

UNIT FIVE

你在哪儿？Nǐ Zài Nǎr?

Where Are You?

LESSON

15

对话: Duihuà: 1. 15.1

- 鲁宾 : 你好, 饭店在哪儿?
 lǚbīn : nǐ hǎo, fàndiàn zài nǎr?
 林月 : 饭店在书店后面。
 lín yuè : fàndiàn zài shūdiàn de hòumiàn.
 鲁宾 : 好的。去书店怎么走?
 lǚbīn : hǎo de. qù shūdiàn zěnme zǒu?
 林月 : 往前走。
 lín yuè : wǎng qián zǒu.



Translation

- Rubin : Hello, where is the restaurant?
 Linyue : Restaurant is behind the bookshop.
 Rubin : Okay. How to go to the bookshop?
 Linyue : Go straight.

生词 Shēngcí 15.2

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
饭店	fàndiàn	noun	restaurant
哪儿	nǎ'r	pronoun	where
书店	shūdiàn	noun	bookshop
后面	hòumiàn	noun	backside, behind
怎么	zěnme	pronoun	how
去	qù	verb	to go
走	zǒu	verb	walk
往	wǎng	preposition	towards
前	qián	noun	front



对话: Duihua: 2. 🎧 15.3

大为 : 请问, 我要去商店, 怎么走?
 dàwéi : qǐngwèn, wǒ yào qù shāngdiàn, zěnmē zǒu ?
 马克 : 商店在银行的旁边。
 mǎkè : shāngdiàn zài yínháng de pángbiān.
 大为 : 远不远?
 dàwéi : yuǎn bù yuǎn?
 马克 : 不远。
 mǎkè : bù yuǎn.



Translation 📖

David : Excuse me, I want to go to the shop, how to go?
 Mike : Shop is next to the bank.
 David : Is it far?
 Mike : It's not far.

生词 Shēngcí 🎧 15.4

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
请问	qǐngwèn	verb	excuse me, may i ask you
商店	shāngdiàn	noun	shop
边	biān	noun	side (direction)
旁边	pángbiān	noun	beside
银行	yínháng	noun	bank
远	yuǎn	adjective	far

对话: Duihua: 3. 🎧 15.5

丽娜 : 学校里面有邮局吗?
 lǐnà : xuéxiào lǐmiàn yǒu yóujú ma?
 马克 : 没有, 学校外面有。
 mǎkè : méi yǒu. xuéxiào wàimiàn yǒu.
 丽娜 : 去那儿怎么走?
 lǐnà : qù nàr zěnmē zǒu ?
 马克 : 从这儿到那儿一直往前走。
 mǎkè : cóng zhèr dào nàr yīzhí wǎng qián zǒu.



Translation 

Leena : Is there a post office inside the school campus?

Mike : No, that is outside the school campus.

Leena : How to go there?

Mike : Go straight from here.

生词 Shēngcí  15.6

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
面	miàn	noun	side
里面	lǐmiàn	noun	inside
邮局	yóujú	noun	post office
外面	wàimiàn	noun	outside
从	cóng	preposition	from
到	dào	verb	to reach/arrive
一直	yīzhí	adverb	straight
大学	dàxué	noun	university

语法 Yǔfǎ:

怎么 Zěnmē

怎么 zěnmē followed by a verb is used to describe how an action is performed.

Example:

怎么去?
zěnmēqù?
how to go to?

从...到... Cóng... Dào...

refers to from the start to the end in length of time or distance.

Example:

从书店到学校很远
cóng shūdiàn dào xuéxiào
from bookstore to school.
我从七点到八点学汉语
Wǒ cóng qī diǎn dào bā diǎn xué
hànyǔ
I study chinese from 7 to 8 O' clock.

练习 Liànxí  -

1. **Ask the location using additional vocabulary.**

(hotel, home, school, post office, hospital etc.)

Example :

学校在哪儿?
xuéxiào zài nǎr?
Where is the school?

