

# Revision – Lesson 0 to lesson 6

(Samenvatting – les 0 tot en met 6)

## Lesson 0 - page 3

1. Particle (partikel): 吗 is added to the end of a sentence to turn it into a question.

你是荷兰人。  
你是荷兰人吗？

Verb/adjectival verb + 吗 forms a ‘yes and no’ question, the answer is either the positive form of the verb or the negative form of the verb.

question		positive answer	negative answer
你是荷兰人 <u>吗</u> ？	Are you dutch?	是	不是
你 <u>去</u> 吗？	Are you going?	去	不去
荷兰 <u>大</u> 吗？	Is the Netherlands big?	大	不大

The particle 吗 is NOT USED when there is another interrogative word in the sentence.

你是哪国人吗？ (see lesson 0.5) Which country are you from?  
这是谁的书吗？ Whose book is this?  
你去哪儿吗？ Where are you going?

2. adverb (bijwoord): 很, very, erg, zeer

- other adverbs with the quite the same meaning:  
非常 (fēi cháng), 十分 (shí fēn), 真 (zhēn)

very happy/really glad to meet you

很高兴 gāoxìng 认识你	[ very; quite ... ]
十分高兴认识你	[ very; extremely; fully; completely ... ]
非常高兴认识你	[ very; extremely; ... ]
真高兴认识你	[ really; truly; indeed ... ]

- in stand-alone sentence, 很 (or other adverbs) is used. In comparative situations, adverbs (in this case 很) can be omitted'

中国很大。	China very big.
荷兰很小。	Netherlands very small.
中国大，荷兰小	China is big, Netherlands is small.

你很高 gāo。	You are very <u>tall</u> .
我很矮 ǎi。	I am very <u>short</u> .
你高，我矮。	You are tall, I am short.

## lesson 0.5 - page 11

1. The verb 是 shì , to be, is used to define a subject or an object. Its use is more restrictive in comparison with English. It is often used only as a confirmation or emphasis.

(het werkwoord 是, meestal wordt dit woord gebruikt wanneer je een subject/object wilt definiëren. )

Use to define

这是什么? What is this?      这是谁?      Who is this?  
这是茶 chá This is tea      这是约翰 yuēhàn      This is John.

Used as a confirmation/emphasis when a question expressing doubt is asked.

Subject	adverb +	adjective	question particle	
这花 huā	很	美 měi		This flower (is) very beautiful.
这花	很	美	吗?	(Is) this flower beautiful? (doubtful)
这花 是	很	美		This flower IS very beautiful
荷兰	很	小 xiǎo		The Netherlands (is) very small.
荷兰	很	小	吗?	(Is) the Netherlands very small? (doubtful)
荷兰 是	很	小		The Netherlands IS very small.

Subject-adjective sentences do not require 是 but requires an adverb (e.g. very 很 hěn, not 不 bú) .

2. 是...吗? question

Positive answer is 是, or 是的 Yes; That's right.

你是荷兰人吗? Are you Dutch? 是, 我是荷兰人 Yes, I am Dutch  
是的. 我是荷兰人 That's right. I am Dutch.

Negative answer is 不是 No

你是荷兰人吗? Are you Dutch? 不是. No, I am not .  
不是, 我是中国人 No, I am Chinese.

3. Question word (vragend voornaamwoord): 哪

- where 哪里 (waar) nǎ lǐ = 哪儿 nǎr (Northern style)

你在哪里?      Where are you? (you at/in where?)

我在荷兰      I am in Holland.(I in Holland)

我在家      I am at home. (I at home)

Note: Question word 哪里 is replaced with the answer, the sentence structure of the answer remains unchanged. (This is very often the case).

- 哪 nǎ is normally used in combination with measure word specific to the noun in question.

Person      哪位 which person (welke persoon)

哪位是约翰? yuē hàn Which one is John  
 那位是约翰. That one is John

general which one 哪个 (welke object) (ge is a generic measure word)

你要哪个? Which one do you want?  
 我要那个. I want that one.

Specific which + measure word e.g. Which cup 哪杯 (welk kopje)

哪杯咖啡? Which cup of coffee?  
 那杯 That cup  
 哪本书? Which book?  
 那本 That book

#### 4. adverb 也 (bijwoord: ook)

也 is used when a description is the same as the preceding one. It must be placed before the verb that it modifies:

你喝 hē 茶, 我也喝茶。 You drink tea, I also drink tea.  
 你是荷兰人, 他也是荷兰人。 You are Dutch, He is also Dutch.  
 你学 xué 荷兰语, 我也学荷兰语。 You study Dutch, I also study dutch.

#### 5. 们, is a suffix used to form the plural personal pronouns (persoon meervoud). These plural forms are exceptions in Chinese.

