

mǎ gè fàn diàn bǐ jiào hǎo mr个饭店比较好?

Which Restaurant Is Better

LEVEL HSK 2

Vocabulary

SH

zěn me bǐ jiào 怎么比较?

How to using comparative sentence

zěn me shuō hǎo chī hé nán chī

怎么说好吃和难吃

How to describe delicious and not tasty



版店VS家





你喜欢在家吃饭还是去饭店吃饭?



n.

挺·····台尔quiet

A:这个菜的味道怎么样?

B: 挺好吃的。



Question?

nǐ xǐ huān shén me wèi dào de cài 你喜欢什么味道的菜?







? PRACTICE

hǎo

nán

"好"and"难"is s kind of prefix, when we want to say something is delicious,

we can describe as"好吃", on the contrary is "难吃"

hǎo chī 好吃



hǎo 好?



mán chī 难吃



nán

难?



hǎo 好?



mán 难?



yòng xué guò de dān cí kàn tú shuō huà 用学过的单词看图说话

Make a sentence according pictures with the words we have learnt



shàng cì

Last time

n.

xià cì

Next time

n.

你上次旅游去哪儿了?

我下次想去法国旅行。

huí dá wèn tí

回答问题

nǐ shàng cì hē jiǔ shì shén me shí hou 1.你上次喝酒是什么时候?

rú guǒ yī gè rén wèn nǐ jiè qián méi yǒu huán gěi nǐ 2.如果一个人问你借钱没有还给你, nǐ xià cì hái huì jiè gěi tā ma 你下次还会借给他吗?







environment

n.

wǒ jiā páng biān de huán jìng hěn hǎo 我家旁边的环境很好。 huí dá wèn tí

回答问题Answer the question

nǐ jué de zěn me bǎo hù wǒ men de huán jìng 1.你觉得怎么保护我们的环境?



wán

T

to play
v.

wǒ men zhōu mò chū qù wán zěn me yàng? 我们周末出去玩怎么样?

huí dá wèn tí 回答问题

nǐ xǐ huān wán ér shén me yóu xì 1.你喜欢玩儿什么游戏 (n.game)?



wǒ men xià kè hòu yī qǐ chī fàn, zèn me yàng 2.我们下课后一起吃饭,怎么样?



和·······差本多+ adj (Almost as....Something)

zhè gè píng guǒ hé nà gè píng guǒ chà bù duō dà 这个苹果和那个苹果差不多大。



zhè gè nán rén hé nà gè nán rén chà bù duō gāo 这个男人和那个男人差不多高





LET'S TALK



tā men de 他们的……



zhè liǎng běn shū de 这两本书的······ zài fàn diàn

在饭店At restaurant

zhè jiā fàn diàn wèi dào zěn me yàng

A:这家饭店味道怎么样?

tǐng hào chī de, dàn shì yǐn liào yǒu diǎn ér nán hē, nǐ jué de ne

B:挺好吃的, 但是饮料有点儿难喝, 你觉得呢?

wǒ jué de hé wǒ men shàng cì qù de nà jiā fàn diàn chà bù duō

A:我觉得和我们上次去的那家饭店差不多。

dàn shì zhè jiā huán jìng bǐ jiào hǎo

B: 但是这家环境比较好。

wǒ men xià cì qù nà yī jiā ba

A:我们下次去那一家吧。

tián kòng 填空

hǎo chī nán hē tǐng de chà bù duō huán jìng 好吃 难喝 挺……的 差不多 环境

```
zhè gè chéng shì de hěn hǎo

1. 这个城市的( )很好。
cháng cháng biế rén juế de de dōng xī wǒ dōu bù juế de hǎo chī

2. 常常别人觉得( )的东西我都不觉得好吃。
zhè shì shén me ? tài le ba

3. 这是什么? 太( )了吧

zhè liǎng jiàn yī fu a

4. 这两件衣服( )啊。
huǒ guō zhēn de là

5. 火锅真的( )辣( )。
```

```
huán jìng
1.环境
2.好吃
2.好吃
3.难喝 duō
4.差不 de
5.挺·····的
```

A文 FUN CHINESE



Group buying, also known as **collective buying**, offers products and services at significantly reduced prices on the condition that a minimum number of buyers would make the purchase. Origins of group buying can be traced to China, where it is known as **Tuán Gòu** (or **team buying**)

In recent times, group buying websites such as Pinduoduo in China have emerged in the online shopping business. Typically, these websites feature a "deal of the day", with the deal kicking in when a set number of people agree to buy the product or service. Buyers then print off a voucher to claim their discount at the retailer. Many of the group-buying sites work by negotiating deals with local merchants and promising to deliver a higher foot count in exchange for better prices.

大众点评 dianping.com



This study material was created by LTL Online School and can be used for free by anyone who wants to learn this beautiful language.

LEARN, TRAVEL, AND LIVE THE LANGUAGE

www.ltl-school.com

Beijing: www.ltl-beijing.com

Shanghai: www.ltl-shanghai.com

Singapore: www.ltl-singapore.com

Taipei: www.ltl-taiwan.com

Chengdu: www.ltl-chengdu.com

Xian: www.ltl-xian.com

LEARN CHINESE FOR FREE

www.youtube.com/LTLMandarinSchool

www.instagram.com/ltlmandarinschool

www.twitter.com/ltlmandarin

www.pinterest.com/ltlmandarin/

www.facebook.com/LTLSchool