

## 4

# 去机场接朋友 Qù jīchǎng jiē péngyou. Going To The Airport To Pick Up Friend



- huì (Aux. verb for acquired skills)
- Preposition zài + location word + direction
- Nǎ ge (which one)
- Shuōhuà/chīfàn/zǒulù (Verb noun combinations)

## 生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (4.1)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| □ 机场 (名) : jīchǎng- airport               | □ 考试 (名) : kǎoshì- exam, test          |
| □ 接 (动) : jiē- to receive, to welcome sb. | □ 准备 (动) : zhǔnbèi- prepare, get ready |
| □ 第一 : dì yī- first                       | □ 已经... 了 : yǐjīng... le- already      |
| □ 次 (量) : cì- times                       | □ 前 (名) : qián- before                 |
| □ 会 (动) : huì- can, be able to            | □ 一定 (副词) : yīdìng- certainly, surely  |
| □ 住 (动) : zhù- live, reside, stay         | □ 回来 (动) : huílái- return, come back   |
| □ 宾馆 (名) : bīnguǎn- hotel                 |  |

## 课文 Kèwén Text (4.1)

鲁宾 : 您好, 老师。

Lǚbīn : Nín hǎo, lǎoshī.

王老师 : 你好, 鲁宾。

Wáng lǎoshī : Nǐ hǎo, lǚbīn.

鲁宾 : 老师, 明天我不能上课, 我要去机场接我好朋友。

Lǚbīn : Lǎoshī, míngtiān wǒ bú néng shàngkè, wǒ yào qù jīchǎng jiē wǒ hǎo péngyǒu.

王老师 : 这是 他第一次来中国吗?

Wáng lǎoshī : Zhè shì tā dì yī cì lái zhōngguó ma?

鲁宾 : 对啊, 他第一次来中国. 他不会说中文所以我要去接他.

Lǚbīn : Dui a. tā dì yī cì lái zhōngguó. Tā bú huì shuō zhōngwén suǒyǐ wǒ yào qù jiē tā.

王老师 : 他住在哪个宾馆?

Wáng lǎoshī : Tā zhù zài nǎ gè bīnguǎn?

鲁宾 : 他住在 学校旁边的宾馆。

Lǚbīn : Tā zhù zài xuéxiào pángbiān de bīnguǎn.

王老师 : 好的, 你们四点有考试. 你准备好了吗?

Wáng lǎoshī : Hǎo de, nǐmen sì diǎn yǒu kǎoshì. Nǐ zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma?

鲁宾 : 我已经准备好了.

Lǚbīn : Wǒ yǐjīng zhǔnbèi hǎo le.

王老师 : 好的, 但是你四点前一定回来.

Wáng lǎoshī : Hǎo de, dànshì nǐ sì diǎn qián yīdìng huí lai.

鲁宾 : 我一定回来。

Lǚbīn : Wǒ yīdìng huí lái.



### Translation

Rubin : Hello Teacher!

Teacher Wang : Hello!

Rubin : I won't be able to attend tomorrow's lecture as I have to go to the airport to pick up a good friend of mine.

Teacher : Is this the first time he is coming to China?

Rubin : Yes, he is coming for the first time to China. He cannot speak Chinese, so I have to go to pick him up.

Teacher : Where is he staying?

Rubin : He is staying in a hotel just next to our school.

Teacher Wang : Okay, you have exam at 4 O'clock. Have you prepared well?

Rubin : I've already prepared well.

Teacher Wang : Okay but come back before 4 O'clock.

Rubin : I will surely come.