你们; 我们; 他们; 她们; 它们; 学生们; 孩子们; 老师们

#### 6. Numbers and dates, see handouts (Nummer en Datum, zie extra oefening)

### Lesson 1 - page 27

1. 贵姓 a formal way to ask for someone's surname.  
 (een nette manier om iemands achternaam te vragen).  
 您 the formal form of 你  
 您贵姓 What's your family name

2. 叫什么名字 asking for someone's full name  
 (hier wordt de naam voluit gevraagd).

#### 3. Positive / negative question (The answer is in the question)

1. 要不要 yào bú yào want, don't want?  
 你要不要去? You want / don't want to go?  
 nǐ yào bú yào qù? (Do you want to go?)  
 2. 是不是 shì bú shì is or isn't? yes or no?  
 你是不是荷兰人? You are / are not Dutch?  
 nǐ shì bú shì hé lán rén Are you Dutch?

## 4. 去 to go (Note: Chinese verb remains unchanged regardless of when an action takes place)

Tell where you are going:

我去中国	I am going to China	Ik ga naar China
我去喝茶	I am going to have tea	Ik ga thee drinken
我去上课	I am going to class	Ik ga de les volgen.

Tell you did not go 没 + 去

我没去中国	I did not go to China	Ik ben niet in China geweest
我没去喝茶	I did not go for tea	Ik ben geen thee gaan drinken
我没去上课	I did not go to class	Ik ben niet naar de les gegaan

Tell when you go explicitly

我 <u>明天</u> 去中国	I go to China tomorrow	Ik ga morgen naar China.
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(see also lesson 3, point 1)

## 5. 不 place before a verb to mean the opposite is true. (nee, niet, geen, wordt gebruikt bij de ontkenning.)

When it is used with 是, it states a fact

我不是学生	I am not a student	Ik ben geen student
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It can be used with some verbs to express an attitude/intention

我不去中国	I am not going to China	Ik ga niet naar China.
我不回家	I am not going home.	Ik ga niet naar huis
他不抽烟	He doesn't smoke	Hij rookt niet

## lesson 2 - page 35

## 1. Question word 谁 who and 谁的 whose (vragend voornaamwoord : 谁 wie, 谁的 van wie)

谁的书?	Whose book?	那是谁?	Who is that?
约翰的书	John's book	那是约翰	That is John.
书是谁的?	Book belongs to who?	约翰是谁?	Who is John
书是约翰的	Book belongs to John	约翰是我的朋友	John is my friend. (Péng yǒu)

## 2. Question word 什么 what (vragend deelwoord : 什么 wat)

这是 <u>什么</u> ?	What is this?	你学 <u>什么</u>	What do you study?
这是 <u>书</u>	This is (a) book	我学 <u>荷兰语</u>	I study Dutch.

The structure of the question and answer remains the same. The question word is replace with the answer.

3. This is 这是 (dit/deze is/zijn); That is 那是 (dat/die is/zijn) - See 1 and 2.
4. 的, the most used character (het meeste voorkomende woord in Chinees. Zie uitgedeelde stencil)

It is used with Noun phrases to describe some sort of possessive relationship or quality

pronoun + 的 + noun (Persoonlijk voornaamwoord + 的 + znw, 我的书, mijn boek)

我的书 我 I 我的 My 书 book

adjective + 的 + noun (Bijvoegelijk naamwoord+ 的+znw, 美丽的花, mooie bloemen)

美丽的花 美丽 beauty 美丽的 Beautiful 花 flower

noun + 的 + noun (Znw+的+znw 法国的城市, Franse steden)

法国的城市 法国 France 法国的 French 城市 city

verb + 的 + noun (Werkwoord+的+znw 买的东西, gekochte boodschappen.)

买的东西 买 to buy 买的 which are bought 东西 things

## Lesson 2.5 - page 45

1. 都, (allemaal) is an adverb that refers to a whole group already mentioned or implied. Like all adverbs it modifies a verb and is placed before it.

我们都是学生 we are all students wij zijn allemaal studenten.  
我们都去中国 we all go to China wij gaan met z'n alle naar China.

是	yes	ja	是	yes	ja
不是	no(t)	niet/nee	都是	all	allemaal
都不是	all not	allemaal niet	不都是	not all	niet allemaal

2. 呢(een interrogative particle) is a question word used to create a new question, with reference to the preceding statement.

我是荷兰人,你呢? I am Dutch, and you? = 我是荷兰人, 你是荷兰人吗?  
我喝茶, 你呢? I drink tea, and you? = 我喝茶, 你喝茶吗?

3. 得, the adverb of appreciation or complement of degree.

(Werkwoord + 得 + bijvoegelijk naamwoord/bijwoord)

Verb + 得 + quality/degree of action

说 shuō 得好 speak well (well said!) spreekt goed  
学得快 kuài learn fast leert snel

Note: 得 follows a verb, 的 comes with a noun.

