8 我忘了我的护照。 Wǒ wàng le wǒde hùzhào.
I Forgot My Passport

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (8.1)

- 宿舍 (名) : sùshè- dormitory
- 等 (动) : děng- to wait
- 电脑(名) : diànnǎo- computer
- 忘 (动) : wàng- to forget
- 护照 (名) : hùzhào- passport
- 让 (动) : ràng - to ask, to let
- 带 (动) : dài- to carry
- 身份证 (名) : shēnfènzhèng- Id card

课文 Kèwén Text (8.1)

大卫 : 喂，马可在宿舍吗？

Dàwèi : Wèi, mǎkě zài sùshè ma?

林月 : 等一会儿。我看一下

línyuè : Děng yī huì'r. Wǒ kàn yī xià.

大卫 : 好。

Dàwèi : Hǎo.

林月 : 他已经走了，现在上电脑课. 怎么了?

Línyuè : Tā yǐjīng zǒu le, xiànzài shàng diànnǎo kè. Zěnme le?

大卫 : 他在图书馆忘了他的护照。侍者让我告诉他。

Dàwèi : Tā zài túshūguǎn wàng le tā de hùzhào. Shìzhě ràng wǒ gàosù tā.

林月 : 没问题。我告诉他。

Línyuè : Méiwèntí. Wǒ gàosù tā.

大卫 : 来图书馆的时候让他带他的身份证。

Dàwèi : Lái túshūguǎn de shíhòu ràng tā dài tā de shēnfènzhèng.

林月 : 好。

Línyuè : Hǎo.

大卫 : 谢谢你。

Dàwèi : Xièxie nǐ.

Translation

David : Hello, is Mike there in the dorm?

Linyue : Please wait a while. I will check.

David : Okay!

Linyue : He has already left. Right now, he is attending the computer class. What happened?

David : He has forgotten his passport in the library. The librarian has asked me to tell him.

Linyue : No problem, I will tell him.

David : While coming to the library ask him to carry his Id card.

Linyue : Okay.

David : Thank you!

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (8.2)

- 不好意思 : bùhǎo yìsi- sorry!
- 打错 (动) : dǎ cuò- to dial a wrong number
- 找到 (动) : zhǎo dào- to find out
- 卡 (名) : kǎ- card
- 学生卡 (名) : xuésheng kǎ- student card (identity card)
- 上班(动) : shàng bān- to start work
- 下班(动) : xià bān- to finish work
- 过去(动) : guò qù- to go over

课文 Kèwén Text (8.2)

大卫 : 喂，大学图书馆吗？

Dàwèi : Wèi, dàxué túshūguǎn ma?

奴士 : 不好意思。你打错了

Núshì : Bù hǎo yìsi. Nǐ dǎcuò le.

大卫 : 对不起。

Dà wèi : Duì bù qǐ.

(再一次打) (Zài yī cì dǎ)

男人 : 喂，大学图书馆。

nánrén : Wèi, dàxué túshūguǎn.

大卫 : 我叫大卫。林月告诉我你找到了我的护照。

Dàwèi : Wǒ jiào dà wèi. Línyuè gàosù wǒ, nǐ zhǎodào le wǒ de hùzhào.

男人 : 对，图书馆里找到了你的护照。来图书馆的时候带你的学生卡

Nánrén : Duì, túshūguǎn lǐ zhǎodào le nǐ de hùzhào. Lái túshūguǎn de shìhou dài nǐ de xuésheng kǎ.

大卫 : 图书馆几点上班几点下班?

Dàwèi : Túshūguǎn jǐ diǎn shàngbān jǐ diǎn xiàbān?

男人 : 八点上班，五点下班。

Nánrén : Bā diǎn shàng bān, wǔ diǎn xià bān.

大卫 : 现在都四点五十分了，所以我明天过去吧。

Dàwèi : Xiànzài dōu sì diǎn wǔshí fēn le, suǒyǐ wǒ míngtiān guò qù ba.

Translation

David : Hello is this university library?

Lady : Sorry, you've dialled a wrong number.

David : I am so sorry.

(Dialed again)

Man : Hello, this is the university library.

David : I am David. Lin yue informed me that you've found my passport.

Man : Yes, we found your passport in the library. While coming to the library, bring your student id card along.

David : What are the timings of the library?

Man : It opens at 8 am and closes at 5 pm.

David : It's already 4:50 so I will come tomorrow.

生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (8.3)

- 今晚 (名) : jīn wǎn- today evening
- 忙 (形容) : máng: busy
- 打扫 (动) : dǎsǎo- to sweep, to clean
- 帮 (动) : bāng - to help
- 请客 (动) : qǐng kè- to give a treat / party

课文 Kèwén Text (8.3)

丽娜 : 喂，你好。你在哪儿呢？

Lìnà : Wèi, nǐ hǎo. Nǐ zài nǎ'r ne?

林月 : 我在大学。

Línyuè : Wǒ zài dàxué.

丽娜 : 今晚你忙不忙？我去看电影。你也去吗？

Lìnà : Jīn wǎn nǐ máng bù máng? Wǒ qù kàn diànyǐng. Nǐ yě qù ma?

林月 : 对不起，我要做完我作业， 洗我的衣服，也要打扫房间。 真的没有时间去看电影。

Línyuè : Duìbùqǐ, wǒ yào zuòwán wǒ zuòyè, xǐ wǒ de yīfu, yě yào dǎsǎo fángjiān. Zhēn de méi yǒu shíjiān qù kàn diànyǐng.

丽娜 : 没关系，让我来帮你。

Lìnà : Méiguānxì, ràng wǒ lái bāng nǐ.

