

UNIT TWO

3

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)
- 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... together | □ 就 (副词) : jiù- just, merely |
| □ 离 (动) : lí- to be away from | □ 骑 (动) : qí – to ride |
| □ 坐 (动) : zuò- to take (a bus, airplane, etc.) | □ 自行车 (名) : zì xíng chē- bicycle |
| | □ 慢 (形容) : màn- slow |
| | □ 号 (名) : hào- number |

课文 Kèwén Text (3.1)

大卫 : 明天晚上 你跟我一起 去超市吧。

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

鲁宾 : 超市离这儿多远?

Lǔbīn : 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 wǒmen qí zìxíngchē qù ma?

大卫 : 自行车比公共汽车慢。

Dàwèi : Zìxíngchē bǐ gōnggòngqìchē màn.

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.

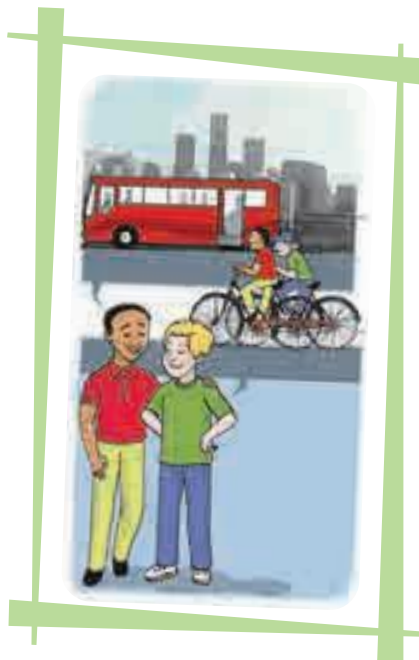
Rubin : Shall we go riding bicycle then?

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.



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 | : shòupiaò yuán- ticket seller
(bus, train, etc.) | □ 时间 (名) | : shíjiān- time |
| □ 地铁 (名) | : dìtiě- subway, metro | □ 张 (量) | : zhāng- Measure word for
flat objects, sheet |
| □ 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

丽娜 : 请问, 从这里到北京动物园怎么去?

Lìnà : Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào běijīng dòngwùyuán zěnmē 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 zhèlǐ zuò dìtiě 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 yuǎn?

售票员 : 不太远。10 分钟 就到。

Shòupiàoyuán : Bù tài yuǎn. Shí Fēnzhōng jiù dào.

丽娜 : 请给我一张票。地铁的时间呢?

Lìnà : Qǐng gěi wǒ yī zhāng piào. Dìtiě 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

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)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| □ 图书馆 (名) : túshūguǎn- library | □ 左 (名) : zuǒ- left |
| □ 知道 (动) : zhīdào- to know | □ 拐 (动) : guǎi- to turn |
| □ 走路 : zǒu lù – to walk | □ 近 (形容) : jìn – near |
| □ 往 (动) : wǎng- towards, to go
(in a direction) | □ 就是 (副词) : jiùshì- exactly |
| □ 前 (名) : qián- front, ahead | □ 右边 (名) : yòubiān- right side |
| □ 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?

Mǎkè : Cóng zhèr dào túshūguǎn zěnmē 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。

Mǎkè : Duì a. Wǒ zǒu 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 wǎng qián zǒu. Dào le lùkǒu wǎng zuǒ guǎi. Jiù shì túshūguǎn.

马克 : 这儿离图书馆远吗?

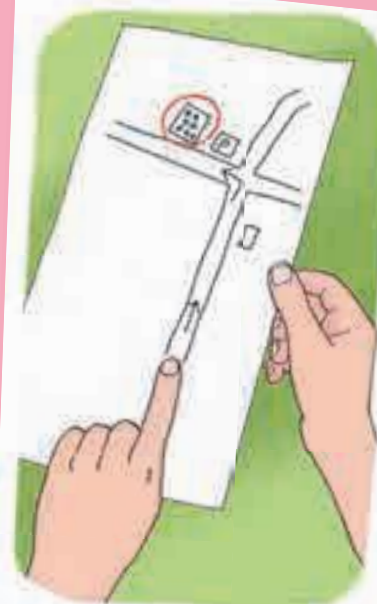
Mǎkè : Zhèr lí túshūguǎn yuǎn ma?

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!

Mǎkè : Hǎo de, xiè xiè!



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 hànyǔ ma?
Are you studying Chinese with us?

• Write following English sentences in 跟gēn ... (一起 yíqǐ) 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 Chinese sentences in English.**

1. Wǒmen gēn lǎoshī yīqǐ qù túshūguǎn 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** —————

▶ **Usage** - This is another way to show the distance between two places. Generally it comes with an adjective in later part of the sentence to get the clarity about the specific distance. Sometimes it uses to denote time as well.

