

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 172 [Pinyin]

Kirin: Shàngwǎng xué Zhōngwén dì yī bǎi qī shí èr kè .

Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Kirin .

Raphael: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Raphael .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: Huānyíng lái dào Táiwan gēn wǒmen yìqǐ xuéxí gèng jìn yí bù de Zhōngwén kèchéng .

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen xiān tīng yíci jīntiān zhèngcháng yúsù de duìhuà .

Cindy: Nǐ zuìjìn kàn qǐlái bǐjiào shòu .

Yann: O , tài bàng le ! Nǐ zhōngyú fāxiàn le ! Zuìjìn wǒ hěn zhùyì wǒ chī de shíwù .

Cindy: Suǒyǐ , nǐ xiànzài dōu chī shénme ?

Yann: Zǎocān chī yíge miànbāo , yíge dàn , háiyǒu yī bēi guǒzhī .

Cindy: Wā , nà zhōngwǔ ne ?

Yann: Wǒ zhōngwǔ chī yī wǎn fàn , yī kuài ròu , gēn liǎng fèn shūcài .

Cindy: Nà wǎnshàng yě shì chī gēn zhōngwǔ yíyàng duō ma ?

Yann: Méiyǒu , wǎnshàng yào chī shǎo yīdiǎn . Bú yào chī tài bǎo .

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen zài tīng yíci jīntiān màn yǔsù de duìhuà . Qǐng gēnzhe Kirin chóngfù shuō yí biàn .

Kirin: Nǐ zuìjìn kàn qǐlái bǐjiào shòu .

O , tài bàng le !

Nǐ zhōngyú fāxiàn le !

Zuìjìn wǒ hěn zhùyì wǒ chī de shíwù .

Suǒyǐ , nǐ xiànzài dōu chī shénme ?

Zǎocān chī yíge miànbāo , yíge dàn , háiyǒu yī bēi guǒzhī .

Wā , nà zhōngwǔ ne ?

Wǒ zhōngwǔ chī yī wǎn fàn , yī kuài ròu , gēn liǎng fèn shūcài .

Nà wǎnshàng yě shì chī gēn zhōngwǔ yíyàng duō ma ?

Méiyǒu , wǎnshàng yào chī shǎo yīdiǎn .

Bú yào chī tài bǎo .

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen lái jiěshì jīntiān de duìhuà . Dì yī jù shì

Kirin: Nǐ zuìjìn kàn qǐlái bǐjiào shòu .

Raphael: Nǐmen jìde shòu shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “thin.”

Kirin: Nǐ zuìjìn kàn qǐlái bǐjiào shòu .

Adam: “Recently, you look thinner.”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng shuō

Kirin: O , tài bàng le !

Raphael: Zhèlǐ, wǒmen yǒu jīntiān de dì yíge shēngzì

Kirin: Bàng .

Adam: This means “capable.” It is often used with tài or hěn to reward someone’s achievement.

Raphael: Duì , shàngkè de shíhòu , lǎoshī tōngcháng dōu huì gēn xuéshēng shuō

Kirin: Nǐ hěn bàng !

Adam: meaning “you did a good job.” So back to our dialogue

Kirin: O , tài bàng le !

Adam: “Great job.”

Raphael: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Nǐ zhōngyú fāxiàn le !

Raphael: Jīntiān de xià yíge shēngzì shì

Kirin: Zhōngyú .

Adam: And that means “at last” or “finally.”

Raphael: Nǐmen jìde fāxiàn shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “to discover.”

Kirin: *Nǐ zhōngyú fāxiàn le !*

Adam: “You finally found out!”

Raphael: *Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō*

Kirin: *Zuìjìn wǒ hěn zhùyì wǒ chī de shíwù .*

Raphael: *Jīntiān de xià yīge shēngzì shì*

Kirin: *Zhùyì .*

Adam: And that means “to pay attention.” Don’t confuse that with

Kirin: *Zhǔyì*

Adam: which means “idea.”

Raphael: *Zài shàngkè de shíhòu , rúguǒ xuéshēng bù zhuānxīn , lǎoshī kěnéng huì shuō
“Zhùyì tīng lǎoshī shàngkè .”*

Adam: “Pay attention to the teacher.” So back to our dialogue the man says

Kirin: *Zuìjìn wǒ hěn zhùyì wǒ chī de shíwù .*

Adam: “Recently, I’ve been paying attention to what I’m eating.”

