# UNIT TWO



# 超市多远? Chāoshì duō yuǎn? How Far Is The Supermarket?



- Cóng (from) dào (to)
- Duō + Adjective = to ask the degree of the adjective. How far?
- Verb shàng/xià
- Directions
- Le (indicating the change)

骑 (动)

□ 号(名)

: qí – to ride

: hào- number

• Question type ma

## 生词: Shēngcí: New Words (3.1)

□ 超市 (名) : chāoshì- Supermarket □ 公共汽车 (名) : gōng gòng qì chē- bus

□ 跟... 一起 : gēn... yīqǐ - with... □ 就 (副词) : jiù- just, merely

together

□ 离 (动) : lí- to be away from □ 自行车 (名) : zì xíng chē- bicycle

」坐 (动) : zuò- to take (a bus, □ 慢 (形容) : màn- slow

airlane, etc.)

## 课文 Kèwén Text (3.1)

大卫 : 明天晚上 你跟我一起 去超市吧。

Dàwèi : Míngtiān wănshàng nǐ gēn wǒ yīqǐ qù chāoshì ba.

鲁宾 : 超市离这儿多远?

Lŭbīn: Chāoshì lí zhèr duō yuǎn?

大卫: 坐公共汽车20分钟就到。

Dàwèi : Zuò gōnggòngqìchē 20 fēnzhōng jiù dào.

鲁宾 : 那我们骑自行车去吗?

Lǔbīn : Nà wŏmen qí zìxíngchē qù ma?

大卫: 自行车比公共汽车慢.

Dàwèi : Zìxíngchē bǐ gōnggòngqìchē mán.

鲁宾 : 好, 我们坐公共汽车去吧.

Lǔbīn : Hǎo, wǒmen zuò gōnggòngqìchē qù ba.

大卫 : 3 号公共汽车去超市。

Dàwèi : 3 hào gōnggòngqìchē qù chāoshì.

鲁宾 : 好的,明天晚上五点见。

Lǔbīn: Hǎo de, míngtiān wǎnshàng wǔ diǎn jiàn.

#### Translation 📰



David: Let's (you and me together) go to the

supermarket tomorrow evening.

**Rubin**: How far is supermarket from here?

**David**: By bus it just takes 20 minutes from here.

Rubin: Shall we go riding bicycle then?

David: Bicycle is slower as compared to bus.

Rubin: Okay. Let's go by bus then.

**David**: 3 number bus goes to the supermarket.

Rubin: Okay, then see you tomorrow at 5pm.



flat objects, sheet

#### 生词: Shēngcí: New Words (3.2)

□ 这里 : zhèlǐ- here □ 然后 : ránhòu- then, after that

□ 动物园 (名): dòngwù yuán- zoo □ 下车 (动) : xià chē- get off the vehicle

□ 售票员 : shòupiào yuán- ticket seller □ 时间 (名) : shíjiān- time

(bus, train, etc.)

□ 张(量) : zhāng- Measure word for

□ 地铁 (名) : dìtiĕ- subway, metro

□ 换(动)

: huàn- to change \_\_ 票 (名) : piào- ticket

□ 站 (名) : hàn- stop, station □ 快要... 了 (副词) : kuài yào... le- soon

## 专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

颐和园: yí hé yuán- summer palace

#### 课文 Kèwén Text (3.3)



丽娜 : 请问,从这里到北京动物园怎

么去?

Lìnà : Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlĭ dào běijīng

dòngwùyuán zěnme qù?

售票员 : 从这里坐地铁到颐和园。换地

铁, 然后在北京动物园站下车。

Shòupiàoyuán: Cóng zhèlĭ zuò dìtiĕ dào yí hé

yuán. Huàn dìtiě, ránhòu zài běijīng dòngwùyuán zhàn xiàchē.

丽娜 : 这儿离动物园远不远?

Lìnà : Zhèr lí dòngwùyuán yuǎn bù

yuăn?

**售票员** : 不太远。10 分钟 就到.

Shòupiàoyuán: Bù tài yuăn. Shí Fēnzhōng jiù

dào.

丽娜 : 请给我一张票。地铁的时间

呢?

Lìnà : Qǐng gĕi wǒ yī zhāng piào. Dìtiĕ de shíjiān ne?

售票员 : 这是您的票. 地铁快要来了。

Shòupiàoyuán : Zhè shì nín de piào. Dìtiě kuài yào lái le.

