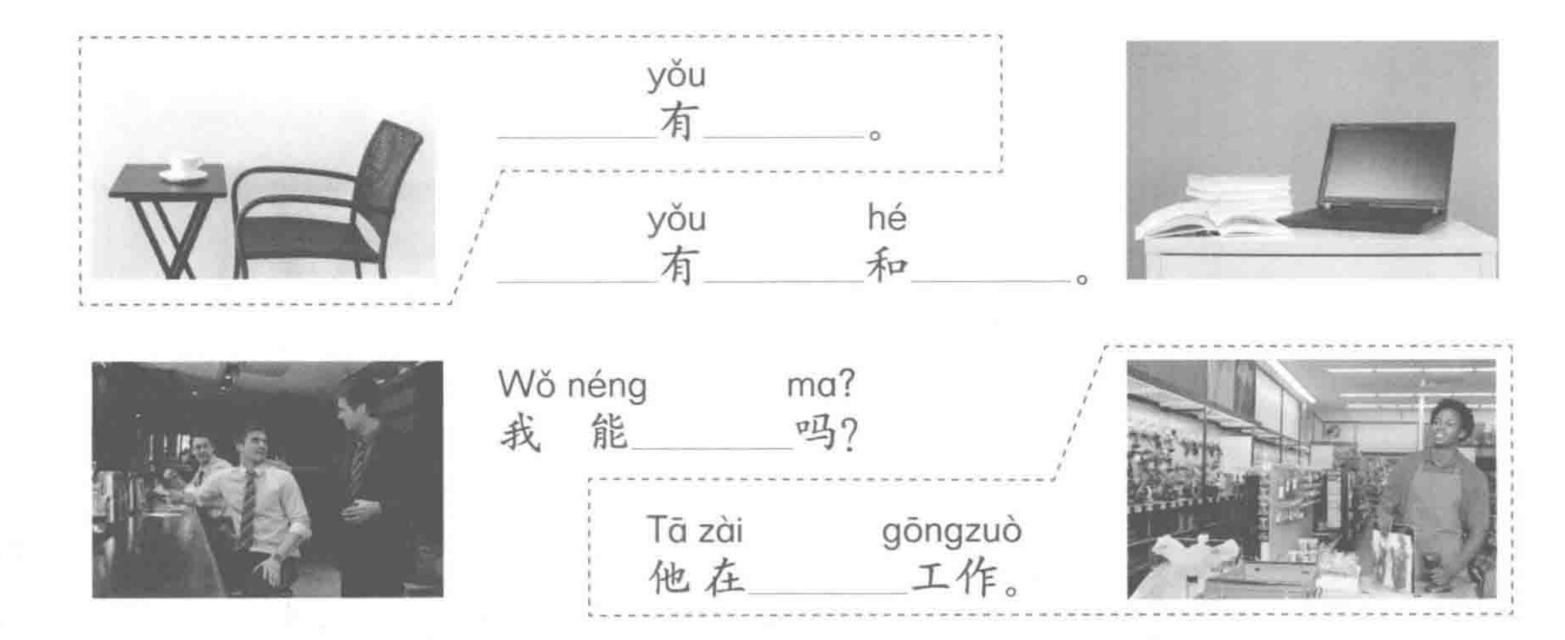
# Exercises

2 根据课文内容回答问题 Answer the questions based on the dialogues.

- 电脑在哪儿? Diànnǎo zài nǎr?
- ② 书在哪儿? Shū zài nǎr?
- ③ 桌子里面有什么? Zhuōzi lǐmiàn yǒu shénme?
- ① 哪个人是王方? Năge rén shì Wáng Fāng?
- ⑤ 哪个人是谢朋? Năge rén shì Xiè Péng?

#### 3 用本课新学的语言点和词语描述图片

Describe the pictures using the newly-learned language points and words.



4 选择适当的量词填空 Choose a suitable measure word to fill in each blank.

gè	kŏu	běn	kuài	
个	D	本	块	

Wǒ jiā yǒu sān rén.
(1) 我家有三人。
Wǒ mǎi yī bēizi.

(2) 我 买一\_\_\_\_\_\_ 杯子。

Wǒ yǒu wǔ Hànyǔ shū.