Raphael: *Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng wèn*

Kirin: *Suǒyǐ , nǐ xiànzài dōu chī shénme ?*

Adam: “So what do you eat now?”

Raphael: *Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá*

Kirin: *Zǎocān chī yīge miànbāo , yīge dàn , háiyǒu yī bēi guǒzhī .*

Raphael: *Nǐmen jìde zǎocān shì shénme yìsi ma ?*

Adam: That means “breakfast.”

Raphael: Nà nǐmen jìde miànbāo , dàn , gēn guǒzhī shì shénme ma ?

Adam: We learned that in our lesson meaning “bread, eggs and fruit juice,” respectively.

Kirin: Zǎocān chī yīge miànbāo , yīge dàn , háiyǒu yī bēi guǒzhī .

Adam: “For breakfast I have a piece of bread, an egg and a glass of juice.”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng wèn

Kirin: Wā , nà zhōngwǔ ne ?

Raphael: Nǐmen jìde zhōngwǔ shì jǐdiǎn dào jǐdiǎn ma ?

Adam: It functions as being between 11 am to 1 pm, similar to noon.

Kirin: Wā , nà zhōngwǔ ne ?

Adam: “How about noon then?”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá

Kirin: Wǒ zhōngwǔ chī yī wǎn fàn , yī kuài ròu , gēn liǎng fēn shūcài .

Raphael: Zhèxiē dānzi wǒmen dōu xué guò le .

Adam: Notice the measure words being used here.

Kirin: Yī wǎn fàn .

Adam: A bowl of rice.

Kirin: Yī kuài ròu

Adam: A piece of meat. Note this is the same *kuài* used in

Kirin: Yī kuài qián

Adam: which is literally a piece of money or a dollar.

Kirin: Liǎng fēn shūcài .

Adam: We’ve seen the *fēn* before in

Kirin: Liǎng fèn jiǎozi

Adam: which described two servings of dumplings. Here we have

Kirin: Liǎng fèn shūcài

Adam: which describes two servings of vegetables.

Kirin: Wǒ zhōngwǔ chī yī wǎn fàn , yī kuài ròu , gēn liǎng fèn shūcài .

Adam: “At noon, I eat a bowl of rice, a piece of meat and two portions of vegetables.”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng wèn

Kirin: Nà wǎnshàng yě shì chī gēn zhōngwǔ yīyàng duō ma ?

Adam: Note the comparison form used here to describe his evening meal and his lunch meal. She’s literally asking “evening also is eat with noon same much?”

Kirin: Nà wǎnshàng yě shì chī gēn zhōngwǔ yīyàng duō ma ?

Adam: “Do you eat the same amount at night as you do at noon?”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá

Kirin: Méiyǒu , wǎnshàng yào chī shǎo yīdiǎn .

Adam: “No, at night I eat a little less.”

Raphael: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Bú yào chī tài bǎo .

Raphael: Nǐmen jìde chī bǎo shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “to feel full.” So here he’s saying

Kirin: Bú yào chī tài bǎo .

Adam: “I don’t want to feel too full.”

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen zài tīng yíci jīntiān zhèngcháng yǔsù de duìhuà .

Cindy: Nǐ zuìjìn kàn qǐlái bǐjiào shòu .

Yann: O , tài bàng le ! Nǐ zhōngyú fāxiàn le ! Zuìjìn wǒ hěn zhùyì wǒ chī de shíwù .

Cindy: Suǒyǐ , nǐ xiànzài dōu chī shénme ?

Yann: Zǎocān chī yīge miànbāo , yīge dàn , háiyǒu yī bēi guǒzhī .

Cindy: Wā , nà zhōngwǔ ne ?

Yann: Wǒ zhōngwǔ chī yī wǎn fàn , yī kuài ròu , gēn liǎng fēn shūcài .

Cindy: Nà wǎnshàng yě shì chī gēn zhōngwǔ yīyàng duō ma ?

Yann: Méiyǒu , wǎnshàng yào chī shǎo yīdiǎn . Bú yào chī tài bǎo .

Adam: Premium subscribers can listen to the podcast review that goes with this and earlier lessons on our website ChineseManual.com.

Kirin: Nǐmen jìxù jiā yóu !