

Lesson10 What's in the Fridge?

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Chinese learning

Key vocabulary: 冰箱、蛋糕、甜、饿、面包、啤酒、渴、瓶

Grammar Point: 您可以帮我.....吗? --- Asking for help

Complements of direction “Verb+来/去”

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about feelings about being hungry and thirsty

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
bīngxiāng 冰箱	n.	fridge	e.g. 我的冰箱坏了。 (My fridge is out of order.)
dàngāo 蛋糕	n.	cake	e.g. 我的妹妹非常喜欢吃蛋糕。 (My younger sister likes eating cake very much.)
tián 甜	adj.	sweet	e.g. 这个蛋糕真甜啊! (This cake is really sweet.)
è 饿	adj.	hungry	e.g. 妈妈, 我饿了, 我们什么时候可以吃晚饭? (Mum, I'm hungry, when can we have dinner?)
miànbāo 面包	n.	bread	e.g. 他买来了一些面包和牛奶。 (He bought some bread and milk.)
píjiǔ 啤酒	n.	beer	e.g. 冰箱里已经没有啤酒了。 (There's no beer in the fridge.)
kě 渴	adj.	thirsty	e.g. 他现在非常渴, 所以非常需要水。 (He is extremely thirsty and desperately needs some water now.)
píng 瓶	n. quantifier	bottle; a bottle of	e.g. 老板(lǎobǎn), 我想买一瓶热牛奶。 (Boss, I'd like to buy a bottle of hot milk.)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary about food and alcoholic beverage		
特别 (adv.) [tèbié] special	站 [zhàn] stand	当然 [dāngrán] of course
熊猫 [xióngmāo] panda	价值 [jiàzhí] worth	带 [dài] bring/take; carry
美元 [měiyuán] US dollars	可爱 [kěài] cute	很多 [hěnduō] many
青稞酒 [qīngkējiǔ] highland barley wine	终于 [zhōngyú] finally	奇怪 [qíguài] strange
黄酒 [huángjiǔ] yellow rice or millet wine	冰 [bīng] cold; ice	白酒 [báijiǔ] white spirit
红/白葡萄酒[hóng/bái pútaojiǔ] red/white wine	先 [xiān] first	起来 [qǐlái] up
甜甜圈 [tiántiánquān] doughnut	然后 [ránhòu] then	马奶酒 [mǎnǎijiǔ] kumiss
草莓 [cǎoméi] strawberry	派 [pài] pie	牛角包[niújiǎobāo]croissant



Part 4 Reading

Version A(Without pinyin)

Martin: 踢完足球好累啊，我们回去休息吧。

Kelvin: 好的，我也觉得很饿，想回去吃点儿甜的东西。

Martin: 终于([zhōngyú], finally) 到家了，冰箱里有吃的吗，Kelvin?

Kelvin: 有蛋糕和面包，你要吃什么？

Martin: 我要吃蛋糕，你可以帮我拿过来吗？

Kelvin: 没问题，但是我很渴，我先([xiān], first) 拿瓶冰([bīng], iced) 啤酒出来，再帮你拿过去。

Martin: 我也要一瓶冰啤酒。

Version B(With pinyin)

Tī wán zúqiú hǎo lèi a, wǒmen huíqù xiūxi ba.

Martin: 踢完足球好累啊，我们回去休息吧。

Hǎode, wǒ yě juéde hěn è, xiǎng huíqù chī diǎnr tián de dōngxi.

Kelvin: 好的，我也觉得很饿，想回去吃点儿甜的东西。

Zhōngyú dào jiā le, bīngxiāng lǐ yǒu chīde ma, Kelvin?

Martin: 终于([zhōngyú], finally) 到家了，冰箱里有吃的吗，Kelvin?

Yǒu dàngāo hé miànbāo, nǐ yào chī shénme?

Kelvin: 有蛋糕和面包，你要吃什么？

Wǒ yào chī dàngāo, nǐ kěyǐ bāng wǒ ná guòlái ma?