**丽娜** : 谢谢您。

Lìnà : Xiè xiè nín.

#### Translation |

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Leena : Excuse me, how to go to Beijing zoo from here?

**Ticket vendor**: From here take metro till summer palace. Change to another metro

and get down at Beijing zoo stop.

Leena : Is zoo far from here or not?

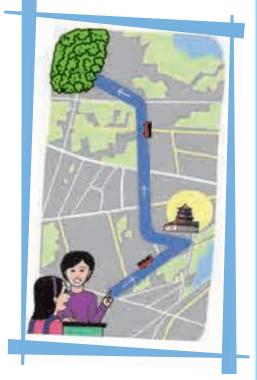
**Ticket Vendor**: Not so far. You will reach in just 10 mins.

Leena : Please give me 1 ticket for Beijing zoo stop. What are the timings

of the metro?

Ticket vendor: Here's your ticket. Train is about to come.

Leena : Thank you very much!





#### 生词: Shēngcí: New Words (3.3)

□ 右边 (名)

□ 图书馆 (名): túshūguǎn- library □ 左 (名)

□ 知道 (动) : zhīdào- to know □ 拐 (动) : guǎi- to turn

□ 走路 : zǒu lǜ – to walk □ 近 (形容) : jìn – near

□ 往 (动) : wǎng- towards, to go □ 就是 (副词) : jiùshì- exactly

(in a direction)

□ 前 (名) : qián- front, ahead

□ 路口(名) : lùkǒu- crossing,

intersection (of roads)

## 课文 Kèwén Text (3.3)

马克 : 从这儿到图书馆怎么去?

**Măkè** : Cóng zhèr dào túshūguǎn zěnme qù?

林月 : 你不知道吗? 你走路去,对吗?

Lín yuè : Nǐ bù zhīdào ma? Nǐ zǒu lù qù, duì

ma?

马克 : 对阿,我 走路。

Măkè : Duì a. Wŏ zŏu lù.

林月 : 从这儿往前走. 到了路口往左拐. 就

是图书馆.

Lín yuè : Cóng zhèr wăng qián zǒu. Dào

le lùkŏu wăng zuŏ guăi. Jiù shì

túshūguăn.

马克 : 这儿离图书馆远吗?

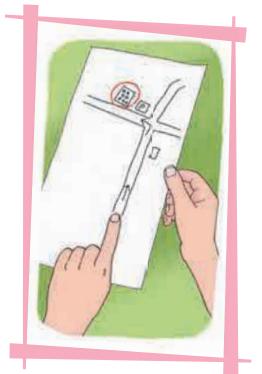
Măkè : Zhèr lí túshūguǎn yuǎn ma?

林月 : 很近。不远. 5 分钟就到. 图书馆在邮局的右边.

Lín yuè : Hěn jìn. bú yuǎn. 5 Fēnzhōng jiù dào. Túshūguǎn zài yóujú de yòubiān.

**马克** : 好的, 谢谢!

Măkè : Hǎo de, xiè xiè!



: zuŏ-left

: yòubiān- right side

#### Translation 📰

Make : How to go to the library from here?

Linyue : Don't you know? You will walk to go there, right?

Make : Yes/correct, I will walk.

Linyue : Walk straight ahead. Take left turn from the intersection. Just there is the

library.

Make : Is it far from here?

Linyue: It's near. You will reach just in 5 minutes. There is a post office on the

right side of the library.

Make : Okay. Thank you!



## 语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

——— The preposition 跟 gēn —

- **Usage** This preposition is frequently used to express "With/ along with". The object for this preposition 跟 gēn is usually a personal pronoun or a noun. Most of the times it is used with the word 一起 yíqǐ is to express the "togetherness".
- ▶ **Structure** Subject + 跟 gēn + person + (一起 yíqǐ) + verb + object
- **Examples -**
  - 我跟我朋友一起看电影了。 wǒ gēn wǒ péngyou yíqǐ kàn diànyǐng le.

I watched the movie with my friend.

• 他跟谁一起吃饭了? tā gēn shéi yíqǐ chīfàn le?

With whom did he eat?

• 你跟我们学习汉语吗? Nǐ gēn wǒmen xuéxí hànyǚ ma?

Are you studying Chinese with us?

- Write following English sentences in 跟gēn ... (一起 yīqǐ ) pattern.
  - 1. I went to the library with friends yesterday.

.....

