



LESSON C.6

ONLINE GAMBLING

网上赌博

WǎNGSHÀNG DǔBÓ

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
bócai gōngsī



在线赌场
zàixiàn dǔchǎng



赛马
sàimǎ



宾果游戏
bīn guǒ yóuxì

CULTURE: MAHJONG



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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



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网上赌博诈骗 wǎngshàng dǔbó zhàpiàn



1



下载免费游戏
xiàzài miǎnfèi yóuxì

2



盗取用户名和密码
dào qǔ yònghùnmíng hé mìmǎ

3



盗取信用卡
dào qǔ xìnyòngkǎ

4



进行购买
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 piàn jú ma? wèi shén me*

50 次免费旋转
50 cì miǎn fèi xuán zhuǎn

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with our efficient claim page

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CLASSROOM DISCUSSION: DO CASINOS CHEAT?



6



赌场作弊吗?
dǔchǎng zuòbì ma

CLASSROOM DISCUSSION: IS LOTTERY A FORM OF GAMBLING?

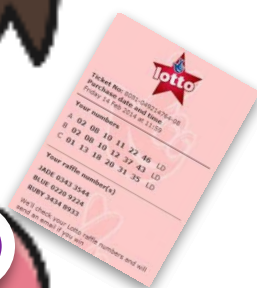


7

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

刮刮卡呢?
guā guā kǎ ne?

莉莉



桐桐

CLASSROOM GAME: 宾果游戏 BĪN GUŌ YÓUXÌ



- 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



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

- 天天觉得 *tiāntiān juéde*.....
- 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
àihào

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



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

- 莉莉觉得 *lìlì juéde*.....
- 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*.....

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 xiànzhì

limit

限制
xiànzhì

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 – 呗 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



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- 为什么...? wèishénme
- 因为... yīnwèi



我们为什么做梦?
wǒmen wèishéme zuòmèng?

CLASSROOM CONVERSATION EXERCISE: QUIZ



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 zhōngguó rén</i>) | 'You are Chinese.' |
| → 你是中国人吗? (<i>Nǐ shì zhōngguó rén ma</i>) | 'Are you Chinese?' |
| 2. 这是他的。 (<i>Zhè shì tā de</i>) | 'This is his.' |
| → 这是他的吗? (<i>Zhè shì tā de ma</i>) | 'Is this his?' |
| 3. 她踢足球。 (<i>Tā tī zú qiú</i>) | 'She plays football.' |
| → 她踢足球吗? (<i>Tā tī zú qiú 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? (<i>nǐ jiào Xiǎowáng ba?</i>) | 'Your name is Xiaowang, isn't it?' |
| 2. 你吃素吧? (<i>nǐ chīsù ba?</i>) | 'You are a vegetarian, right?' |
| 3. 她是老师吧? (<i>tā shì láoshī ba?</i>) | 'She's a teacher, isn't she?' |
| 4. 对吧? (<i>duì ba?</i>) | '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。(<i>wǒ bāng nǐ ba.</i>) | 'Let me help you.' |
| 2. 快点吧! (<i>kuài diǎn ba!</i>) | 'Hurry up!' |
| 3. 你来吧。(<i>nǐ lái ba.</i>) | 'Why don't you do it?' |
| 4. 给我点儿纸吧。(<i>gěi wǒ diǎn er zhǐ ba.</i>) | 'Can you give me some paper?' |

Appendix - 了 PARTICLE



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- 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! (<i>tài bàng le</i>)
Change of state	She can walk now. 她会走路了。 (<i>tā huì zǒulù le</i>)
Completed action	I've eaten. 我吃了。 (<i>wǒ chī le</i>)
Exclamation	Okay! Stop being a nuisance! 好了! 别闹了! (<i>hǎole! bié nào le</i>)

liǎo

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