### lesson 3 - page 55

1. 过 a) verb + 过 guò is used to tell that you have experienced something before.
- |     |         |                                    |
|-----|---------|------------------------------------|
| 去过  | + place | have ever been to a certain place  |
| 没去过 | + place | have never been to a certain place |

我 去过中国	I have (ever) been to China
我没(有)去过中国	I have never been to China
他没(有)吃过肉 ròu	He has never eaten meat.

- b) 过 is placed after a verb to indicate the completion of an action. It is often used in combination with 了 le, indicating that something has been done at that point in time.

我吃过饭 fàn 了	I have eaten.
我喝 hē 过茶了	I have had my tea.

2. 没 Not (de ontkenning) is used to negate the word 有 (have/possess)
- |          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 我有空 kōng | I am free. (I have time)      |
| 我没(有)空   | I am not free. (I don't have) |
| 她有很多书    | She has a lot of books        |
| 她没(有)很多书 | She hasn't a lot of books     |

Note: the negative form of 有 have, is always 没有 don't have. (有 is often omitted)

is used with verbs to tell an action did not happen

他没(有)去上海 shàng hǎi	he did not go to Shanghai (positive answer: 去了)
他没(有)来	he did not come (positive answer: 来了)
他没(有)回 huí 家	He did not go home (positive answer: 回家了)

3. 想 want to; would like to (willen graag, een andere betekenis is *denken, nadenken*)

你想喝什么?	What would you like to drink?
我想喝茶	I would like to have tea (I am in the mood for tea)

### Lesson 4 - page 65

1. measure words – see handouts (de maatwoorden, zie uitgedeelde stencils)
2. 有 have (hebben) – (negative form 没有 - see lesson 3 point 2)

这里有车站	Here is a bus stop	Hier is een bushalte
教室里有桌子	In the classroom there are tables	In het lokaal zijn er tafels.
我有一本书	I have a book	Ik heb een boek
他们有一个老师	They have a teacher	Zij hebben een leraar.

## Lesson 5 - page 75

1. (不是喝可口可乐)的地方 not a place for drinking Coca Cola.

The description for a noun is place before the word 的, and may consist of an entire clause (de hele bijzin zet je voor het woord 的)

descriptive clause + 的 + object

他看书 he reads book

他看的书 the book which he reads

他写汉字 he writes Chinese characters

他写的汉字 the Chinese characters that he writes

老师喝茶 teacher drinks tea

老师喝的茶 the tea which the teacher drinks

他要地图 he wants (a) map

他要的地图 The map which he wants

– see lesson 1.2 point 4 for more about the use of 的

2. 还是 háishì or (of), only used in a question. (use 或者 huòzhě, when it isn't a question)

吃鱼 还是 吃肉? Eat fish or eat meat?

喝咖啡 kāfēi 还是 喝茶? Drink coffee or drink tea?

去日本 还是 去中国? Go Japan or go China?

3. 喜欢 xǐhuān, like (houden van, leuk vinden) - an auxiliary verb place before the main verb.  
The negative form is 不喜欢

我喜欢写汉字 I like to write Chinese characters

我喜欢看电影 I like to see movie.

4. 要 yào to want (willen, moeten, als je 要 gebruikt, dan wil je het per se, dit is meer dan een wens.)

你要回家 huí jiā I want to go home

我要一杯茶 yī bēi chá I want a cup of tea

我要这个 I want this

我要那个白的 bái de I want that white one

不要, 谢谢 No (don't want), thank you

## Lesson 6 - page 85

1. 什么时候 when (wanneer) 什么= what 时候 = a point in time; time (duration of)

你 <u>什么时候</u> 去中国?	When do you go to China?
我 <u>明年一月</u> 去中国	I go to China in January next year.
我们 <u>什么时候</u> 再见?	When will we meet again?
我们 <u>明年一月</u> 再见	We will meet in January next year.

Answer: Question words are replaced with time/date, the sentence structure remains unchanged.

2. 还没有 not yet (nog niet)

你吃了吗?	Have you eaten?
还没有	No, not yet. / 吃了 I have eaten.

有 is often omitted when it is not the end syllable

车还没(有)到	the bus has not yet arrived
我还没(有)吃	I have not yet eaten

5. 坐, a verb used for means of transport except those that are ridden (bicycle, motorbikes, horses )

坐火车 huǒ chē	travel by train
坐飞机 fēi jī	travel by plane
坐汽车 qì chē	travel by car
坐船 chuán	travel by boat

[ 骑马 qí mǎ to ride a horse 骑车 qí chē to ride a bicycle ]

6. 了 is placed after a verb to indicate a completed action. It is placed at the end of a sentence to indicate a change of situation. It is often used to report a fact.

我结婚了 jié hūn	I am married	Ik ben getrouwd
下雨了 xià yǔ	It rains	Het regent
车来了	The bus is here!	De bus komt er aan
几点了	What's the time now?	Hoe laat is het?
停电 tíng diàn 了	There is a blackout!	Er is een stroomstoring
他走了	He has left.	Hij is gegaan