Dì shí wǔ kè Wǒxiǎngdìng yì zhāng jī piào 第十五课 我想订一张机票

Lesson 15 I want to book a flight

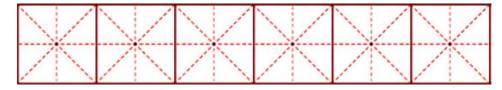
ticket



bù shǒu 部 首

Radicals

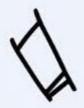




zhōu zì páng 舟 字 旁

"书" comes from the shape of boats and it always appears at left as a radical in characters that are related with watercrafts.

e.g. 船: boat; 规: warship

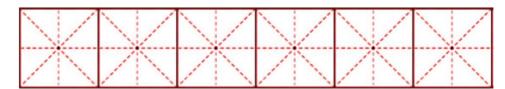






我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.



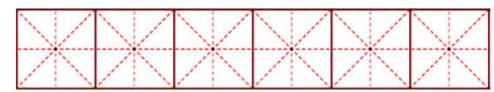


xué zì tóu 穴 字 头

"沉" always appears at the top as a radical in characters related with holes.

kōng kū e.g. 空: empty; 窟: cave

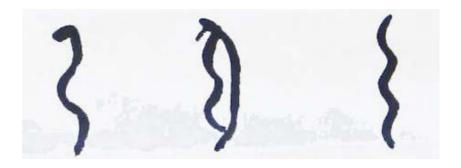




gōng zì páng 弓 字 旁

"号" is derived from the shape of bows and it always appears at the left or bottom as a radical in characters related with bows and arrows.

