

毛爱红：不客气。你今年多大？  
Búkèqi. Nǐ jīnnián duō dà?

方子英：我今年二十岁。你呢？你的生日是几月几号？  
Wǒ jīnnián èrshí suì. Nǐ ne? Nǐ de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

毛爱红：我的生日是十月三号，我今年二十二岁。你的舞会在哪儿开？  
Wǒ de shēngrì shì shí yuè sān hào, wǒ jīnnián èrshíèr suì. Nǐ de wǔhuì zài nǎr kāi?

方子英：在我男朋友的家，这是他的地址。你知道怎么去吗？  
Zài wǒ nán péngyǒu de jiā, zhè shì tā de dìzhǐ. Nǐ zhīdào zěnmē qù ma?

毛爱红：没问题！我有地图。星期六下午五点见。  
Méi wèntí! Wǒ yǒu dìtú. Xīngqīliù xiàwǔ wǔdiǎn jiàn.

方子英：再见。  
Zàijiàn.

## 注释 LANGUAGE NOTES

### 开舞会(晚会/派对)

开 here means “to hold (a party),” 开舞会 means “to hold a dance party.” For parties, the following terms are commonly used: 晚会 [wǎnhuì] and 派对 [pàiduì].

### 太棒了

太棒了 is a phrase meaning “Great!” “Terrific!” “棒” here is an adjective meaning “good,” “great.” It is similar to “太好了!”

### 不客气

不客气 is a phrase meaning “You are welcome.” It is similar to 不谢.

### 多大

多大 means “How old?” It is generally used to ask the age of adults and children over ten years old. For young children under ten years old, 几岁 (“How old?”) is commonly used. For older people, it is appropriate to use “您多大年纪[niánjì] (age)?”

### 地址(住址)

For “address,” both 地址 and 住址 are commonly used. When writing an address, Chinese word order progresses from the larger unit to the smaller unit. For example,

中国北京市中山路12号      No. 12, Zhongshan Road, Beijing, China

## 语法 GRAMMAR

### Days of the Week

The ways to express the days of the week in Chinese are illustrated below:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日 星期天
周一	周二	周三	周四	周五	周末 [zhōumò] weekend	

- 礼拜 [lǐbài] is also commonly used for indicating the days of the week.

For example, 礼拜一, 礼拜五, and 礼拜天.

- 星期几 and 礼拜几 mean “Which day of the week?”

For Chinese, a week starts on Monday instead of Sunday.

### Expressing Dates, Year, Month, and Days of the Week

前天 the day before yesterday	昨天 yesterday	今天 today	明天 tomorrow	后天 the day after tomorrow
前年 the year before last year	去年 last year	今年 this year	明年 next year	后年 the year after next year
上上个星期 the week before last week	上个星期 last week	这个星期 this week	下个星期 next week	下下个星期 the week after next week
上上个月 the month before last month	上个月 last month	这个月 this month	下个月 next month	下下个月 the month after next month

### Preposition 为

为 is a preposition meaning “for.” Together with its object it forms a prepositional phrase (P.P.), which occurs before a verb phrase (V.P.). For example,

他 为我 开一个晚会。 He is having a party for me.  
P.P. V.P.

## 补充课文 ——— SUPPLEMENTARY PRACTICE

This selection will help you test your comprehension of the grammar and vocabulary you have learned in this lesson. Be prepared to answer questions about the meaning of the passage.

二月十八日

星期六

天气：晴

今天我真高兴，我过了一个很难忘的二十岁生日。我男朋友在他家为我举办了一个庆生会，他还邀请了很多朋友来参加，我收到了很多礼物，爱红还为我做了一个生日蛋糕，太棒了！

每个人都祝我生日快乐，为我唱生日快乐歌，我许了一个愿，吹了蜡烛，然后切蛋糕给大家吃。

我们一起唱卡拉OK，听流行音乐，跳舞，聊天……很好玩！

啊！我的二十岁生日，真特别！

Notes: 天气 [tiānqì]: weather

晴 [qíng]: sunny

难忘 [nánwàng]: unforgettable

举办 [jǔbàn]: to hold

庆生会 [qìngshēnghuì]: birthday party

邀请 [yāoqǐng]: to invite

收到 [shōudào]: to receive

生日快乐歌 [shēngri kuàilè gē]: happy birthday song

许愿 [xǔyuàn]: to make a wish

吹 [chuī]: to blow

蜡烛 [làzhú]: candle

切 [qiē]: to cut; to slice

卡拉OK [kǎlā ōukē]: karaoke

流行音乐 [liúxíng yīnyuè]: popular music

特别 [tèbié]: special