

This lesson we began by brainstorming all the verbs we have already come across in Chinese. There were quite few.

Verbs to remember:

想	xiang3	would like / to think
要	yao4	to want
用	yong4	to use
做	zuo4	to do
坐	zuo4	to sit

To talk about experiences you have had in your life you can follow the verb with 过 guo4

我去过中国可是没有去过日本 I've been to China but I've never been to Japan

(没有 – mei2 you3 – is the way to express the negative.

你吃过北京烤鸭吗? Have you ever eaten Beijing roast duck?

你坐过中国火车吗? Have you ever taken a Chinese train?

作业

- 1) 你是中学生吗?
 - 2) 你上几年级?
 - 3) 你妈妈·爸爸都工作吗?
 - 4) 你是中国人吗?
-
- 2) 这是我的朋友
 - 3) 那是我姐姐
 - 4) 我们都住在北京

- 过
- 去过
- 没有

chī
hē
qù
kàn
mǎi
zuò
yòng

rìběn
běijīng kǎoyā
lǜ chá
huā chá
cháng chéng
bīng mǎ yǒng
hā'ěrbīn
kuài zi
jiǎozi
bǎidù wǎng zhàn
zhōngguó huǒchē

日本
北京烤鸭
绿茶
花茶
长城
兵马俑
哈尔滨
筷子
饺子
百度网站
中国火车



We looked at the character fu2 which is a very auspicious symbol in Chinese.

Wikipedia:

When displayed as a Chinese ideograph, *Fú* is often displayed upside-down on diagonal red squares. The reasoning is based on a [wordplay](#): in nearly all [varieties of Chinese](#): the words for "upside-down" (倒, Pinyin: dào) and "to arrive" (到, Pinyin: dào) are [homophonous](#). Therefore, the phrase an "upside-down *Fú*" sounds nearly identical to the phrase "Good luck arrives".

Pasting the character upside-down on a door or doorpost thus translates into a wish for prosperity to descend upon a dwelling.



作业

Write a few sentences about things you have or haven't done – to try out using the 做过 or 没有做过

Write it on paper in either characters or pinyin so you can give it to me to read. Alternatively you can type it in pinyin and get Google translate to convert it into characters. (This is also a good skill for today's world).

<http://www.chinahighlights.com/travelguide/chinese-zodiac/>

<http://www.phrasebotgames.com/#/quizgame/179028551>