

第二课 看房子

Lesson 2 Look at the Apartment

Text

(1)

Zhēnnī, wǒmen gěi nǐmen zhǎole ge fángzi, nǐ kànkan.

A: 珍妮， 我们 给 你们 找了 个 房子， 你 看看。

Jenny, we found an apartment for you. Take a look.

Zhè ge fángzi zhēn piàoliang! Xièxie nǐmen.

B: 这 个 房子 真 漂亮！ 谢谢 你们。

The apartment is so beautiful! Thank you.

Zhèlì lí Dàwèi de gōngsī hěn jìn, lí wǒmen jiā yě hěn jìn.

A: 这里 离 大卫 的 公司 很 近， 离 我们 家 也 很 近。

It is very close to David's office and our home.

Zhège fángzi duōshao qián?

B: 这个 房子 多少 钱？

How much is the rent for this apartment?

Yí ge yuè liùqiān kuài.

A: 一 个 月 六千 块。

Six thousand yuan a month.

(2)

Zhè ge fángzi yǒu sān ge fángjiān, měi ge fángjiān dōu hěn dà.

A: 这 个 房子 有 三 个 房间， 每 个 房间 都 很 大。

The apartment has three rooms, and each one is big.

Zhèlì yǒu gōnggòng qìchē ma?

B: 这里 有 公共 汽车 吗？

Is there a bus stop nearby?

Yǒu. Gōnggòng qìchē zhàn lí zhèr liǎngbāi mǐ, zǒuzhe qù wǔ fēnzhōng.

A: 有。 公共 汽车 站 离 这儿 两百 米，走着 去 五 分钟。

Yes, there is. The bus stop is two hundred meters from here, and it only takes five minutes to walk there.

Chāoshì lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

B: 超市 离 这儿 远 吗？

Is the supermarket far from here?

Chāoshì lí zhèr yě bù yuǎn. Chāoshì zài gōnggòng qìchē zhàn pángbiān.

A: 超市 离 这儿 也 不 远。 超市 在 公共 汽车 站 旁边。

It is not far from here, just next to the bus stop.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
给	gěi	prep.	(used after a verb) to, for
找	zhǎo	v.	to look for
房子	fángzì	n.	house, apartment
真	zhēn	adv.	really, indeed
离	lí	v.	to be away from
公司	gōngsī	n.	company, firm
近	jìn	adj.	near, close
也	yě	adv.	also, too
千	qiān	num.	thousand
房间	fángjiān	n.	room
每	měi	pron.	every, each

公共汽车	gōnggòng qìchē	n.	bus
站	zhàn	n.	stop, station
两	liǎng	num.	two
百	bǎi	num.	hundred
米	mǐ	m.w.	meter
超市	chāoshì	n.	supermarket
远	yuǎn	adj.	far, distant
旁边	pángbiān	n.	beside
走	zǒu	v.	to walk

Grammar

Wǒmen gěi nǐmen zhǎole ge fángzi, nǐ kànkān.

1. 我们 给 你们 找了 个 房子，你 看看。

We found an apartment for you. Take a look.

“**Kànkān**” is a reduplication verb. The reduplication verbs usually describe a short time, a small quantity, a slight degree or attempt. In addition, they show a light mood, and are often used in spoken Chinese. For monosyllabic verbs, there are two reduplication forms, “AA” and “A — A”.

For example:

A	AA	A — A
wèn 问 to ask	wènwen 问问 ask (around)	wèn yi wèn 问 — 问 ask (around)
shuō 说 to speak, to talk	shuōshuo 说说 talk (about it)	shuō yi shuō 说 — 说 talk (about it)

kàn 看 to look	kànkàn 看看 take a look	kàn yi kàn 看一 看 take a look
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The reduplication forms and the structure “v+一下”are interchangeable.

For example:

Subject	V.V.		Subject	yí xià
wǒ 我 I	wènwen 问问 ask (around)	=	wǒ 我 I	wèn yíxià 问 一下 ask (around)
nǐ 你 you	shuōshuo 说说 talk (about it)		nǐ 你 you	shuō yíxià 说 一下 talk (about it)
nǐ men 你们 you	kànkàn 看看 take a look		nǐ men 你们 you	kàn yíxià 看 一下 take a look

Zhège fángzi zhēn piàoliang!

2. 这个 房子 真 漂亮! This apartment is so beautiful!

“真” is a modal adverb which means really. It's usually used in the structure “Subject+真+adjective” to express something in an exclamation tone.

