



## LESSON C.6

ONLINE GAMBLING

网上赌博

WĂNGSHÀNG DŬBÓ

# THE WINNER TAKES IT ALL

2



赢家通吃

yíngjiā tōng chī



扑克游戏

pūkè yóuxì



老虎机

lǎohǔjī



博彩公司

bócǎi gōngsī



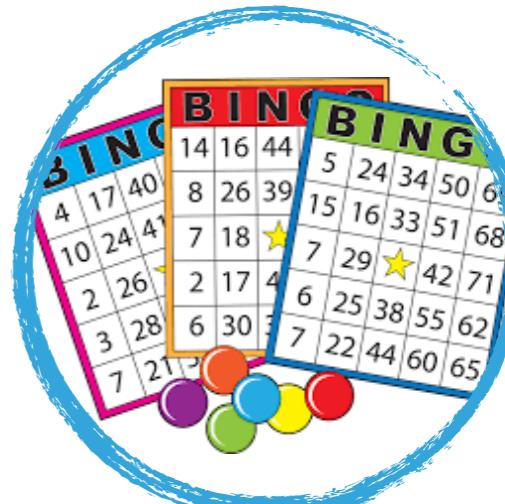
在线赌场

zàixiàn dǔchǎng



赛马

sàimǎ



宾果游戏

bīnguǒ yóuxì

# CULTURE: MAHJONG

3



Mandarin:

麻将  
májiàng



Cantonese:

麻雀  
máquè



- Mahjong is a tile-based game that was developed in the 19th century in China.
- It is enormously popular in China, a game of strategy, skill, and summation.
- The game uses 144 tiles and requires you to make identical sets and **matching pairs** from these tiles:
  - 36 characters
  - 36 bamboo tiles
  - 36 circles/dots
  - 16 wind tiles
  - 12 dragons
  - 8 bonus (4 flowers and 4 seasons).
- It requires 4 players who are seated around a squared table, signifying the four directions East, South, West, North.

Can you  
recognize any of these  
characters?



