

第六课 计划旅游

Lesson 6 Planning a Trip

Text

(1)

Lìli, xīn nián de shíhou, nǐ zhǔnbèi zuò shénme?

A: 丽丽, 新 年 的 时候, 你 准备 做 什 么?

Lili, what are you going to do for the New Year?

Xīn nián de shíhou, wǒ zhǔnbèi hé jiā rén qù lǚyóu.

B: 新 年 的 时候, 我 准备 和 家 人 去 旅 游。

For the New Year, I am going to travel with my family.

Nǐmen yào qù nǎr lǚyóu?

A: 你 们 要 去 哪 儿 旅 游?

Where are you going to travel?

Wǒmen kěnéng huì qù Tàiguó. Nǐ qùguo Tàiguó ma?

B: 我 们 可 能 会 去 泰 国。你 去 过 泰 国 吗?

We may go to Thailand. Have you ever been to Thailand?

Qùguo. Tàiguó hěn piàoliang, dōngxi yě hěn piányi, wǒ juéde nǐ huì xǐhuān nàli.

A: 去 过。泰 国 很 漂 亮, 东 西 也 很 便 宜, 我 觉 得 你 会 喜 欢 那 里。

Yes. Thailand is beautiful and things there are cheap. I think you will like it there.

(2)

Lìli, nǐmen shénme shíhou qù Tàiguó?

A: 丽丽, 你 们 什 么 时 候 去 泰 国?

Lili, when are you going to Thailand?

12 yuè 31 rì, wǒmen huì cóng Shǒudū Jīchǎng zuò fēijī qù Tàiguó.

B: 12 月 31 日, 我 们 会 从 首 都 机 场 坐 飞 机 去 泰 国。

On the 31st of December. We will fly to Thailand from the Capital Airport.

Cóng Běijīng dào Tàiguó yào duō cháng shíjiān?

A: 从 北京 到 泰国 要 多 长 时间?

How long does it take from Beijing to Thailand?

Yào sì ge duō xiǎoshí.

B: 要 四 个 多 小时。

More than four hours.

(3)

Zhēnnī, nǐ mǎihǎo huǒchē piào le ma?

A: 珍妮, 你 买好 火车 票 了 吗?

Jenny, have you bought your train ticket yet?

Méiyǒu, wǒ zhǔnbèi míngtiān zǎoshang qù huǒchē zhàn mǎi.

B: 没有, 我 准备 明天 早上 去 火车 站 买。

No, I am going to buy it at the train station tomorrow morning.

Nǐ kěyǐ yòng shǒujī mǎi a. Lái, wǒ gàosu nǐ zěnme yòng shǒujī mǎi huǒchē piào.

A: 你 可以 用 手机 买 啊。来, 我 告诉 你 怎么 用 手机 买 火车 票。

You can buy it on your cell phone. Let me show you how to use your cell phone to buy a train ticket.

Wǒ zhīdào le, xièxie nǐ! Wǒ yǐhòu zài yě bú yòng qù huǒchē zhàn mǎi piào le!

B: 我 知道 了, 谢谢 你! 我 以后 再 也 不 用 去 火车 站 买 票 了!

I see, thank you! I don't have to go to the train station for a ticket anymore!

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
准备	zhǔnbèi	v.	to intend, to plan
旅游	lǚyóu	v.	to travel, to take a trip
可能	kěnéngh	aux.	maybe, perhaps, probably
泰国	Tàiguó	n.	Thailand
过	guo	part.	indicates a past experience
便宜	piányi	adj.	cheap, inexpensive
日	rì	n.	day, date
从	cóng	prep.	from
小时	xiǎoshí	n.	hour
火车	huǒchē	n.	train
票	piào	n.	ticket
火车站	huǒchē zhàn	n.	railway station, train station
手机	shǒujī	n.	cell phone
告诉	gàosù	v.	to tell
知道	zhīdào	v.	to know
以后	yǐhòu	n.	after, afterwards, later

Grammar

Xīn nián de shíhou, wǒ zhǔnbèi hé jiā rén qù lǚyóu.

1. 新 年 的 时 候, 我 准 备 和 家 人 去 旅 游。

For the New Year, I'm going to travel with my family.

“time words+ 的时候” or “verb phrase+ 的时候” indicates a specific time, meaning “when (sometime)” or “when (something happened)”.

For example:

① time words +的时候:

wǒ wǔ suì de shíhou

我 五 岁 的 时 候 when I was five years old

zǎoshang bā diǎn de shíhou

早 上 八 点 的 时 候 when it's 8 o'clock in the morning

xiàtiān de shíhou

夏 天 的 时 候 in the summer

② Verb phrase+的时候:

wǒ shuì jiào de shíhou

我 睡 觉 的 时 候 when I was sleeping

bàba kāi chē de shíhou

爸 爸 开 车 的 时 候 when dad was driving

māma zuò fàn de shíhou

妈 妈 做 饭 的 时 候 when mom was cooking

Wǒmen kěnéng huì qù Tàiguó.

2. 我们 可能 会 去 泰 国。 We may go to Thailand.

“可能” is an auxiliary verb. It means “maybe” indicating an estimation. It can be used before or after the subject of a sentence.

For example:

Subject		V.O.		Subject	V.O.
wǒ 我 I	kěnéngr 可能 maybe	rènshi tā 认识 她 know her	kěnéngr 可能 maybe	wǒ 我 I	rènshi tā 认识 她 know her
nǐ 你 you		bù zhīdào 不 知道 don't know		nǐ 你 you	bù zhīdào 不 知道 don't know
tā 他 he		bú qù le 不去了 not be going		tā 他 he	bú qù le 不去了 is not going

Nǐ qùguo Tàiguó ma?