## 生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (4.2)

- 周末 (名) : zhōumò- weekend  
□ 小时 (名) : xiǎoshí- hour  
□ 爬 (山) (动) : pá (shān)- climb  
□ 对 (形容) : duì- correct  
(a mountain)

### 专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Noun

- 长城 : chángchéng - great wall of china

## 课文 Kèwén Text (4.2)

- 林月 : 这个周末你做什么 ?  
Línyuè : Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ zuò shénme?  
丽娜 : 我要去旅游。  
Lìnà : Wǒ yào qù lǚyóu.  
林月 : 很好啊, 你去哪儿 ?  
Línyuè : Hěn hǎo a, nǐ qù nǎr?  
丽娜 : 我跟我印度朋友一起去爬长城  
Lìnà : Wǒ gēn wǒ yìndù péng yǒu yīqǐ qù pá chángchéng.  
林月 : 太好了。  
Línyuè : Tài hǎo le.  
丽娜 : 听说 坐公共汽车到那儿要一个小时, 对吗?  
Lìnà : Tīngshuō zuò gōnggòngqìchē dào nàr yào yī gè xiǎoshí, duì ma?  
林月 : 对, 你们好好玩儿吧。  
Línyuè : Duì, Nǐmen hǎo hǎo wán'r ba.

### Translation

- Linyue : What are you doing this weekend?  
Leena : I am going on a tour.  
Linyue : Wow, where are you going?  
Leena : My Indian friend and I are going to visit Great Wall of China.  
Linyue : That's really great!  
Leena : I have heard that it takes one hour by bus to reach there, is it correct?  
Linyue : Yes! You all have fun.



## 生词 : Shēngcí : New Words (4.2)

问 (动) : wèn- to ask

市场 (名) : shì chǎng- market

对面 (名) : duì miàn- opposite, right in front

哈哈 (名) : hā hā- laughing out loud

## 课文 Kèwén Text (4.3)

马克 : 你知道邮局在哪儿?

Mǎkè : Nǐ zhīdào yóujú zài nǎr?

丽娜 : 对不起, 我不知道. 你问大卫吧.

Lìna : Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdào. Nǐ wèn Dàwèi ba.

马克 : 大卫, 邮局在哪儿?

Mǎkè : Dàwèi , yóujú zài nǎr?

大卫 : 邮局在市场后面.

Dàwèi : Yóujú zài shìchǎng hòumian.

马克 : 市场呢?

Mǎkè : Shìchǎng ne?

大卫 : 市场在我们大学对面.

Dàwèi : Shìchǎng zài wǒmen dàxué duìmiàn.

马克 : 哈哈! 知道了. 谢谢..

Mǎkè : Hāhā! Zhīdào le. Xiè xiè.



### Translation

Mike : Do you know where is the post office?

Leena : Sorry, I don't know. You ask David.

Mike : David, where is the post office?

David : Post office is just behind the supermarket.

Mike : Where is the supermarket?

David : The supermarket is just opposite our university.

Mike : Haha! Got it. Thanks.

## Ordinal numbers with 第dì

► **Usage** - Ordinal numbers are very easy to form in Chinese by adding the prefix 第 (dì) before the numbers.

► **Structure** - 第 (dì) + Number (+ Measure word + Noun)

► **Examples** -

- |         |                   |             |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|
| • 第三    | dì sān            | 3rd         |
| • 第一百天  | dì yī bǎi tiān    | 100th day   |
| • 第二个学生 | dì èr ge xuésheng | 2nd student |

• **Translate the following sentences in Chinese Pinyin.**

1. I am learning Chinese for the first time.

.....

2. He is going to China for the third time.

.....

3. She is going to see the Great Wall of China for 5th time.

.....

4. Today is first time my daughter is attending school.

.....

## Complement of Result

► **Usage** - Some verbs or adjectives can be used after a verb to indicate the result of an action.

► **Structure** - Subject + Verb + Verb / Adjective + Object

Negation - Subject + 没 mèi + Verb + Verb / Adjective + Object

Interrogative - Subject + Verb + Verb / Adjective + Object + 了 le + 没有 yǒu mèi ?