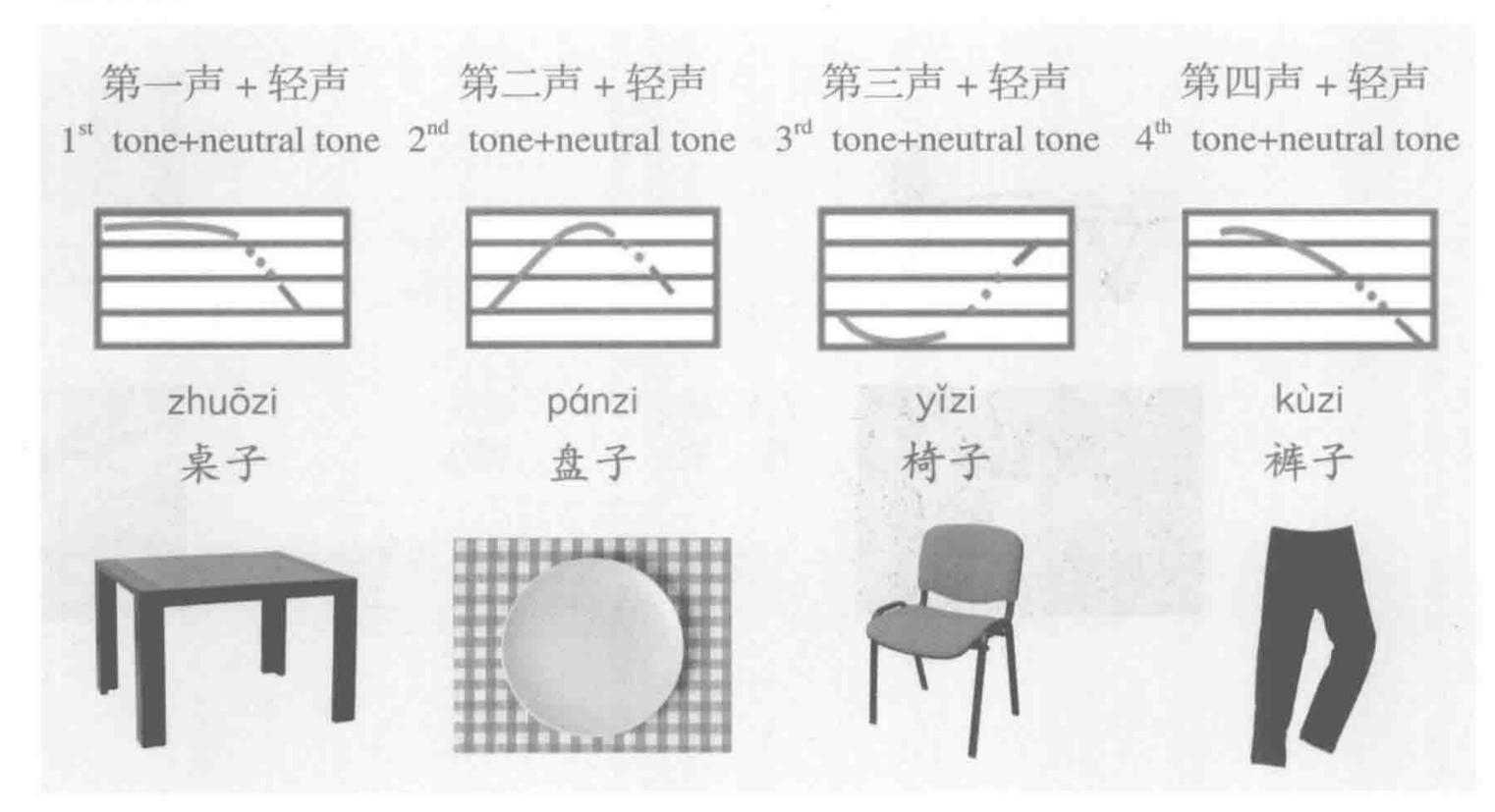
(3)我有五 汉语书。

#### 拼首 1 Pinyin

### 1 轻声音节的读法 Pronunciation of Neutral-Tone Syllables 2 10-4

轻声音节的实际发音是由前一个音节的音高决定的。轻声的读法,一般 来说是在第一声、第二声、第四声后面读的调子比前一个音节低一些,而第 三声后面的轻声比前面的音节高一些。

The actual pronunciation of a neutral-tone syllable depends upon the pitch of the syllable before it. Generally speaking, a neutral-tone syllable is read in a lower pitch than the syllable before it if it follows a first-tone, second-tone or fourth-tone syllable, but when it follows a third-tone syllable, it is read in a higher pitch than the syllable before it.



#### 2 叠音词的读法 Pronunciation of Reduplicated Syllables

在双音节的叠音词中,后一个音节大多读作轻声。

In a disyllabic word with reduplicated syllables, the second syllable is usually read in the neutral tone.

听录音并跟读,注意轻声音节的读法 20-5

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the neutral tone.

bàba năinai māma yéye dìdi mèimei gēge jiějie shūshu tàitai gūgu xīngxing kànkan shuōshuo xièxie chángchang

#### 3 带后缀词的读法: "一们,一子,一头"

Pronunciation of Words with the Suffix "-们", "-子" or "-头"

在带后缀 "-们、-子、-头"的词语中, "们、子、头"一般读作轻声。 例如:

Being part of a word, the suffixes "们", "子" and "头" are usually read in the neutral tone. For example:

听录音并跟读,注意后缀的读法 🔊 10-6

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the suffixes.