For example:

Subject	zhēn	adj.
nǐ 你	+	piàoliang 漂亮

you	indeed	beautiful
tiānqì 天气 the weather		rè 热 hot
zhège cài 这个 菜 this dish		hǎo chī 好 吃 delicious
nàge fángzi 那个 房子 that apartment		dà 大 big

Zhèlǐ lí Dàwèi de gōngsī hěn jìn.

3. 这里 离 大卫 的 公司 很 近。 It's close to David's office.

"**Lí**" is a verb which means to be away from. It indicates the distance or time duration between places, people or something. The structure is "**A 离 B+distance**".

For example:

A	lí 离 to be away from	B	distance
wǒ 我 I		nǐ 你 you	hěn jìn 很近 very close
chāoshì 超市 supermarket		tā jiā 他家 his house	bù yuǎn 不远 not far
chēzhàn 车站 bus stop		xuéxiào 学校 school	300 mǐ 300 米 300 meters

Měi ge fángjiān dōu hěn dà.

4. 每 个 房间 都 很 大。 Each room is big.

"**Měi**" is a pronoun. It is usually used before a measure word, indicating each or every individual or group in the whole. The structure is:

每+Measure Word +Noun +都 +Predicate

For example:

	Measure word	Noun		Predicate
měi 每 every, each	jiàn 件	yīfú 衣服 clothing	dōu 都 all	hěn piàoliàng 很 漂亮 beautiful
	ge 个	xuéshēng 学生 student		qù 去 go
	běn 本	shū 书 book		hěn xīn 很 新 new

Note that, to say “every day” and “every year”, there is no need to add any other measure words.

měi tiān **měi nián**
every day = 每 天 **every year = 每 年**

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

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

Qùnián, tā mǎile yí qe lǎo fángzì.

- ## 1. 去年，他买了一个老房子。

Last year, he bought an old apartment.

Tā de fángzi lí gōnggòng qìchē zhàn liǎngbǎi mǐ.

2. 他 的 房子 离 公共 汽车 站 两百 米。

His apartment is two hundred meters from the bus stop.

Jīnnián, péngyou sòng gěi tā yì zhī māo.

3. 今 年，朋 友 送 给 他 一 只 猫。

This year, his friend gave him a cat.

Nà zhī māo zhēn piàoliang, tā hěn xǐhuan.

4. 那 只 猫 真 漂亮， 他 很 喜欢。

The cat is so cute, and he likes it very much.

Tā hé tā de māo zài lǎo fángzi li shēnghuó de hěn kuàilè.

5. 他 和 他 的 猫 在 老 房 子 里 生 活 得 很 快 乐。

He lives happily with his cat in the old apartment.

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【辵】

The radical “辵”, called the “movement (走之旁[zǒuzhīpáng]) ” radical. It is a semi-enclosed structure for other Chinese characters, mainly surrounding the left and below of the Chinese characters that forms a Chinese character with it. And it’s usually related to the act of walking or running or position.

For example:

远 近 边 迎 运

词语 Words

gōngjiāochē gōnggòng qìchē

1. 公交车 = 公共 汽车 bus

"**公共汽车**" means bus. As it's a bit too long, in spoken Chinese, people tend to say "**公交车**" instead. Similarly, "**公共汽车站**" is also called "**公交站**" in spoken Chinese.

For example:

(1)

Nǐ měi tiān dōu zěnme lái gōngsī?

A: 你 每 天 都 怎 么 来 公 司 ?

How do you come to the office every day?

Wǒ zuò gōngjiāochē lái gōngsī.

B: 我 坐 公交车 来 公 司 。

I come to the office by bus.

(2)

Nǐmen xuéxiào pángbiān yǒu gōngjiāozhàn ma?

A: 你 们 学 校 旁 边 有 公 交 站 吗 ?

Is there a bus stop next to your school?

Yǒu. Wǒmen xuéxiào pángbiān yǒu sān ge gōngjiāozhàn.

B: 有 。 我 们 学 校 旁 边 有 三 个 公 交 站 。

Yes. There are three bus stops next to our school.

文化 Culture

Wèishénme Zhōngguó rén xǐhuan mǎi fángzi?

为 什 么 中 国 人 喜 欢 买 房 子 ?

Why do Chinese people like to buy properties?

Chinese people are obsessed with buying properties. Many people think it's necessary to buy a property before they get married. A lot of parents even spend a lot of money on "**xué qū fáng**" for their children. "**xué qū fáng**" refers to houses/apartments located in school districts where kids can go to very good public schools. Although more and more young people are renting, Chinese people still think owning a property is a symbol of a stable and happy life.