# ONLINE GAMBLING FRAUD



4

网上赌博诈骗

wǎngshàng dǔbó zhàpiàn



1



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xiàzài miǎnfèi yóuxì

2



盗取用户名和密码

dào qǔ yònghùmíng hé mìmǎ

3



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4



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jìnxíng gòumǎi



赌徒

dǔ tú



网络罪犯

wǎngluò zuìfàn

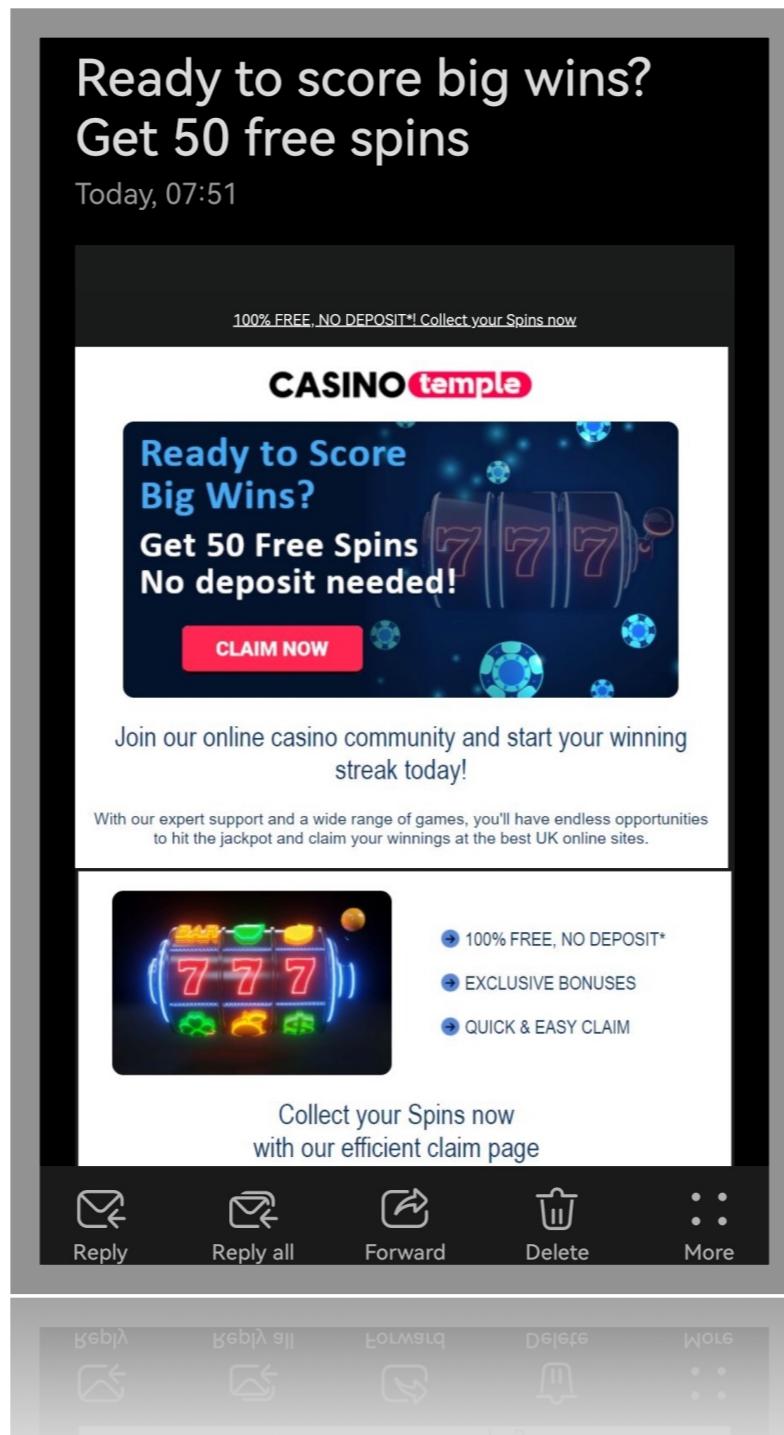
# CLASSROOM CONVERSATION EXERCISE: IS IT A SCAM?

5

- 这是骗局吗? 为什么? zhè shì piànjú ma? wèishénme



## 50 次免费旋转 50 cì miǎnfèi xuánzhuǎn



# CLASSROOM DISCUSSION: DO CASINOS CHEAT?



赌场作弊吗?  
dǔchǎng zuòbì ma

# CLASSROOM DISCUSSION: IS LOTTERY A FORM OF GAMBLING?



彩票是一种赌博吗?  
cǎipiaò shì yī zhǒng dǔbó ma

刮刮卡呢?  
guā guā kǎ ne?



# CLASSROOM GAME: 宾果游戏 BĪN GUŌ YÓUXÌ

8



- When possible, please print this out before the lesson.
- Your tutor will assign each a random table and call out each number by random.

1

8	15	14	4	18
13	5	3	6	19
24	11	FREE!	10	21
16	23	1	7	22
12	17	2	20	9

2

15	8	22	13	18
23	9	24	17	10
14	21	FREE!	20	4
1	11	19	5	12
7	3	2	16	6

3

21	12	24	18	22
14	6	11	10	7
1	8	FREE!	20	17
13	23	15	16	4
9	3	19	5	2

4

23	16	6	21	17
3	8	15	20	5
9	19	FREE!	14	22
18	10	4	13	7
12	24	1	2	11

5

8	5	14	1	18
16	11	10	15	24
2	9	FREE!	12	6
13	4	22	7	19
21	23	3	20	17

6

23	13	22	7	14
12	24	17	4	5
11	18	FREE!	16	8
20	6	2	9	15
3	19	21	1	10

7

19	11	17	16	9
2	5	22	24	4
18	21	FREE!	8	10
23	12	15	6	20
14	13	7	1	3

8

8	15	14	4	18
13	5	3	6	19
24	11	FREE!	10	21
16	23	1	7	22
12	17	2	20	9

# TIANTIAN'S OPINION - ON-LINE GAMBLING



- Paraphrase Tiantian's opinion using 3rd person part of speech.

