

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 147 [English]

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 147 .

Kirin: Hello everyone , I'm Kirin .

Raphael: Hello everyone , I'm Raphael .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: Welcome to Taiwan and our progressive course teaching Chinese .

Raphael: Let's first listen to today's dialogue at normal speed .

Yann: This food is extremely delicious . Who made it ?

Cindy: My husband cooked it .

Yann: Really ? Is your husband really this talented ?

Cindy: That's right . He was a chef before .

Yann: Oh, no wonder !

Cindy: Come, eat a little more .

Yann: I'd really like to eat more , but I'm already full .

Raphael: Let's listen again to today's dialogue at a slower speed . Please repeat after Kirin .

Kirin: This food is extremely delicious .

Who made it ?

My husband cooked it .

Really ?

Is your husband really this talented ?

That's right .

He was a chef before .

Oh, no wonder !

Come, eat a little more .

I'd really like to eat more .

but I'm already full .

Raphael: Let's explain today's dialogue . The first line is

Kirin: This food is extremely delicious .

Raphael: We have studied all these words before . Do you still remember what “shíwù” (food) means ?

Adam: That means “food.”

Raphael: What does “hǎochī” (food) mean ?

Adam: That means “delicious.”

Raphael: So what do you think this sentence means ?

Kirin: This food is extremely delicious .

Adam: “This food is extremely delicious.”

Raphael: He then continues

Kirin: Who made it ?

Adam: Previously, we have defined the verb to make / to do as meaning “to do.” It can also mean “to make.”

Kirin: Who made it ?

Adam: So literally that’s “Is who made” meaning “Who made it?”

Kirin: Who made it ?

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: My husband cooked it .

Raphael: Do you remember what “lǎogōng” (husband) means ?

Adam: That means “husband.”

Raphael: A long time back , we taught this “zhǔ” (to cook) in the first lesson . Do you still remember what it means ?

Adam: It’s the verb “to cook.”

Kirin: To cook .

Adam: So to ask someone “Can you cook?” you can ask

Kirin: *Can you cook ?*

Adam: Notice how the *meal* meaning “meal” is added here since you have to specify what it is you are cooking. Back to our dialogue, we have

Kirin: *My husband cooked it .*

Adam: “My husband cooked it.” Here, the *meal* is not required since we have already talked about the food in context.

Raphael: *The young man then asks*

Kirin: *Really ? Is your husband really this talented ?*

Raphael: *Do you remember what “lìhài” (talented) means ?*

Adam: That means “talented.”

Raphael: *So do you know what this sentence means ?*

Kirin: *Really ? Is your husband really this talented ?*

Adam: “Really? Is your husband really this talented?”

Raphael: *The young lady then replies*

Kirin: *That’s right . He was a chef before .*

Raphael: *What does “zhīqián” (in the past) mean ?*

Adam: That means “in the past.”

Raphael: *At the end of this sentence we have a new word*

Kirin: *Chef .*

Raphael: *This is a job related to cooking .*

Adam: And that means “chef.”

Kirin: *That’s right . He was a chef before .*

Adam: “Yes, he was a chef before.”

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: Oh, no wonder !

Raphael: Here we have another new word .

Kirin: No wonder .

Adam: The two characters here refer to “difficult”, which we’ve seen before and “strange”; so together “difficult strange” means “it’s not surprising that” or “no wonder.”

Kirin: Oh, no wonder !

Raphael: The young woman then says

Kirin: Come, eat a little more .

Raphael: We have also studied all these words before . Do you know what this sentence means ?

Kirin: Come, eat a little more .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “Come more eat a little.” Note the suggestion particle added to the end of suggestions.

Kirin: Come, eat a little more .

Adam: “Here, eat some more.”

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: I really want to eat , but I’m already full .

Raphael: At the end of this sentence we have the last new word of the day

Kirin: To be full .

Adam: And together this means “to eat until satisfied” or “to be full from eating.”

Kirin: I really want to eat , but I’m already full .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “I really want eat but I already eat full.” In other words, “I’d really like to eat more, but I’m already full.”

Kirin: I really want to eat , but I’m already full .

Raphael: Let’s listen again to today’s dialogue at normal speed .

Yann: This food is extremely delicious . Who made it ?

Cindy: My husband cooked it .

Yann: Really ? Is your husband really this talented ?

Cindy: That’s right . He was a chef before .

Yann: Oh, no wonder !

Cindy: Come, eat a little more .

Yann: I’d really like to eat more , but I’m already full .

Adam: Great! For more practice of the words and sentence patterns taught in today’s lesson, take a look at the resources available to Premium subscribers on our website chineselearnonline.com.

Kirin: Continue to keep at it !