e.g. 弹: bounce; 弯: bend





mù biāo **目 标**

Learning Objectives

háng kōng gōng sī xū



dìng zhāng běi jīng piào



děng wăn chū fā chăng





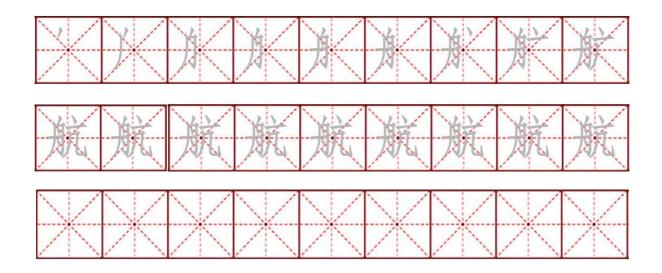
xué hàn zì 学汉字

Characters

háng



舟 v. navigate

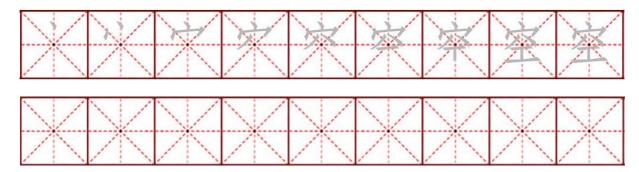


kōng



六 n. air

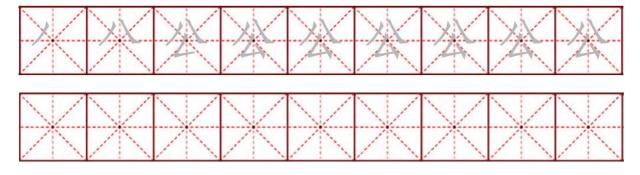
航空: airplane



gōng



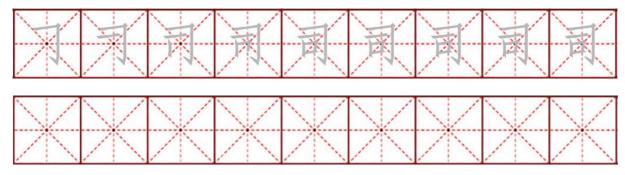
adj. public, collective



 $S\overline{1}$



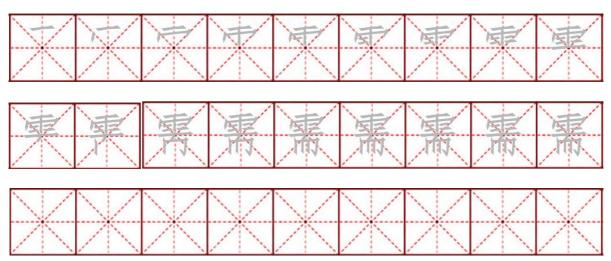
v. department



 $x\bar{\mathbf{u}}$



雨 v. need

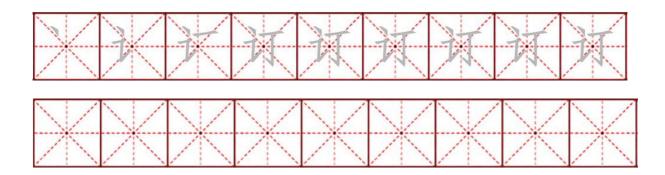


dìng



v. book

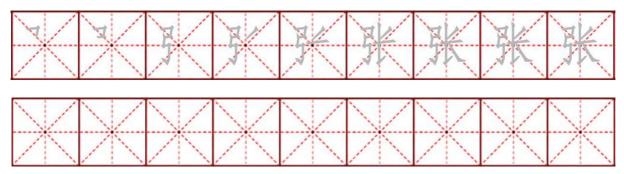
我想订一张机票。I want to book a flight ticket.