Martin: 我要吃蛋糕，你可以帮我拿过来吗？

Méiwèntí, dànshì wǒ hěn kě, wǒ xiān ná píng bīng píjiǔ chūlái,

Kelvin: 没问题，但是我很渴，我先([xiān], first) 拿瓶冰([bīng], iced) 啤酒出来，再帮你拿过去。

Wǒ yě yào yì píng bīng píjiǔ.

Martin: 我也要一瓶冰啤酒。

1. Read then Answer the Questions

1) What did they do before they came back home?

- A. Play football B. Have a rest

2) What does Martin would like to eat?

- A. Bread B. Cake



2. True or false.

1	2

- 1) Kelvin wants to drink cold beer now.
- 2) Martin will take the bread and cake out of the fridge by himself.

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

1. When is Mary's birthday?
 - A. Today
 - B. Tomorrow
2. Who likes eating sweet food?
 - A. Mary and her friends
 - B. Just Mary

Part 6 Grammar

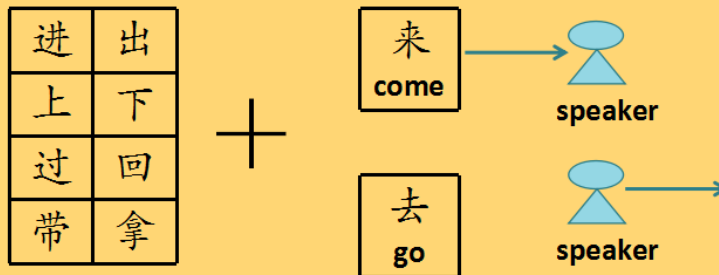
◇ “您/你可以帮我.....吗? = Would you please help me?” , used when asking for help.

Examples:

1. 您可以帮我打个电话吗? (Would you please help me to make a phone call?)
2. 你可以帮我检查一下吗? (Could you help me to check it ?)
3. 你可以帮我拿一下手机吗? (Could you hold the phone for me?)
4. 您可以帮我找一下校长吗? (Would you please help me to find the headmaster?)

◇ Complements of direction “Verb+来/去”

“Verb+来/去”indicates the direction of an action.
 “来”indicates the action is towards the location of the speaker,
 while“去”means the opposite.



你什么时候回去? When will you go back?
 你什么时候回来? When will you come back?



If the object is a place, “来”or “去” is usually put after the verb and the object of place.

English	Chinese				
	Subject	Verb	object	来/去	auxiliary word
He went into the classroom.	他 (he)	进 (enter)	教室 (classroom)	去 (go)	了
She came downstairs.	她 (she)	下 (down)	楼 (stairs)	来 (come)	了

If the object is a common noun, “来”or “去” is usually put before the object.

English	Chinese			
	Subject	Verb	来/去	object
He brought a book.	他 (he)	带 (bring)	来了	一本书 (a book)
She took a bottle of beer with her.	她 (she)	拿 (take)	去了	一瓶啤酒 (a bottle of beer)

Compound Direction Complements

Direction complements can be more complex than just 来 or 去. You can form compound direction complements in the following way:

	上	下	进	出	回	过	起
来	上来	下来	进来	出来	回来	过来	起来
去	上去	下去	进去	出去	回去	过去	/

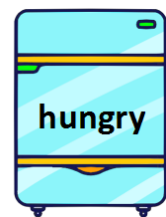
English	Chinese			了
	Subject	verb	direction complement	
They stood up.	他们 (they)	[zhàn] 站 (stand)	[qǐlái] 起来 (up)	
We sat down.	我们 (we)	坐 (sit)	下来 (down)	

More examples:

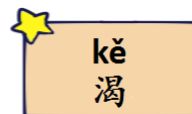
- 她在楼上，我上去找她。(She's upstairs. I'll go up to her.)
- 他回伦敦去了。(He went back to London.)
- 他从中国带来了很多东西。(He brought a lot of interesting things from China.)

Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) Have you brought the dictionary with you?

吗 了 来 拿 字典

2) He is going back alone tomorrow.

回 明天 他 一个人 去

3) He went upstairs.

他 上 去 楼 了

4) He bought some fruit.

买 他 来 水果 一些 了