



Lesson 1

This is provided by El Alami Mohamed, from
<https://github.com/elalamiimed/HITSZCS>

Word	Pinyin	Meaning
寒假	hánjià	winter vacation
飞机	fēijī	airplane
飞	fēi	to fly
机	jī	machine
票	piào	ticket
飞机场	fēijīchǎng	airport
坐	zuò	sit (to travel by)
公共汽车	gōnggòng qìchē	bus
公共	gōnggòng	public
汽车	qìchē	automobile
车	chē	vehicle; car
或者	huòzhě	or
地铁	dìtiě	subway
走	zǒu	to go by way of; to walk
先	xiān	first
站	zhàn	measure words for stops (bus, train)
下车	xià chē	to get off
然后	ránhòu	then
绿	lǜ	green

线	xiàn	line
最后	zuìhòu	final; last
蓝	lán	blue
麻烦	máfan	troublesome
打车	dǎchē	to take a taxi
出租汽车	chūzū qìchē	taxi
出租	chūzū	to rent out; to let
组	zǔ	to rent
开车	kāichē	to drive a car
开	kāi	to drive; to operate
送	sòng	to see off or out; to take

Grammar

1. Topic-Comment Sentences

When a noun or noun phrase has become established as a known element in a conversation, it can occur at the beginning of the sentence as the “topic,” with the rest of the sentence functioning as a “comment” on it. This forms what is known as a “topic-comment sentence.” In such a sentence the object of the verb can be brought forward to serve as the topic of the sentence

Example 1

A: 我昨天买了一枝笔。

Wǒ zuótiān mǎi le yì zhī bǐ

(I bought a pen yesterday)

B: 那枝笔你用了吗?

Nà zhī bǐ nǐ yòng le ma?

(Have you used that pen?)

Example 2

A: 你知道我的衬衫在哪儿吗

Nǐ zhīdao wǒ de chènshān zài nǎr ma?
(Do you know where my shirt is?)

B: 你的衬衫我给你妈妈了。

Nǐ de chènshān wǒ gěi nǐ māma le.
(I gave your shirt to your mother).

2. 或者 (huòzhě, or) and 还是 (háishi, or)

Example 1

- 或者 is used in statements
- 还是 is used in questions

A: 你今天晚上做什么？

Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshang zuò shénme?
(What are you going to do tonight?)

B: 听音乐或者看电影。

Tīng yīnyuè huòzhě kàn diànyǐng.
(Listen to music or watch a movie.)

Example 2

A: 你周末想看电影还是跳舞？

Nǐ zhōumò xiǎng kàn diànyǐng háishi tiào wǔ?
(Would you like to see a movie or go dancing this weekend?)

B: 看电影或者跳舞都行。

Kàn diànyǐng huòzhě tiào wǔ dōu xíng.
(Either seeing a movie or going dancing would be fine with me.)

3. 先...再... (xiān...zài..., first..., then...)

Sometimes 再 (zài) indicates a sequence of actions rather than a repetition. 先看电影再

吃饭 (xiān kàn diànyǐng zài chī fàn, first go to the movie, then eat) means 看电影以后

吃饭 (kàn diànyǐng yǐhòu chī fàn, eat after seeing the movie).

| Example

我想先打球再去图书馆。

Wǒ xiǎng xiān dǎ qiú zài qù túshūguǎn.

(I'd like to play ball and then go to the library.)

4. 还是... (吧) (háishi...{ba}, had better)

| Example

A: 你说，明天看电影还是看球？

Nǐ shuō, míngtiān kàn diànyǐng háishi kàn qiú?

(What do you think we should watch tomorrow, a movie or a ball game?)

B: 还是看电影吧。

Háishi kàn diànyǐng ba.

(Let's see a movie.)