zhāng



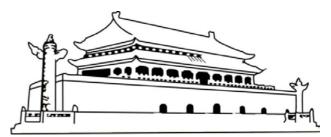
号 mw. measure word for paper

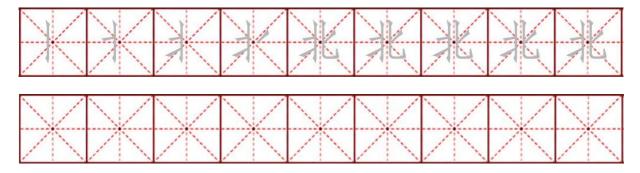


běi



n. north

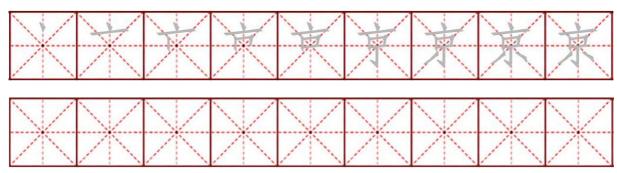






n. the capital of China

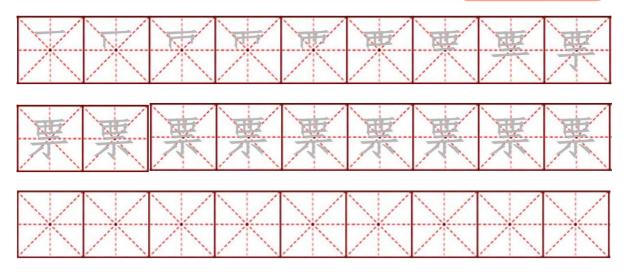
北京: Beijing



piào



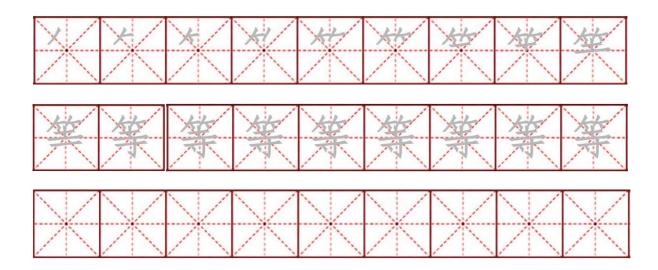
n. ticket



děng



v. wait

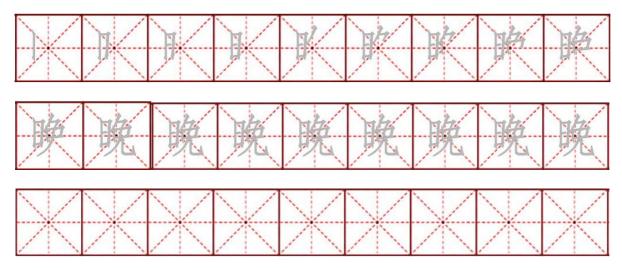


wăn



n. evening, night

晚上: in the evening

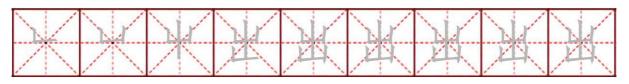


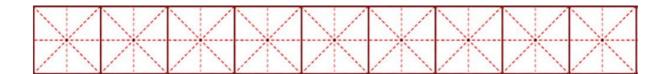
chū



adj. out

出去: to go out



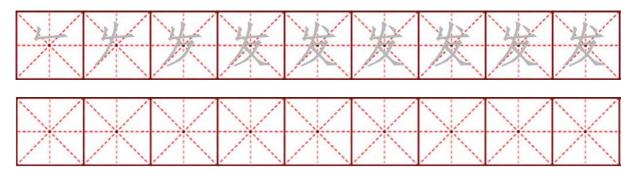


fā



v. start

出发: set out, start off

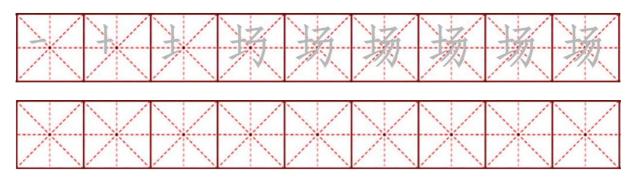