2. Please read together with the teacher.

3. Do you like to play football with	your friends?
Read and translate following Chin	ese sentences in English.
1. Wŏmen gēn lǎoshī yīqǐ qù túshūg	guǎn le. 我们跟老师一起去图书馆了.
2. Nǐ xiǎng gēn fùmǔ (parents) yīqǐ	zhù ma? 你 想 跟 父母 一起 住 吗?
3. Nǐ yào gēn wǒ yīqǐ qù ma? 你 要	跟我一起去吗?
	Pattern 离 lí ————
	w the distance between two places. Generally is comes sentence to get the clarity about the specific distance. well.
Structure - Place 1 + 离 lí + Place	2 + Adv. + (Adjective)
Examples -	
• 我家离 学校 很近。	Wŏ jiā lí xuéxiào hĕn jìn.
	My home is close to the school.
• 美国离中国很远。	Měiguó lí Zhōngguó hěn yuǎn.
	The USA is far from China.
• 你们公司离地铁站 近 吗?	Nĭmen gōngsī lí dìtiĕzhàn jìn ma?
	Is your company close to the metro station?
Read the following sentence in Eng	glish and match with its correct Chinese sentence.
1. The USA is far from China.	
2. My house is close to my office.	
3. My elder brothers house is far fr	om super market.

- A. Wǒ de gēgē jiā lí chāoshì yuǎn. 我的哥哥家离超市远.
- B. Měiguó lí zhōngguó hěn yuǎn. 美国离中国很远。

1, 2	, 3,					
Frame questions using Place 1+离	+ Place 2 + Adv. + 近 / 远 ma? Pattern.					
1. Is library close to your house?						
2. Is Laoshi stay far from school?						
3. Is Beijing Close to shanghai?						
——— Ad	verb 就 Jiù ───					
Usage - 就 Jiù followed by verb ind situation mentioned in earlier sentence	icates a suggestion or conclusion on the basis of the					
Structure, (Sub2) + 就Jiù + Ve	erb Phrase					
Examples -						
• 你太累了就休息吧。	Nǐ tài lèi le, jiù xiūxi ba.					
	You (look) tired, (then) take good rest.					
• 今天下雨,你就不去外面。	Jīntiān xiàyŭ, Nǐ jiù bù qù wáimiàn.					
	It's raining today, (So) let's not go out.					
• 你喜欢喝果汁,我们 就 买吧。	Nĭ xĭhuan hē guŏzhī, wŏmen jiù măi ba.					
	(As) you like to drink fruit juice, then we'll buy it.					
Translate the following English sent	ence using 就 + Verb Phrase pattern.					
1. You like tea. Then we'll buy tea.						
2. He is been too tired recently, then h	ne got sick.					
3. It's going to rain today, then not go	out.					

Translate the following English	sentences in Chinese.					
1. I would like to introduce my f	friend to you in short.					
2. I am about to start my Swimm	ning class.					
3. Mama about to start cooking.						
4. Baba about go for his office.						
5. Elder brother is about to call h	nis Chinese language teacher.					
———— Pattern t	o indicate the state of action ————					
别 了 / 3	不要 了 /要yào了le					
	ed to indicate that something is about to happen. 了 Le is e. If the predicate is adverbial of time then only就要jiù yào					
Structure -						
Subject + 快kuài /快要kuài yào /	就要jiù yào / 要yào + Predicate (verb+object) + 了le					
Examples -						
• 我们快到了。	Wŏmen kuài dào le.					
	We are almost there.					
• 要下雨了。	Yào xià yǚ le.					
	It's about to rain.					
• 我女儿就要一岁了。	Wŏ nữ'er jiù yào yī suì le.					
	My daughter is about to be one year old.					
Read the following English sen	tences and translate them into Chinese.					
1. Baobao, why are you crying?	Stop crying.					
2. Mingming stop playing, Do yo	our homework.					
3. Dongdong stop watching movie. Go to sleep.						

