

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 Mài kè 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, Lìli! 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 kànkan, 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)

Lìli, 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 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 hăochī. 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	hăochī	adj.	delicious, yummy
宾馆	bīnguǎn	n.	hotel
游泳	yóu yǒng	v.	to swim

Grammar

Zhè shì Dàwèi de, zhè shì Mài kě 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.

-这个 礼物 是 大卫 的。

This gift is for David.

Dàwèi de Dàwèi de lǐwù

(大卫 的 = 大卫 的 礼物 David's gift)

Zhè běn shū bù shì wǒ de.

-这 本 书 不 是 我 的。

This book is not mine.

wǒ de wǒ de shū

(我的 = 我 的 书 my book)

Wǒ de bēizi shì hóng de.

-我 的 杯子 是 红 的。

My cup is red.

hóng de hóng de bēizi

(红 的 = 红 的 杯子 red cup)

Wǒ bàba shì kāi chē de.

-我 爸爸 是 开 车 的。

My father is a driver.

kāi chē de kāi chē de rén

(开 车 的 = 开 车 的 人 people who drive)

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		wǒ	mǎi	
这本书		我	买	
this book		I	buy	
zǎofàn		māma	zuò	
早饭		妈妈	做	
breakfast		mother	make	
diànhuà		shéi	dǎ	
电话		谁	打	
phone call		who	make	
zhège zì		Xiǎomíng	xiě	
这个 字		小明	写	
this character		Xiaoming	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	shì 是	wǒ 我 I	mǎi 买 buy	de 的
zǎofàn 早饭 breakfast	not	is	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 you 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 太 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		ǎi 矮 short
chāoshì 超市 supermarket	diǎnr 有点儿 a little	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 Rìběn 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 kànkan 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 xíshú

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.