

第七课 谈论旅游

Lesson 7 Talking about travel

Text

(1)

Zhēnnī, xīnnián kuàilè! Zhè shì nǐ de xīnnián lǐwù. Zhè shì Dàwèi de,

A: 珍妮，新年 快乐！这 是 你的 新年 礼物。这是 大卫 的，
zhè shì Màikè hé Ānnà de.
这 是 麦克 和 安娜 的。

Happy New Year, Jenny! Here's a New Year present for you. This is David's and this is Mike and Anna's.

Xièxie nǐ, Lìlì! Zhè shì shénme?

B: 谢谢 你，丽丽！这 是 什么？

Thank you, Lili. What's this?

Zhè shì yí ge shǒubiǎo. Kuài kànkàn, nǐ xǐhuan ma?

A: 这 是 一个 手表。快 看看，你 喜欢 吗？

This is a watch. Take a look. Do you like it?

Wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan, xièxie nǐ! Dàwèi de shì shénme?

B: 我 非常 喜欢，谢谢你！大卫 的 是 什么？

I like it very much. Thank you! What is David's?

Nà shì Lǐ Míng mǎi de, wǒ yě bù zhīdào shì shénme.

A: 那 是 李明 买 的，我 也 不 知道 是 什么。

Li Ming bought it. I don't know what it is.

(2)

Lìlì, Tàiguó hǎowánr ma?

A: 丽丽，泰国 好玩儿 吗？

Lili, was Thailand fun?

Hái kěyǐ. Dànshì Tàiguó de tiānqì yǒudiǎnr rè. Zhēnnī, nǐ shì shénme shíhou qù de?

B: 还 可以。但是 泰国 的 天气 有点儿 热。珍妮，你 是 什么 时候 去 的？

Not bad. But it was a bit hot in Thailand. Jenny, when did you go there?

Wǒ shì qùnián èr yuè qù de. Wǒ qù de shíhou tiānqì yě hěn rè.

A: 我是去年二月去的。我去的时候天气也很热。

Nǐmen de bīnguǎn zěnmeyàng?

你们的宾馆怎么样？

I went there last February. It was also hot when I was there. How was your hotel?

Fēicháng hǎo. Wǒmen de bīnguǎn yǒu yí ge hěn dà de yóu yǒng chí,

B: 非常好。我们的宾馆有一个很大的游泳池，

wǒ měi tiān dōu qù yóu yǒng.

我每天都去游泳。

It was really good. There was a big swimming pool in our hotel. I went swimming every day.

(3)

Zhēnnī, nǐ qù nǎr lǚ yóu le?

A: 珍妮，你去哪儿旅游了？

Jenny, where did you travel?

Wǒ qù Hā'ěrbīn le. Hā'ěrbīn xià xuě le, lù dōu bái le.

B: 我去哈尔滨了。哈尔滨下雪了，路都白了。

I went to Harbin. It snowed in Harbin and the roads were white.

Hā'ěrbīn bù lěng ma?

A: 哈尔滨不冷吗？

Wasn't it cold in Harbin?

Hái hǎo. Suīrán yǒudiǎnr lěng, dànshì wǒmen wánr de hěn gāoxìng.

B: 还好。虽然有点儿冷，但是我们玩儿得很高兴。

Hā'ěrbīn de dōngxi yě hěn hǎochī. Yǒu shíjiān, wǒ xiǎng zài qù nàr wánr.

哈尔滨的东西也很好吃。有时间，我想再去那儿玩儿。

Not bad. It was a bit cold there, but we had a good time. The food in Harbin was also delicious. I'd like to go there again if I have time.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
快乐	kuàilè	adj.	happy
礼物	lǐwù	n.	gift, present
手表	shǒubiǎo	n.	watch
非常	fēicháng	adv.	very
玩儿	wánr	v.	to play
还	hái	adv.	passably; fairly
去年	qùnián	n.	last year
雪	xuě	n.	snow
路	lù	n.	road, way
白	bái	adj.	white
好吃	hǎochī	adj.	delicious, yummy
宾馆	bīnguǎn	n.	hotel
游泳	yóu yǒng	v.	to swim

Grammar

Zhè shì Dàwèi de, zhè shì Mǎikè hé Ānnà de.

1. 这是大卫的，这是麦克和安娜的。This is David's, this is Mike and Anne's.

大卫的 means David's (present). 麦克和安娜的 means Mike and Anna's (present). In Chinese, “的” can be used after a pronoun, an adjective or a verb to form a phrase which is equivalent to a nominal phrase with its headword omitted.

For example:

Zhège lǐwù shì Dàwèi de. Dàwèi de Dàwèi de lǐwù
-这个 礼物 是 大卫 的。 (大卫 的 = 大卫 的 礼物 David's gift)

This gift is for David.

Zhè běn shū bú shì wǒ de. wǒ de wǒ de shū
-这 本 书 不 是 我 的。 (我的 = 我 的 书 my book)

This book is not mine.

Wǒ de bēizi shì hóng de. hóng de hóng de bēizi
-我 的 杯子 是 红 的。 (红 的 = 红 的 杯子 red cup)

My cup is red.

Wǒ bàba shì kāi chē de. kāi chē de kāi chē de rén
-我 爸爸 是 开 车 的。 (开 车 的 = 开 车 的 人 people who drive)

My father is a driver.

Nà shì Lǐ Míng mǎi de.

2. 那 是 李 明 买 的。 Li Ming bought it.

In Chinese, the structure “Sth 是 Sb + Verb + 的” is usually used to emphasize the agent of the action.