chăng



± n. field

网球场: tennis court

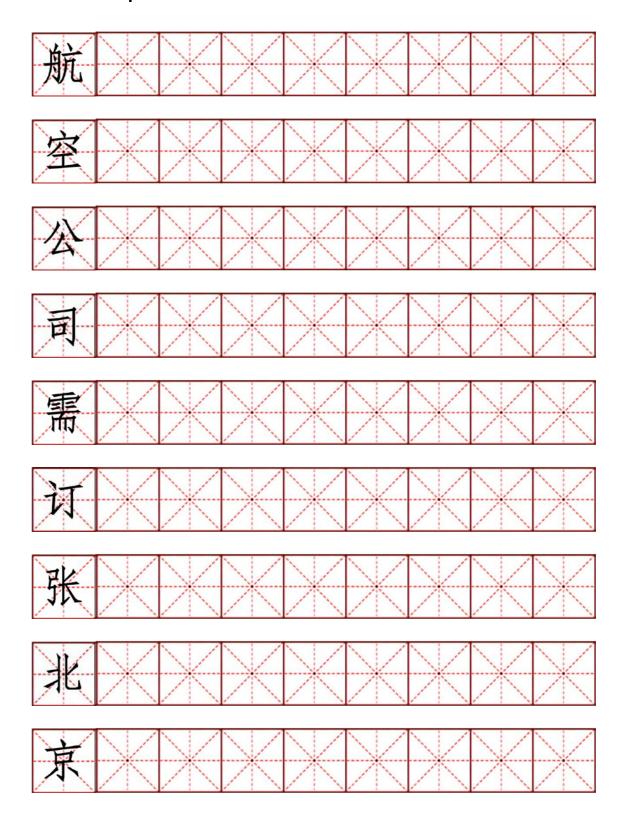


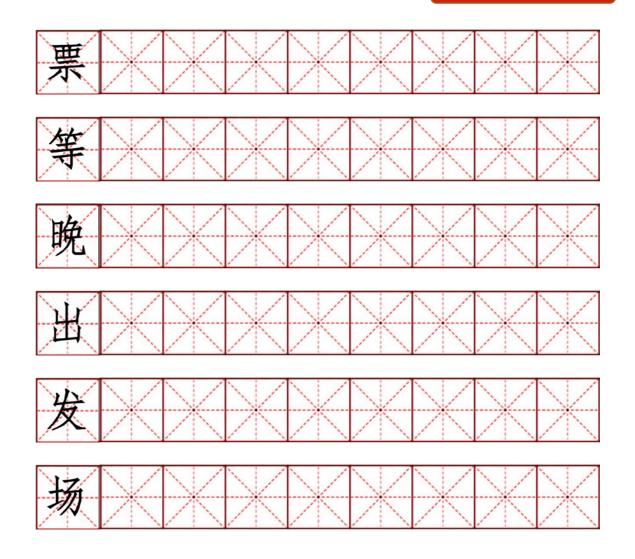


liàn xí 练习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

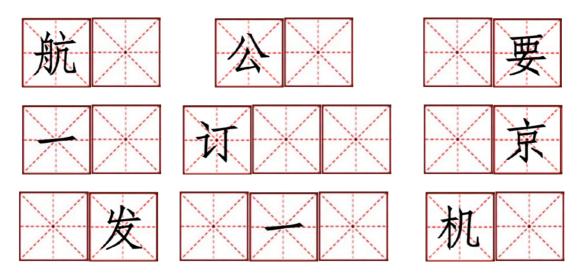




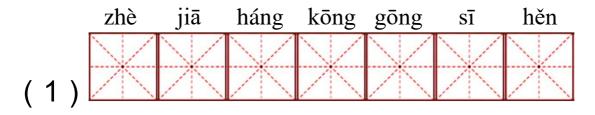
- 二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.
- ① 他 在 航 空 公 司 工 作。
- ② 等 一 下, 你 需 要 订 几 张 去 北

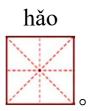
京 的 机 票?

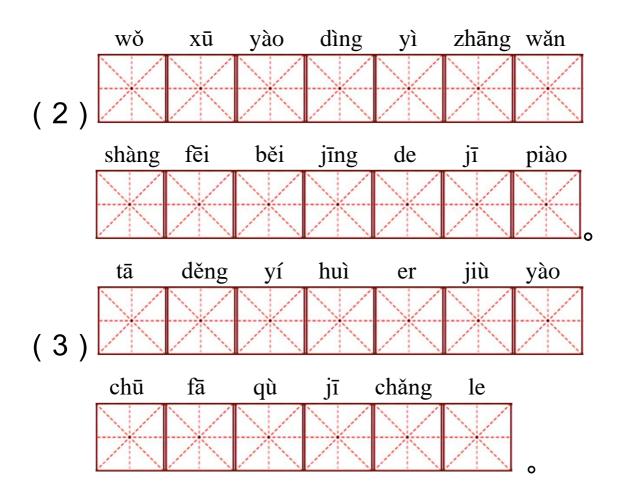
- ③ 我晚上出发去机场。
- 三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.



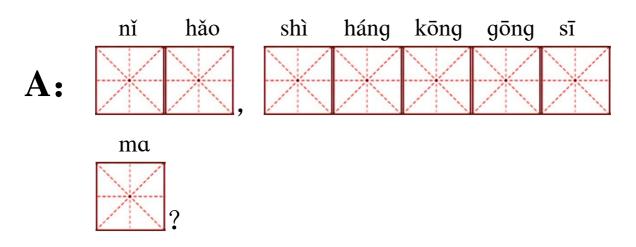
四、填空,完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