林月 : 好的。下个星期我们去看电影，我请你客吧。

Línyuè : Hǎo de. Xià gè xīngqī wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng, wǒ qǐng nǐ kè ba.

Translation

Leena : Hello, where are you?

Linyue : I am in the university.

Leena : Are you busy today evening? I am going for a movie. Would you like to come?

Linyue : Sorry, I need to finish my homework, wash my clothes and also have to clean my room. I really don't have time to watch a movie.

Leena : No problem, let me help you.

Linyue : Okay. We will go next week to watch a movie. I will give you a treat.

语法 Yǔfǎ Grammer

Causative verbs in Pivotal Sentences

- **Usage -** Causative verbs are verbs that cause or influence people to do things. The most common causative verbs in Chinese are: 让 ràng (to let), 叫 jiào (to ask), 请 qǐng (to invite)

  A pivotal sentence has 2 predicates. The object of the first verb is simultaneously the subject of the second verb.

- **Structure -** Subject + Causative Verb + Object/ Subject + Predicate

- **Examples -**

  - 老师叫学生读书了。

    Lǎoshī jiào xuésheng dúshū le.

    Teacher asked students to study (read a book).

  - 这个电影让人很 高兴。

    Zhè ge diànyǐng ràng rén hěn gāoxìng.

    This movie lets(makes) people happy.

  - 朋友请我喝咖啡.

    Péngyou qǐng wǒ hē kāfēi.

    Friend invites me to drink coffee.

- **Read the following sentences English and match with Chinese.**

1. Teacher allows them to play football.
2. The teacher asks the students to read the book.
3. The teacher invited the students to dinner.

A. Lǎoshī ràng xuésheng tī zúqiú. 老师让学生踢足球.

B. Lǎoshī qǐng xuésheng chī fàn. 老师请学生吃饭.

C. Lǎoshī jiào xuésheng kàn shū. 老师叫学生看书.

1. ..... , 2. ..... , 3. .....

- **Fill in the blanks with 让 (ràng), 叫 (jiào), 请 (qǐng)**

1. Wǒ ..... nín chīfàn.

   我..... 您吃饭.

2. Wáng lǎoshī ..... wǒ gěi dàwèi dǎ diànhuà.

   王老师 ..... 我给大卫打电话.

3. Nǐ ..... wǒ zài xiǎng xiǎng.

   你 .....我再想想.

4. Nǐ ..... wǒ zài kàn kàn.

   你让我再看看.

5. Dàwèi : Māma, zhè ge mén dǎ bù kāi.

   Māmā : Méi wèntí, wǒ .....bàba qù kàn kàn.

   大卫 : 妈妈, 这个门打不开了!

   妈妈 : 没问题, 我 ..... 爸爸去看看.

Liánxì 练习 Exercise

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

1. Mǎkě zài nǎr?

   马克在哪儿?

   .....

2. Wéishenme Dàwèi xiǎng kàn mǎkě? Makě wangle shénme?

   为什么大卫想看马克? 马克忘了什么?

   .....

3. Makě zhù záinǎr?

   马克住在哪儿?

   .....

4. Dàwèi gěi shéi dǎdiànhuà?

   大卫给谁打电话?

   .....

5. Dàwèi de hùzhào zài nǎr?

   大卫的护照在哪儿?

   .....

6. Yīnwei dáwèi huì dédào tā de hùzhào, suǒyǐ tā dài shénme?

   因为大卫会得到他的护照, 所以他带什么?

   .....

7. Túshūguǎn cóng jǐ diǎn dào jǐ diǎn kāimen?

   图书馆从几点到几点开门?

   .....

8. Dàwèi jǐ diǎn guòqù Túshūguǎn?

大卫几点去过去图书馆?

.....

9. Shéi xiǎng qùkàn diànyǐng?

谁想去看电影?

.....

10. Línyuè wǎnshang zuò shénme?

林月晚上做什么?

.....

11. Lìnà zuò shénme?

丽娜做什么?

.....

12. (Línyuè hé Lìnà) tāmen shénme shìhou qù kàn diànyǐng?

(林月- 丽娜)他们什么时候去看电影?

.....

Recognize the characters and write its meaning in Pinyin.

今晚	打扫	请客	帮	不好意思	找到	上班/下班	让	带

宿舍	星期	已经	椅子	医生/医院	已经	一起	写

Group Activity

Create a situational dialogue along with your partner.

You have been to a restaurant with your friend to have lunch. And you have forgotten your money purse in which has your credit card.

Hotel attendant called at your home to give this information to you and what happens…

One Belt One Road / yī dài yī lù/ 一带一路

One Belt One Road or Belt and Road Initiative is an ambitious project of China. This project is to connect Asia with Africa and Europe via land and maritime networks. The aim of this project is to improve regional integration, increasing trade and stimulating economic growth.

The One Belt One Road project is the brainchild of Chinese President Xi Jinping. He announced this project in 2013. The name was also coined by Xi Jinping, who drew inspiration from the concept of ancient Silk Road. OBOR is modern version of ancient Silk Road which was an ancient network of trade routes that connected China to the Eurasia for centuries. The project involves building a big network of roadways, railways, maritime ports, power grids, oil and gas pipelines, and associated infrastructure projects in 78 countries. This is an ambitious project that focuses on improving connectivity and cooperation among multiple countries spread across the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

Buddhism

Buddhism is practiced by about 18% people in China. This religion first reached China about 2000 years ago. It subsequently developed into three sections, Han Buddhism, Tibetan Buddhism, and Southern Buddhism. Buddhism has had a great influence on the local culture in China in terms of art, literature, and ideology. Today, Buddhism enjoys followers from all social classes. There are about 13000 Buddhist temples with 1,80,000 monks and nuns in mainland China.

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