3. 你 **去过** 泰国 吗? Have you ever been to Thailand?

过 is an aspect particle. It's usually used after a verb to indicate a past experience or action which hasn't lasted to the present.

For example:

Subject	Predicate		
	V		O
wǒ 我 I	qù 去 go	guo 过	tā jiā 他家 his home
tā 他 he	kàn 看 read		zhè běn shū 这 本 书 this book
tāmen 他们 they	lái 来 come		Zhōngguó 中国 China
Lìli 丽丽 Lili	zuò 坐 take		fēijī 飞机 airplane

In the negative form, “没 (有) ” is added before the verb.

For example:

Subject	Predicate		
	V	O	
wǒ 我 I	qù 去 go	tā jiā 他家 his home	
tā 他 he	méi (yǒu) 没 (有) never before	kàn 看 read	zhè běn shū 这 本 书 this book
tāmen 他们 they		lái 来 come	Zhōngguó 中国 China
Lìli 丽丽 Lili		zuò 坐 take	fēijī 飞机 airplane

In the interrogative form, besides adding “吗” at the end of the sentence, we can also add “没有” at the end of the sentence.

For example:

Subject	Predicate		
	V	O	
nǐ 你 you	qù 去 go	tā jiā 他家 his home	méiyǒu 没有
tā 他 he	kàn 看 read	zhè běn shū 这 本 书 this book	

tāmen 他们 they	lái 来 come		Zhōngguó 中国 China	
Lìli 丽丽 Lili	zuò 坐 take		fēijī 飞机 airplane	

Cóng Běijīng dào Tàiguó yào duō cháng shíjiān?

4. 从 北京 到 泰国 要 多 长 时间?

How long does it take from Beijing to Thailand?

“从A到B” means “from A to B”. it's usually used to express a period of time, a distance, a process or a sequence.

For example:

cóng 从 from	A	dào 到 to	B
	Běijīng 北京 Beijing		Shànghǎi 上海 Shanghai	yào zuò wǔ ge xiǎoshí de huǒchē 要 坐 五 个 小 时 的 火 车 It takes five hours by train
	lǎo rén 老人 seniors		háizi 孩子 children	dōu xǐhuan chī píngguǒ 都 喜欢 吃 苹果 all like apples
	xīngqī yī 星期一 Monday		xīngqī wǔ 星期五 Friday	tā dōu zhùzài xuéxiào li 他 都 住 在 学 校 里 He lives on campus

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

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

Zhāng Qiáng zhǔnbèi qù Rìběn lǚyóu.

1. 张 强 准备 去 日本 旅游。

Zhang Qiang is planning to travel to Japan.

Tā yòng shǒujī mǎile jīpiào.

2. 他 用 手机 买了 机票。

He bought a plane ticket using his cell phone.

Cóng Shànghǎi dào Rìběn yào sān ge xiǎoshí.

3. 从 上海 到 日本 要 三 个 小时。

It takes 3 hours to Japan from Shanghai.

Zuótiān, tā cóng Rìběn huílai le.

4. 昨天， 他 从 日本 回来了。

Yesterday, he came back from Japan.

Tā gàosu wǒ, Rìběn hěn piàoliang.

5. 他 告诉 我， 日本 很 漂亮。

He told me Japan is very beautiful.

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【木】

The radical “木” called the “木字旁[mù zì páng]”. “木” means wood, trees. Thus, when a Chinese character contains the radical, it is usually related to wood.

For example:

本 果 来 机 校

词语 Words

zhīdào rènshi

1. 知道 VS 认识 to know

These two words are the same in English, but not in Chinese. “知道 sb” means you have heard of that person, but you haven't seen her/him. While “认识 sb” means you two know each other. To say know sth, we usually use 知道 instead of 认识.

For example:

Nǐ rènshi Lǐ Míng ma?

A: 你 认识 李 明 吗?

Do you know Li Ming?

Wǒ zhīdào tā, dànshì bù rènshi.

B: 我 知道 他, 但是 不 认识。

I know of him, but I don't know him.

Nǐ zhīdào Xiǎo Wáng jié hūn le ma?

A: 你 知道 小 王 结 婚 了 吗?

Did you know Xiao Wang is married?

Wǒ zhīdào.

B : 我 知道。

I did.

yǐhòu yǐqián

2. 以后 —— 以前 after —— before

In HSK1, we've learned that “后面(hòumian)” and “前面(qiánmian)” are opposites, that is, “前(qián)” is opposite to “后(hòu)”. In Chinese, they will collaborate with other Chinese characters to form a new group of words with opposite meanings, such as “以后(yǐhòu)” and “以前(yǐqián)”. 以前 means before, ago, 以后means after, later.

For example:

Wǒmen wèishénme yào wǎnshang qù mǎi miànbāo?

A: 我们 为什么 要 晚上 去 买 面包?

Why do we buy bread at night?

Yīnwèi měi tiān wǎnshang bā diǎn yǐhòu, miànbāo diàn huì dǎ zhé.

B: 因为 每 天 晚上 八 点 以后, 面包 店 会 打 折。

Because every night after nine o'clock, the bakery has a sale.

Nǐ qùguo Tàiguó ma?

A: 你 去过 泰国 吗?

Have you ever been to Thailand?

Wǒ hěn duō nián yǐqián qùguo yí cì. Yǐhòu rúguǒ yǒu jīhuì, wǒ xiǎng zài qù yí cì.

B: 我 很 多 年 以前 去过 一 次。以 以后 如 果 有 机 会, 我 想 再 去 一 次。

I went there many years ago. I would like to go there again if I have the chance in the future.