For example:

Something		Somebody	Verb	
zhè běn shū 这本书 this book	shì 是 is	wǒ 我 I	mǎi 买 buy	de 的
zǎofàn 早饭 breakfast		māma 妈妈 mother	zuò 做 make	
diànhuà 电话 phone call		shéi 谁 who	dǎ 打 make	
zhège zì 这个 字 this character		Xiǎomíng 小明 Xiaoming	xiě 写 write	

The negative form is to add a “不” before the “是”.

For example:

Something			Somebody	Verb	
zhè běn shū 这本书 this book	bú 不 not	shì 是 is	wǒ 我 I	mǎi 买 buy	de 的
zǎofàn 早饭 breakfast			māma 妈妈 mother	zuò 做 make	
diànhuà 电话 phone call			shéi 谁 who	dǎ 打 make	
zhège zì 这个 字 this character			Xiǎomíng 小明 Xiaoming	xiě 写 write	

Hái kěyǐ. Dànshì Tàiguó de tiānqì yǒudiǎnr rè.

3. 还可以。但是 泰国 的 天气 有点儿 热。Not bad. But it was a bit hot in Thailand.

“还可以”means not bad, just so so.

“还” is a modal adverb which means passably, fairly, rather. “还+adj.” means something is passable or acceptable.

For example:

Nǐ shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?

① A: 你 身体 怎么样?

How's your health?

Hái hǎo.

B: 还好。

Not bad.

Zhè jiàn yīfu dà ma?

② A: 这 件 衣服 大 吗?

Is this dress too big?

Hái xíng, bú tài dà.

B: 还行，不大。

Not bad. Not too big.

Zuótiān de kǎoshì zěnmeyàng?

③ A: 昨天 的 考试 怎么样?

How did yesterday's exam go?

Wǒ juéde wǒ kǎo de hái búcuò.

B: 我 觉得 我 考 得 还 不错。

I think I did well in the exam.

Dànshì Tàiguó de tiānqì yǒudiǎnr rè.

4. 但是 泰国 的 天气 有点儿 热。 But it was a bit hot in Thailand.

“有点儿” means a little. it's usually used before an adjective to indicate the speaker's negative mood or complaint. The structure is “Subject+有点儿+Adjective”.

For example:

Subject		Adj.
tā 他 he	diǎnr 有点儿 a little	ǎi 矮 short
chāoshì 超市 supermarket		yuǎn 远 far
zhè jiàn yīfu 这 件 衣服 this piece of clothing		dà 大 big
jīntiān de tiānqì 今天 的 天气 today's weather		lěng 冷 cold

Expansion

语音

Pronunciation

Please try to read the following sentences first, and then follow the recording to see if you read it correctly.

Xià ge xīngqī liù shì Mǎkè de shēngrì.

1. 下 个 星 期 六 是 马 克 的 生 日。

Next Saturday is Mark's birthday.

Tā māma wèn tā: "Nǐ xiǎng yào shénme shēngrì lǐwù?"

2. 他 妈 妈 问 他: "你 想 要 什 么 生 日 礼 物?"

His mom asked him, "What do you want for your birthday?"

Mǎkè shuō: "Wǒ xiǎng qù lǚ yóu."

3. 马 克 说: "我 想 去 旅 游。"

Mark said, "I want to travel".

Tā māma wèn tā: "Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr lǚ yóu?"

4. 他 妈 妈 问 他: "你 想 去 哪 儿 旅 游?"

His mom asked, "Where do you want to travel?"

Mǎkè shuō: "Wǒ xiǎng qù Riběn lǚ yóu."

5. 马 克 说: "我 想 去 日 本 旅 游。"

Mark said, "I want to go to Japan".

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【 氵 】

The radical “氵” called the “三点水[sān diǎn shuǐ]”. “氵” means water. Therefore, when a Chinese character contains this radical, its meaning is often related to water. This radical is usually used on the left side of Chinese characters.

For example:

汉 漂 游 泳

词语 Words

yǒudiǎnr yìdiǎnr

1. 有点儿 VS 一点儿

有点儿 and **一点儿** are both mean “a little bit” in English, but they are used differently in sentences. **有点儿** is usually used before an adjective to express the speaker's negative mood or complaint. **一点儿** is usually used after an adjective to express comparison or the speaker's expectation.

For example:

Zhè jiàn yīfu yǒudiǎnr dà.

(1) A: 这 件 衣服 **有点儿** 大。

This dress is a bit too big.

Nín kànkàn zhè jiàn. Zhè jiàn bǐ nà jiàn xiǎo yìdiǎnr.

B: 您 看看 这 件。这 件 比 那 件 小 **一点儿**。

Look at this one. This one is a bit smaller.

Zhège shǒujī yǒudiǎnr guì! Néng piányi yìdiǎnr ma?

(2) A: 这个 手机 **有点儿** 贵! 能 便宜 **一点儿** 吗?

This cell phone is a little too expensive. Can you do cheaper?

Bù néng zài piányi le.

B: 不 能 再 便宜 了。

I can't go cheaper.

文化 Culture

Zhōngguó de sòng lǐ xísú

中国 的 送 礼 习俗 Chinese Custom of Giving Gifts

In life, people usually give gifts to express their blessings, support or gratitude to others. However, in China, there are some gifts that can never be given to others, such as shoes, umbrellas, clocks, fans and so on. This is mainly related to the cultural perspective of Chinese people and the homophones of these things. The Chinese character for “shoe”

sounds the same as that for “邪 (xié)” which indicates evil spirits in Chinese. So they generally don’t give shoes to others, that is, to avoid bringing bad luck to others. The character for “umbrella” and the character for “fans” are pronounced similar to the character “散 (sàn)” which means separation. If you give an umbrella or a fan as a gift, it means that the giver and receiver will be parted from each other, so people generally won’t give others an umbrella or a fan in life. “To send a clock” is a homophone for “To send off the death”, and chrysanthemums are flowers dedicated to the dead, so Chinese people will not give these two things to others.