nĭmen wŏmen rénmen tāmen 你们 我们 人们 他们 zhuōzi yĭzi bèizi bēizi 椅子 桌子 杯子 被子 shítou mùtou shétou zhěntou 舌头 枕头 木头 石头 giántou hòutou lĭtou wàitou 前头 后头 外头 里头

### 汉字 1 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

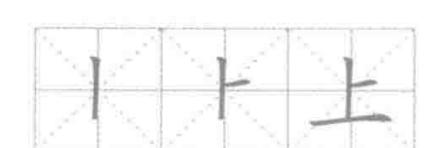
Characters

(1)"上",下边的横表示位置的界线,上边的短横表示在上面。意思是"高处、上面"。

The horizontal stroke at the bottom of "\\_" indicates the border line for reference, and the short horizontal stroke indicates a position above the border line, meaning "up/above".

shàng





(2) "下",与"上"的意思相对,指位置在低处、下面。 Opposite to "上", "下" means "down/below".

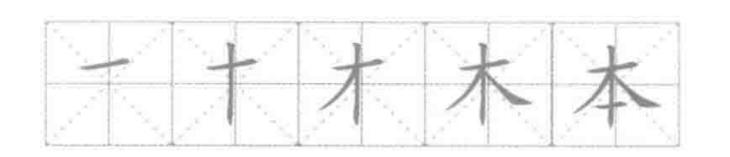
 $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$ 



(3)"本",字形是在"木"的下端加圆点指事符号·,本义是指树的根部, 后引申为事物的根本。

"本" originally looked like a tree with a dot sign at its bottom. The character originally referred to the root of a tree, and now it means "the root of everything".

běn

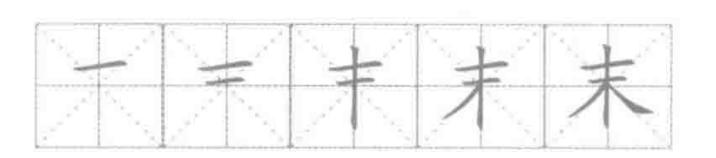


(4)"末",本义是树梢部位、尖端,现在也指非根本的、次要的。

"末" originally referred to the tip or top of a tree. Now it also means "non-fundamental and secondary".

mò





2 汉字结构 (5): 全包围结构 Structure of Chinese Characters (5): enclosure

合体结构中的全包围结构是指四面包围结构,结构图形为 □。

As a compound structure, the enclosure structure is a structure enclosed on all the four sides. The diagram is  $\Box$ .

结构	例字	图解
Structure	Example Characters	Illustrations
全包围结构 complete enclosure	四 sì four 国 guó country, nation	四国

#### 3 汉字偏旁"□"和"ネ" Chinese Radicals: "□" and "ネ"

偏旁 Radical	解释 Explanation	例字 Example Characters
	国字框,一般表示被困住、包围住。 The radical "□" usually means being trapped or besieged.	国 guó country, nation 困 kùn to be trapped
ネ	示字旁,是"示"的变体,一般和神、祭祀、福祸有关。 The radical "礼" is a variant of "示",a character usually related to deity, sacrificial rites and one's fortune.	视 shì to look, to view 祝 zhù to wish

### 运用 1 双人活动 Pair Work

Application

两人一组,根据实际情况进行问答练习。

Work in pairs and ask and answer questions according to the actual situations.

Nǐ de zhuōzi shàngmiàn yǒu shénme?

例如: A: 你的桌子 上面 有 什么?

B: .....

Nǐ de yǐzi xiàmiàn yǒu shénme?

A: 你的椅子下面 有 什么?

B: .....

#### 2 小组活动 Group Work

3~4人一组,互相介绍小组各成员的座位位置并记录,每组请一位同学报告情况。

Work in groups of 3-4. Describe the location of the seat of each of your group member and take notes. Each group chooses one member to make a report.

hòumiàn zuŏbian yòubian

补充生词:后面、 左边、 右边

Supplementary words: behind, left, right

	姓名 Name	位置 Location
1	大卫 Dàwèi	大卫在我左边。/我左边是大卫。 Dàwèi zài wǒ zuǒbian./ Wǒ zuǒbian shì Dàwèi.



在称呼时,可以用一个人的姓加上这个人的工作或者职业。比如,李月姓李,是老 师,我们可以称呼她"李老师";王方姓王,是医生,我们可以称呼她"王医生"。

A Chinese name starts with the family name and ends with the given name, for example, in the names "李月", "谢朋" and "王方", "李", "谢" and "王" are family names and "月", "朋" and "方" are given names.

There are over 5,000 Chinese family names, among which more than 200 are commonly seen. "张", "王", "李" and "赵" are the most common ones. Such family names as have only one character are known as single-character surnames. Most Chinese people have a single-character surname. There are surnames with two or more characters also, which are called compoundcharacter surnames, such as "欧阳", "上官" and "诸葛".

A person can be addressed with his/her family name followed by his/her job or profession. For instance, "李月" is a teacher, so we can call her "李老师" (literally Teacher Li), while "王方"

