

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 204 [English]

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 204 .

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 Mandarin Chinese . What are we going to study today ?

Raphael: Do you remember recently we had a lesson related to time ?

Kirin: I remember . It was the lesson discussing tenses .

Raphael: Right, so today we are going to continue our discussion of this subject . We are going to first review some words related to time , then we will teach you some new words .

Kirin: Ok, let's begin .

Raphael: Ok, when we did lesson six , we taught you the three words for yesterday, today and tomorrow .

Kirin: Right, these are the most basic past tense, present tense and future tense words .

Raphael: Here we want to teach you two other words .

Kirin: Oh, which two words ?

Raphael: If it's two days ago , what do we call this time ?

Kirin: The day before yesterday .

Raphael: Right, this word is quite simple , since it means one day in front . Now if it's two days later , what do we call this time ?

Kirin: The day after tomorrow .

Raphael: Now we also have other ways of describing the day before yesterday . It has a similar meaning to the day before yesterday .

Kirin: A few days ago .

Raphael: We have seen “a few days ago” before . It means “the past few days” . You might also hear

Kirin: A few years ago .

Raphael: That means “a few years ago” . Next we often hear the word “yīxià” . This period has the feeling of a short period of time . For example

Kirin: Wait a moment . Let me look for a moment . Let me listen for a moment .

Raphael: Now sometimes we might hear

Kirin: Wait a moment .

Raphael: Now what’s the difference between “shāo děng yīxià” and “děng yīxià” ?

Kirin: ”Shāo děng yīxià” has a more polite feel to it . Since someone is telling you to wait , but you don’t have to wait very long . For example while waiting for your seat at a restaurant , the waiter will normally say

Kirin: Please wait a moment .

Raphael: In some places you can also hear

Kirin: Wait a moment .

Raphael: ”Děng yīhuìr” has a similar meaning to “děng yīxià” . Ok . Next, a few lessons ago we taught you the word for sun . The sun is related to the time for one day . Next, I want to tell you that the word “rì” has the meaning of sun as well as day . So today’s next new word is

Kirin: Sunrise .

Raphael: Sunrise means the sun is coming out . After the sun comes out, the sky will become brighter . At this time, we have daytime . Now what’s the opposite of sunrise ?

Kirin: Sunset .

Raphael: So sunset is when evening begins . During the middle of daytime, we call this time

Kirin: Noon time .

Raphael: Right, we have studied this word before . But its Chinese translation is a little different from its English translation . Noon is from 11 am to 1 pm . Now what's the opposite of noon ?

Kirin: Midnight .

Raphael: Midnight is the middle of the night . As well, we are usually sleeping at this time . Ok, finally we will teach you how to answer the question “How often” .

Adam: How often.

Raphael: For example, if I ask you , do you often eat at that restaurant ? How would you respond ?

Kirin: Yes, I always eat dinner at that restaurant .

Raphael: So here we have today's next new word

Kirin: Always .

Adam: Always.

Raphael: Now what's the opposite of always ?

Kirin: Never .

Adam: Never.

Raphael: Ok, let's look at a sentence using never . If I ask you “Have you been to Egypt ? How would you answer ?

Kirin: I have never been to Egypt .

Raphael: Ok, let's review the new words we taught you today .

Kirin: The day before yesterday .

Adam: The day before yesterday.

Kirin: [The day after tomorrow](#) .

Adam: The day after tomorrow.

Kirin: [A moment](#) .

Adam: A moment.

Kirin: [Sunrise](#) .

Adam: Sunrise.

Kirin: [Sunset](#) .

Adam: Sunset.

Kirin: [Midnight](#) .

Adam: Midnight.

Kirin: [Always](#) .

Adam: Always.

Kirin: [Never](#) .

Adam: Never.

Raphael: [Ok, our premium subscribers can visit our website chineselearnonline-com for more practice](#) .

Kirin: [Keep at it](#) .