•	Read the following situations and write in the sentences in the pattern given on page 36.										
	1. Baobao talking with his friends in class										
	•	Teacher says: Baobao No talking in class									
	2. She is dancing on the Table.										
	Stop dancing on the table.										
	3. Boys and Girls are Laughing.										
	Boys and Girls Stop Laughing										
•	Read the following Chinese 别了 (	bié le) sentences and match with English sentence.									
	1. Bié shuō le别说了	A. Stop Doing									
	2. Bié wèn le别问了	B. Stop eating									
	3. Bié zuò le别做了	<ul><li>C. Stop looking</li><li>D. Stop talking</li></ul>									
	4. Bié kàn le别看了										
	5. Bié chī le别吃了	E. Stop Asking									
	1, 2, 3	, 4, 5									
	———— The tag of	uestion using吗ma ————									
•		stions that are tagged on the end of a sentence to ask nì, 可以 kěyĭare the words which are often used in this									
•	Structure - Sentence + 好好 hǎo /对	duì / 是 shì / 可以 kěyǐ + 吗ma ?									
•	Examples -										
	• 我们一起提足球,好吗?										
	Wŏmen yīqĭ tī zúqiú, hǎo ma?										
	We will play football together, oka	y?									
	• 明天是老师的生日,对吗?										
	Míngtiān shì lǎoshī de shēngrì, duì	ma?									
	Tomorrow is teacher's birthday, co	rrect?									

•	妈妈,我要吃巧克力,可以 吗 ?
	Māma, wŏ yào chī qiǎokèlì, kĕyǐ ma?
	Mom, I want to eat chocolate. May I?
Ma	ake sentence using tag words + ma.
1.	You do like to do this work, right?
2.	Is it okay to ask your teacher?
3.	Mother, I want to eat chocolate cake, is it okay?
Tr	anslate the following sentences in English.
1.	Bùyào gàosu tā, hǎo ma? 不要 告诉 他 · 好 吗 ?
2.	Nǐ xǐhuan wǒ mèimei, shì ma? 你 喜欢 我妹妹, 是 吗 ?
3.	Wǒ míngtiān qù dúshū, kěyǐ ma? 我明天去读书,可以吗?
	————Liánxì 练习 Exercise ————
An	swer the following questions in full sentences:
1.	Dàwèi míngtiān qù nǎr? 大卫明天去哪儿?
2.	Lūbīn de jiā li chāoshì duō yuǎn? 鲁宾的家里超市多元
3.	Lūbīn hé Dàwèi qù chāoshì zuò shénme? 鲁宾和大卫去超市做什么?
4.	Tāmen wéishenme zuò gōnggòng qìchē qù chāoshì? 他们为什么坐公共汽车去超市?
5.	Nă jǐ hào de gōnggòng qìchē qù chāoshì?那几号的公共汽车去超市?

6.	Nǐ chángchang qù chāoshì ma? 你常常去超市吗?
7.	Gēn nǐ yīqǐ qù chāoshì zuò shénme? 跟你一起去超市做什么?
8.	Lìnà cóng zhèr jiā dào běijīng dòngwùyuán zěnme qù? 丽娜从这人嫁到北南京动物园怎么去?
9.	Mǎkè cóng tā de jiā dào túshūguǎn zěnme zǒu? 马克从他的家到图书馆怎么走?
10.	Mǎkè zuò shénme dào le túshūguǎn? 马克做什么到了图书馆?
11.	Túshūguǎn zài nǎr? 图书馆在那儿?
12.	Nǐ xǐang qù nǎr? Zhèr tā de jiā nǐ zěnme zǒu ? qǐng xiě ba 你想去那儿? 这儿他的家你怎么走? 请写吧

## Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

这里	动物园	地铁	票	下车	公共 汽车	超市	坐	骑	后面	火车 站	换	站	机场	
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## **Group Activity**

Discuss in pair or with in group of 3-4 students and talk about going to market with your friend or family member. From your Home to Market how you will go? Which mode of transport you will take. How to ask way? What you will do there?





## Tiananmen Square/ 天按门 (Tiān ān mén)

Tiananmen Square (Tiān ān mén天按门) which literary means gate to the heavenly peace is one of the largest public squares in the world and in use for ceremonial parade. It is an open square in the centre of Beijing. Tiananmen Square(Tiān ān mén天按门) was designed and built in 1651. It was expanded many times to its present form which covers an area of approximately 100 acres. It is from this monumental place that Chairman Mao Zedong (Máo zé dōng毛泽东) on 1st October1949 made historic announcement of founding of the People's Republic of China. Tiananmen Square (Tiān ān mén天按门) is also one of the gates for the entrance to the Forbidden City.

Tiananmen Square(Tiān ān mén天按门) is also known to the world for the pro democracy student's protest in 1989. Every day thousands of Chinese and foreign tourists visit this historical place.