



# 我的教室 Wǒ De Jiàoshì

## My Classroom

LESSON  
08

### 对话: Duìhuà: 1. 8.1

鲁宾 : 你的教室大吗?  
lǚbīn : nǐ de jiàoshì dà ma?  
林月 : 我的教室不大。  
línyuè : wǒ de jiàoshì bù dà.  
鲁宾 : 你的教室有黑板吗?  
lǚbīn : nǐ de jiàoshì yǒu hēibǎn ma?  
林月 : 没有, 我教室有白板。  
línyuè : méiyǒu, wǒ jiàoshì yǒu báibǎn.



### Translation

Rubin : Is your classroom big?  
Linyue : My classroom is not big.  
Rubin : Is there blackboard in your classroom?  
Linyue : No, we have white board in the classroom.

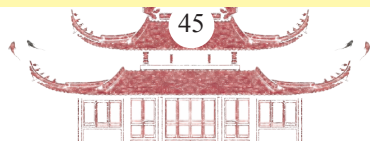
### 生词 Shēngcí 8.2

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
教室	jiàoshì	noun	classroom
大	dà	adjective	big
黑板	hēi bǎn	noun	black board
白板	bái bǎn	noun	white board

### 对话: Duìhuà 2. 8.3

鲁宾 : 这是汉语词典吗?  
lǚbīn : zhè shì hànyǔ cídiǎn ma?  
王 老师 : 这不是汉语词典。这是日语词典。  
wáng lǎoshī : zhè bú shì hànyǔ cídiǎn. zhè shì rìyǔ cídiǎn.  
鲁宾 : 你的词典新吗?  
lǚbīn : nǐ de cídiǎn xīn ma?  
王 老师 : 不新。  
wáng lǎoshī : bù xīn.

zhè bú shì hànyǔ  
cídiǎn. zhè shì rìyǔ  
cídiǎn



## Translation

**Rubin** : Is it a Chinese dictionary?

**Wang Teacher** : This is not a Chinese dictionary. This is a Japanese dictionary.

**Rubin** : Is it a new dictionary?

**Wang Teacher** : No, it is not new.

## 生词 Shēngcí 8.4

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
汉语	Hànyǔ	noun	Chinese language
词典	cídiǎn	noun	dictionary
日语	Rìyǔ	noun	Japanese language
新	xīn	adjective	new

## 语法 Yǔfǎ:

### Negation

Both 不 (bù) and 没 (méi) can be placed in front of a verb or an adjective to show negation. However, 不 (bù) and 没 (méi) are not usually interchangeable.

#### (a) 不 (bù)

不 (bù) Negates in the Present and Future tense. 没 (méi) is used to negate in past tense.

不 (bù) is generally used to negate an action that you do not want to do or do not intend to do (in the future).

#### Subject + 不 + Verb

#### OR

#### Subject + 不 + Verb + Object

#### Example :

1. 爸爸不吃晚饭。

bàba bù chī wǎnfàn.

dad does not eat dinner.

2. 他不喜欢说话。

tā bù xǐhuan shuō huà.

He doesn't like to speak.

When it comes to a simple negation

of an adjective (such as “not cold”), use 不 (bù).

#### 不 + Adjective

#### Example :

1. 我们不饿。(è – hungry)

wǒmen bù è.

We're not hungry.

2. 今天不冷。(lěng – cold)

jīntiān bù lěng.

Today isn't cold.

#### (b) 没有 méi yǒu

有 Yǒu is negated by 没 méi

#### Example :

1. 我有狗。wǒ yǒu gǒu.

I have a dog.

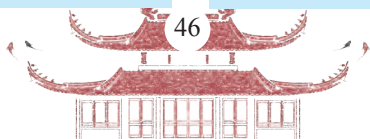
2. 我没有狗。wǒ méiyǒu gǒu.

I don't have a dog.

### Affirmative - Negative Question

In Chinese one can make affirmative and negative questions by putting affirmative and negative of the verb together.

#### Verb + bù 不 + Verb



Verb + méi 没 + Verb.

是不是? Shì bú shì? Is it (or not)?

不 (bù) used for asking question in affirmative negative format

This is done by stating a verb and then immediately repeating that verb in a negative state (with 不 (bù).)

Subject + Verb + 不 + Verb + Object

Example :

1. 他是不是你的老师?  
tā shì bù shì nǐ de lǎoshī?  
Is he your teacher?
2. 她想不想来?  
tā xiǎng bù xiǎng lái?

Does she want to come?

The verb 有 (yǒu) is negated with 没 (méi) and not 不 (bù).

The structure for affirmative - negative questions with 有 (yǒu) is

Subject+ 有没有 + Object

1. 你有没有问题?  
nǐ yǒu méi yǒu wèntí?  
Do you have question?
2. 他 有没有词典?  
tā yǒu méiyǒu cídiǎn?  
Does hi have a dictionary?

### 练习 Liànxí -

Make affirmative – negative sentence with the following words.

- |                    |       |                  |       |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 新 xīn = new        | ..... | 饿 è = hungry     | ..... |
| 听 tīng = to listen | ..... | 画 huà = to paint | ..... |
| 看 kàn = to see     | ..... | 喝 hē = to drink  | ..... |

### Listening Practice 8.5

Match the following pictures with appropriate verbs given below.

1. 写 xiě = to write



2. 看 kàn = to see



3. 画 huà = to paint



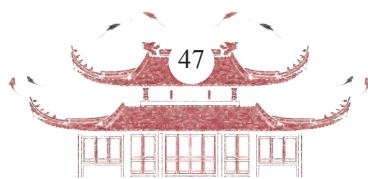
4. 听 tīng = to listen



5. 喝 hē = to drink



6. 饿 è = hungry



## Recognize the characters.

汉语	教室	白板	大	词典	新	汉语	听	日语
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### Chinese Dragon

Dragon is a creature that appears in Chinese mythology and folklore. The Chinese dragon is believed to be extraordinarily powerful and when it flies, it is usually accompanied by lightning and thunder. Dragons are associated with water sources and that is why they have been considered responsible for tidal waves, floods, and harsh storms. In China there are many temples that were built to honour the dragons and protect China's agriculture.

The dragon is regarded as being a just and benevolent creature. It is for this reason they became associated with rulers and emperors of China. Ancient rulers emulated dragons because the creature was considered as one of the foremost intelligent animals (along with the phoenix, unicorn and tortoise). One famous myth tells of a dragon actively helping a ruler. Yu, the legendary founder of the Xia dynasty, was helped by a dragon and a turtle to manage the floodwaters which were devastating his kingdom.