▶ **Structure** - Place 1 + 离 lí + Place 2 + Adv. + (Adjective)

▶ **Examples** -

• 我家离学校很近。

Wǒ jiā lí xuéxiào hěn 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?

Nǐmen gōngsī lí dìtiězhàn jìn ma?

Is your company close to the metro station?

• **Read the following sentence in English 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 from 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。

C. Wǒ jiā lí gōngsī hěn jìn. 我家离公司很近。

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?

.....

————— **Adverb 就 Jiù** —————

▶ **Usage** - 就 Jiù followed by verb indicates a suggestion or conclusion on the basis of the situation mentioned in earlier sentence.

▶ **Structure** -, (Sub2) + 就 Jiù + Verb 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 xià yǔ, 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。

Nǐ xǐhuan hē guǒzhī, wǒmen jiù mǎi ba.

(As) you like to drink fruit juice, then we'll buy it.

• **Translate the following English sentence using 就 + Verb Phrase pattern.**

1. You like tea. Then we'll buy tea.

.....

2. He is been too tired recently, then he 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 friend to you in short.

.....

2. I am about to start my Swimming class.

.....

3. Mama about to start cooking.

.....

4. Baba about go for his office.

.....

5. Elder brother is about to call his Chinese language teacher.

.....

————— **Pattern to indicate the state of action** —————

别... 了 / 不要... 了 / 要yào了le

► **Usage** - This construction is used to indicate that something is about to happen. 了 Le is showing the change in action here. If the predicate is adverbial of time then only就要jiù yào can be used.

► **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。 | Wǒmen kuài dào le. |
| | We are almost there. |
| • 要下雨了。 | Yào xià yǔ le. |
| | It's about to rain. |
| • 我女儿就要一岁 了。 | Wǒ nǚ'er jiù yào yī suì le. |
| | My daughter is about to be one year old. |

- **Read the following English sentences and translate them into Chinese.**

1. Baobao, why are you crying? Stop crying.

2. Mingming stop playing, Do your 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

C. Stop looking

4. Bié kàn le 别看了

D. Stop talking

5. Bié chī le 别吃了

E. Stop Asking

1....., 2....., 3....., 4....., 5.....

————— **The tag question using 吗 ma** —————

- ▶ **Usage** - Tag questions are quick questions that are tagged on the end of a sentence to ask for confirmation. 好 hǎo, 对 duì, 是 shì, 可以 kěyǐ are the words which are often used in this pattern.

- ▶ **Structure** - Sentence + 好好 hǎo / 对 duì / 是 shì / 可以 kěyǐ + 吗 ma ?

- ▶ **Examples** -

- 我们一起提足球，好吗？

Wǒmen yīqǐ tī zúqiú, hǎo ma?

We will play football together, okay?

- 明天是老师的生日，对吗？

Míngtiān shì lǎoshī de shēngrì, duì ma?

Tomorrow is teacher's birthday, correct?

- 妈妈，我要吃巧克力，可以吗？
Māma, wǒ yào chī qiǎokèlì, kěyǐ ma?
Mom, I want to eat chocolate. May I?

- **Make 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?

.....

- **Translate 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** —————

- **Answer the following questions in full sentences:**

1. Dàwèi míngtiān qù nǎr? 大卫明天去哪儿？

.....

2. Lǔbīn de jiā lǐ chāoshì duō yuǎn? 鲁宾的家里超市多远

.....

3. Lǔbīn hé Dàwèi qù chāoshì zuò shénme? 鲁宾和大卫去超市做什么？

.....

4. Tāmen wéishénme zuò gōnggòng qìchē qù chāoshì? 他们为什么坐公共汽车去超市？

.....

5. Nǎ jǐ hào de gōnggòng qìchē qù chāoshì? 那几号的公共汽车去超市？

.....

6. Nǐ chángcháng 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. Línà cóng zhèr jiā dào běijīng dòngwùyuán zěnmē qù?

丽娜从这儿嫁到北南京动物园怎么去?

.....

9. Mǎkè cóng tā de jiā dào túshūguǎn zěnmē 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 xiǎng qù nǎr? Zhèr tā de jiā nǐ zěnmē 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/ 天安门 (Tiān ān mén)

Tiananmen Square (Tiān ān mén天安门) 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天安门) 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 October 1949 made historic announcement of founding of the People's Republic of China. Tiananmen Square (Tiān ān mén天安门) is also one of the gates for the entrance to the Forbidden City.

Tiananmen Square(Tiān ān mén天安门) 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.