► **Examples** -

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| • 我看见他的猫。    | Wǒ kànjiàn tā de māo.<br>I saw his cat.  |
| • 他说好了。      | Tā hǎo le.<br>He spoke well.   |
| • 她们写完了。     | Tāmen xiě wán le.<br>They finished writing.                                    |
| • 老师没听懂他说的话。 | Lǎoshī méi tīngdǒng tā shuō de huà.<br>Teacher didn't understand what he said. |
| • 你找到你的书了没有? | Nǐ zhǎo dào nǐ de shū le méi yǒu?<br>Have you found your book?                 |

Make a list of different verbs & adjectives which can be used as a complement of result.

- **Read the following complement of result words and make sentence in Chinese.**

看见Kànjiàn = To See .....

听到tīng dào = To Hear .....

学会tīng dǒng = To understand .....

洗干净 xǐ gānjìng = To Wash something clean .....

写对xiě duì = To write something correct .....

- **Read and translate following Chinese sentences in English.**

1. Wǒ méi kànjiàn nǐ de shǒujī.

.....

2. Tā xǐ gānjìng yīfu le.

.....

3. Nǐ kàn wán le nà ge diànyǐng ma?

.....

————— **The adverb of time已经...了yǐjīng...le** —————

► **Usage** - 已经yǐjīng ..... 了le is the basic pattern to express "already" in Chinese.

► **Structure** - Subj. + [Verb Phrase] + 了

► **Examples** -

• 学生们已经走了。 Xuēshēngmen yǐjīng zǒu le.

Students already left.

• 爸爸已经回来了。 Bàba yǐjīng huì lái le.

Dad already returned.

• 儿子已经十五岁了。 érzi yǐjīng shíwǔ suì le.

Son is already 15 years old.

- **Make sentences using 已经yǐjīng ..... 了le**

**Example:** Nǎinai yǐjīng zǒu le. 奶奶已经在走了.

1. Teacher is already in class.

.....

2. Lili is already in office.

.....

3. Its already 12 "O" clock. Its time to eat Lunch

.....

4. He is already asleep.

.....

- **Make sentences in Chinese using above pattern for the following adjectives.**

热 rè, 瘦 shòu, 胖 pàng, 累 lèi, 忙 máng

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

### Liánxì 练习 Exercise

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

1. Lǚbīn wéishénme bu lái shàngkè? 鲁宾为什么不来上课?

.....

2. Lǚbīn de péngyou jǐ cì lái zhōngguó? 鲁宾的朋友几次来中国?

.....

3. Lǚbīn de péngyou zhù zài nǎr? 鲁宾的朋友住在那人?

.....

4. Jǐ diǎn yǒu kǎoshǐ?/ kǎoshǐ yǒu Jǐ diǎn? 考试有几点?

.....

5. Zhè ge zhōumò Lìnà qù nǎr? 这个周末丽娜去哪儿?

.....

6. Lìnà gēn shéi yīqǐ qù nǎr? 丽娜跟谁一起去哪儿?

.....

7. Yóujú zài nǎr? 邮局在哪儿?

.....

8. Shìchǎng zài nǎr? 市场在哪儿?

.....

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

机场	接	考试	回来	周末	市场	邮局	忙	旁边	跑步	便宜	前面	起床	认识
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### Group Activity

Please discuss and make a dialogue in a group of 3 -4 students about topic 'What do you do on weekend?'







## Yangtze River/ Chángjiāng/长江

Yangtze River which in Chinese language is called as Chang Jiang (Chángjiāng 长江) is the longest and most important river in China. It is third longest river in the world. In Chángjiāng (长江) Cháng means long and jiāng means river. That is how it is named as Chángjiāng.

Yángzǐ means child of the ocean, Yáng means ocean and zǐ means child.

Length of the Yangzi river is 6300 kilometres. From the source of the river from Tibet to its mouth on the East China Sea it serves as the border between 10 provinces or regions. China's principal waterway and its basin is China's great granary.

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