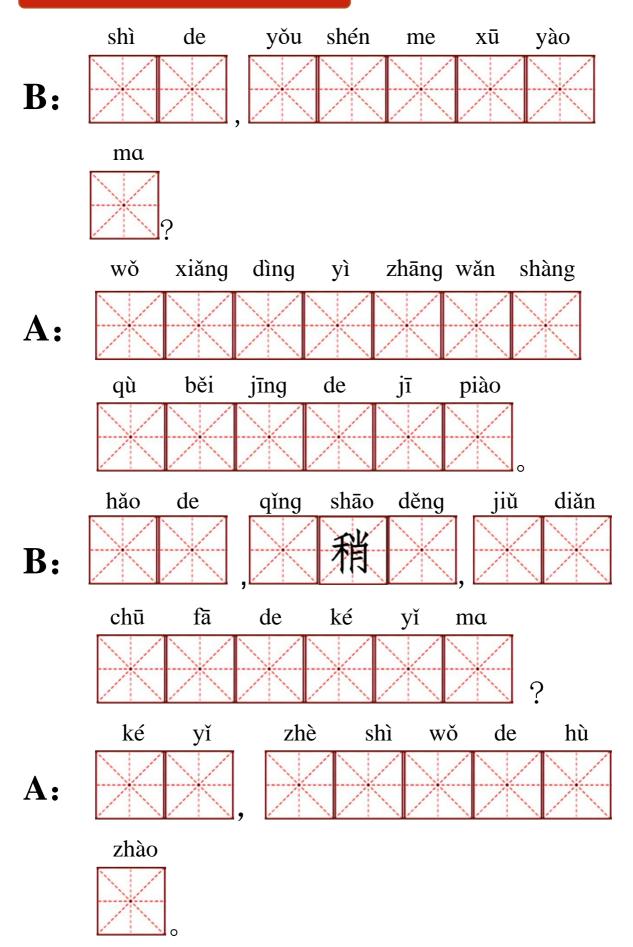


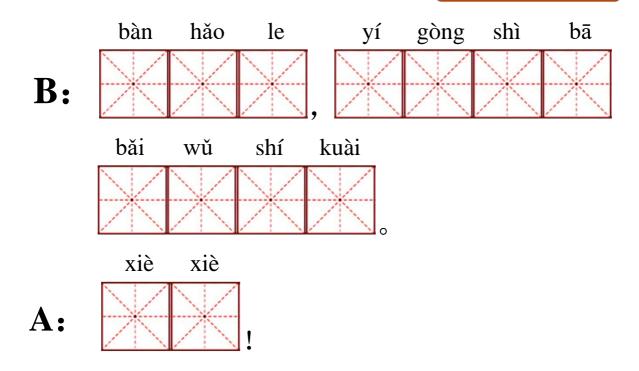




五、填空,完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.







六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

这个暑假,马克在北京实习。他的奶奶(grandma)

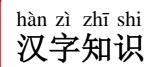
^{t ū r á n} (suddenly)生病(ill)了,马克很着急,想要马上飞突然(suddenly)生病(ill)了,马克很着急,想要马上飞回美国,但是没有机票了。他突然想到他的朋友王浩
rán yú 根到他的朋友王浩
然在航空公司工作,于是(so then)他给王浩然打电话,问他怎么办。王浩然建议(suggest)马克可以先飞上海,再从上海出发。马克谢过王浩然后,立刻(immediately)去了机场。

1. Where was Mark now?

A. America	B. Beijing	C.Snangnai					
2. How did Mark co	ntact Wang Haoran?						
A. He called Wan	ıg						
B. He went to the	airplane company						
C. He came acros	s Wang in street						
3. Why could Wang Haoran help Mark?							
A. He was smarte	r than Mark						
B. He was in America now							
C. He was more familiar with fight information							
4.Why must Mark g	o to Shanghai first?						
1							
七、造句 Make	Sentences						
(Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can							
use Pinyin.)							
(需要)							
(马上)							

(出发)			
(给)			
(真)			





What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters -- Tips for learning

Tip 4: keep practicing

No matter how good the pedagogical design is, the characters cannot be learned without assiduous work. Copying the new characters for multiple times at the beginning, and later review them by recognizing them on flashcards and writing them in dictations and quizzes are the tedious but proven useful ways to learn. Keep doing so for a year, you will find that most of commonly used characters are learned.