- 天天觉得 *tiāntiān juédé*.....
- 他认为 *tā rènwéi*.....
- 在他看来 *zài tā kàn lái*.....
- 他想 *tā xiǎng*.....
- 他相信 *tā xiāngxìn*.....
- 他说 *tā shuō*.....
- 他问 *tā wèn*.....



赌博可以很有趣呗！

*dǔbó kěyǐ hěn yǒuqù bei*

interesting

有趣  
*yǒuqù*

但它不应该成为一种爱好。

*dàn tā bù yìng gāi chéngwéi yī zhǒng àihào*

hobby

爱好  
*ài hào*

我想去拉斯维加斯。

*wǒ xiǎng qù lā sī wéi jiā sī*

budget

预算  
*yùsuàn*

给自己一个预算，享受狂野的时光

*jǐ zìjǐ yīgè yùsuàn, xiǎngshòu kuáng yě de shíguāng*

wild

狂野的  
*kuáng yě de*

# LILY'S OPINION - ON-LINE GAMBLING



- Paraphrase Lily's opinion using 3rd person part of speech.

- 莉莉觉得 *lìlì juédé*.....
- 她认为 *tā rènwéi*.....
- 在她看来 *zài tā kàn lái*.....
- 她想 *tā xiǎng*.....
- 她相信 *tā xiāngxìn*.....
- 她说 *tā shuō*.....
- 她问 *tā wèn*.....



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对，有些赌徒就像吸毒者。

*duì, yǒuxiē dǔ tú jiù xiàng xīdú zhě*

drug addict

吸毒者  
*xīdú zhě*

他们没有限制。

*tāmen méiyǒu xiànzhi*

limit

限制  
*xiànzhi*

我们可以有梦想。

*wǒmen kěyǐ yǒu mèngxiǎng*

dream

梦想  
*mèngxiǎng*

但我们也该醒醒吧！

*dàn wǒmen yě gāi xǐng xǐng ba*

wake up

醒  
*xǐng*

# GRAMMAR - 呀 AND 吧 PARTICLE



## 呗 (bei)

- 呗 (bei) particle is always put at the end of a sentence/phrase. It serves several functions. In most cases, it gives a tone of being **indifferent** and **reluctant**.

Function	Example
Not a big deal. Nothing special.	不懂, 就好好学呗。 (bù dǒng, jiù hǎo hào xué bei) Don't know? Well, learn to.
Show a reluctant greement, similar to 吧 (ba)	去就去呗。 (qùjiù qù bei) Just go.
Express indifference and lack of enthusiasm	随你呗, 对我来说都一样。 (suí nǐ bei, duì wǒ lái shuō dōu yīyàng) Do whatever you want, it's all the same to me.
Express the obvious knowledge	冬天自然就黑得早呗。 (dōngtiān zìrán jiù hēi dé zǎo bei) It's normal that the day gets dark earlier in winter.

# CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: TONG TONG'S QUESTION TIME

12



- 为什么...? wèishénme
- 因为... yīnwèi



我们为什么做梦?  
wǒmen wèishéme zuòmèng?

# CLASSROOM CONVERSATION EXERCISE: QUIZ



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## 问答游戏 wèndá yóuxì



谁想成为百万富翁?  
*shéi xiǎng chéngwéi bǎi wàn fùwēng*

一个标准的保龄球有多少个孔?

*yīgè biāozhǔn dì bǎolíngqiú yǒu duōshǎo gè kǒng*

A. 2

B. 3

C. 5

D. 10



吗 (**ma**), 呢 (**ne**) and 吧 (**ba**) are used to form questions by placing **at the end of a sentence**.

- 吗: for asking 'yes / no questions'
- 呢: for reciprocal questions and queries
- 吧: for tag questions

## 吗 (**ma**)

It converts statements into simple '**yes / no** questions', and is often the equivalent of swapping the position of the subject and verb in English.