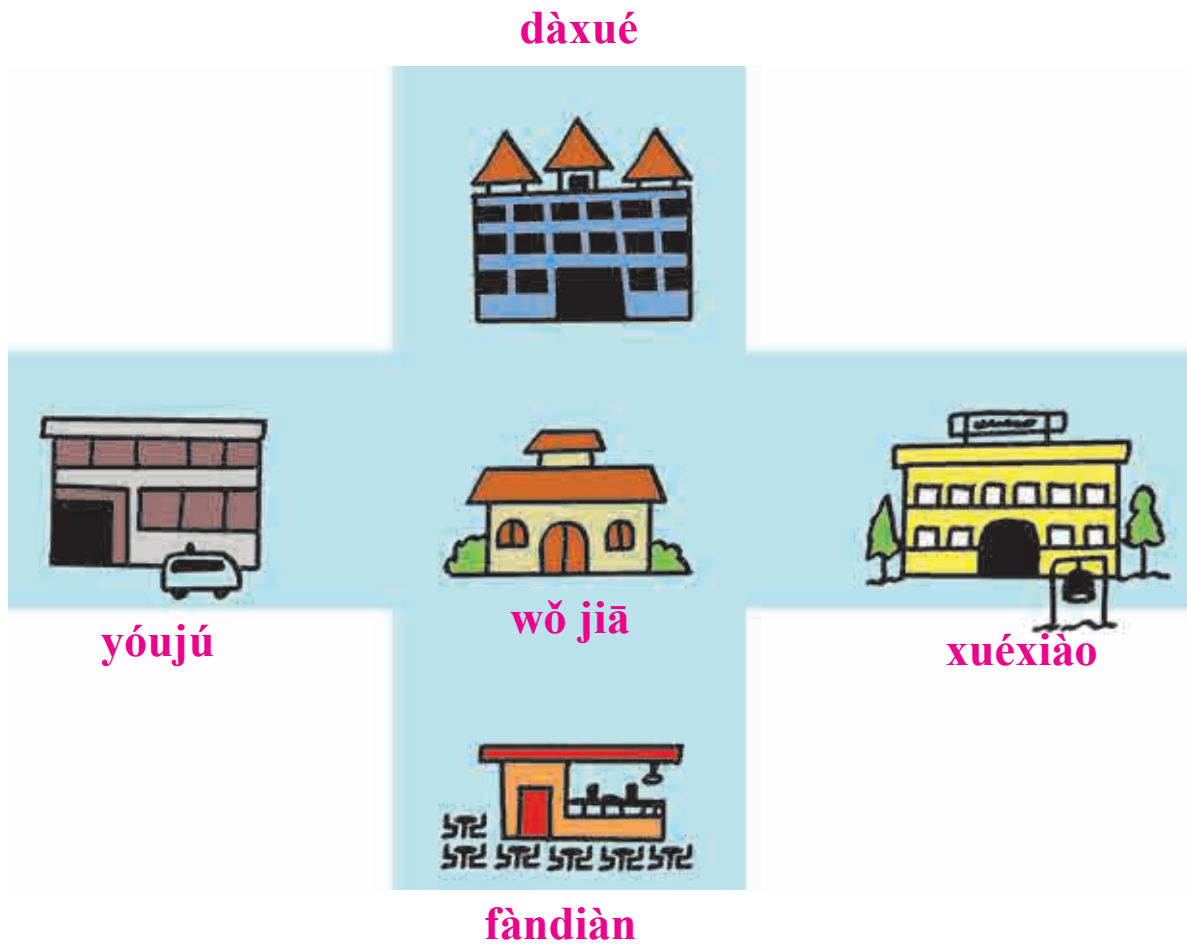
2. **Use additional vocabulary and explain how to go using cóng.... dào.... pattern.**

Example :

从书店到我家往前面走。
cóng shūdiàn dào wǒ jiā wǎng qiánmiàn zǒu.
From bookshop go straight to reach my home.



Look at the picture and explain the location of your home with the help of directions.



Use the following vocabulary and make meaningful sentences.

左	zuǒ	noun	left
右	yòu	noun	right
东	dōng	noun	East
西	xī	noun	West
北	běi	noun	North
南	nán	noun	South

Recognize the characters.

饭店	旁边	后	书店	怎么	前	走	一直	请问	商店
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National Animal

National animal of China is giant panda, also known for being China's most adored animal. Giant panda is a bear native to south central China. These animals have special reservations, and China recently removed the giant panda from the endangered animals list. It is considered as a national treasure in China. For many years, scientists wondered whether pandas were a type of bear, raccoon or something on their own. But plenty of genetic studies have made it clear that pandas are a type of bear. Giant pandas are also called great pandas, partly coloured bears, bamboo bears and white bears. They are distinguished from other pandas by their large size and black and white colour.





Railway Network in China

Transportation is the key to development in China. China vastly utilizes railway network to develop the region and it is an important mode of transportation. Railway network in China is one of the busiest railway networks in the world. China has longest high-speed railway network and second longest railway network in the world. High speed railway means any train service with average train speeds above 200 kilometres per hour on upgraded tracks.

High-speed railway service was introduced in 2007 in China. At the end of 2018 China had 29000 k.m. network of high-speed railway. All provinces are connected with railway network.

There are 16 major railway corridors which connect 81 cities in China. High-speed rail lines are often built on elevated tracks and it reduce the need to acquire land and involve very long bridges. The Beijing-Shanghai High speed railway has 3 of the longest railroad bridges in the world.

China is a member of the international union of railways; UIC is an international rail transport industry. International passenger train services are also available from China to destinations in Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, Hong Kong, North Korea and Vietnam.