### Examples

1. 你是中国人。 ( <i>Nǐ shì zhōngguórén</i> )	'You are Chinese.'
→ 你是中国人吗? ( <i>Nǐ shì zhōngguórén ma</i> )	'Are you Chinese?'
2. 这是他的。 ( <i>Zhè shì tāde</i> )	'This is his.'
→ 这是他的吗? ( <i>Zhè shì tāde ma</i> )	'Is this his?'
3. 她踢足球。 ( <i>Tā tī zúqiú</i> )	'She plays football.'
→ 她踢足球吗? ( <i>Tā tī zúqiú ma</i> )	'Does she play football?'



## 呢 (ne)

This particle is not limited to simple 'yes / no' questions - it can be used to make more **open enquiries**. It has two uses for forming questions:

### 1. Reciprocal questions

#### Examples

Speaker A asks 你身体好吗? (*nǐ shēntǐ hǎo ma?*) 'Are you well?'

Speaker B responds 我很好... (*wǒ hěn hǎo...*) 'I'm well...'

and adds:

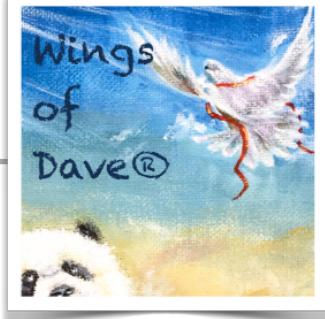
1. 你呢? (*nǐ ne?*) '...and you?'
2. 你妈妈呢? (*nǐ māma ne?*) '...and your mum?'
3. 你家人呢? (*nǐ jiārén ne?*) '...and your family?'

### 2. Queries - equivalent to 'what about' or 'what actually' in English.

#### Examples

1. 我呢? (*wǒ ne?*) 'What about me?'

2. 这是什么呢? (*zhè shì shénme ne?*) 'What actually is this?'



## 吧 (ba)

### 1. Question Particle

吧 is used to form **tag questions**. These are used after a statement that the speaker thinks is correct, but would like to **confirm**. This is the equivalent of adding an **inverted form** of the question to the end of the sentence in English, or following a statement with '...right?'.

1. 你叫小王吧? (nǐ jiào Xiǎowáng ba?)	'Your name is Xiaowang, isn't it?'
2. 你吃素吧? (nǐ chīsù ba?)	'You are a vegetarian, right?'
3. 她是老师吧? (tā shì láoshī ba?)	'She's a teacher, isn't she?'
4. 对吧? (duì ba?)	'Right?'

### 2. Sentence Particle

吧 is used to make instructions **less direct**. It marks and **softens** commands, requests and suggestions. It turns a slightly pushy instruction into a **more neutral** one.

All of the below examples would still work without 吧, they would just be more direct.

1. 我帮你吧。 (wǒ bāng nǐ ba.)	'Let me help you.'
2. 快点吧! (kuài diǎn ba!)	'Hurry up!'
3. 你来吧。 (nǐ lái ba.)	'Why don't you do it?'
4. 给我点儿纸吧。 (gěi wǒ diǎn er zhǐ ba.)	'Can you give me some paper?'

# Appendix – 了 PARTICLE



- 了 particle is extremely **common** in Chinese, but the grammar can be the **trickiest**.
- It serves many functions. It is also a multi-toned word.

le

Function	Example
Intensify or strengthen the adjective used	Fantastic! 太棒了! (tài bàng le)
Change of state	She can walk now. 她会走路了。 (tā huì zǒulù le)
Completed action	I've eaten. 我吃了。 (wǒ chī le)
Exclamation	Okay! Stop being a nuisance! 好了! 别闹了! (hǎole! bié nàole)

liǎo

Function	Example
Indicate whether an action can or can't be done	I can do it. 我做得了。 (wǒ zuò déliǎo)
Indicate impatience	What's up? 怎么了? (zěnmeliǎo)
Complement 不	Terrific. 了不得。 (liǎobude)
Completion	Understand 了解 (liǎojiě) (lit. fully understand)