

第二课 看房子 Lesson 2 Look at the Apartment

Text

(1)

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

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.

Zhèlǐ 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.

Zhèlǐ 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 liǎngbǎi 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	fángzi	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 kànkàn.

1. 我们 给 你们 找了 个 房子, 你 看看。

We found an apartment for you. Take a look.

“**Kànkàn**” 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	wènwèn 问问 ask (around)	wèn yi wèn 问 — 问 ask (around)
shuō 说 to speak, to talk	shuōshuō 说说 talk (about it)	shuō yi shuō 说 — 说 talk (about it)

kàn 看 to look	kànkān 看看 take a look	kàn yi kàn 看 一 看 take a look
------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------

The reduplication forms and the structure “v+一下” are interchangeable.

For example:

Subject	V.V.		Subject	yí xià V. 一下
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	kànkān 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 真 really,		adj. piàoliang 漂亮
nǐ 你	+		+	

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		B	distance
wǒ 我 I	lí 离 to be away from	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
<p>měi 每 every, each</p>	<p>jiàn 件</p>	<p>yīfu 衣服 clothing</p>	<p>dōu 都 all</p>	<p>hěn piàoliàng 很 漂亮 beautiful</p>
	<p>ge 个</p>	<p>xuésheng 学生 student</p>		<p>qù 去 go</p>
	<p>běn 本</p>	<p>shū 书 book</p>		<p>hěn xīn 很 新 new</p>

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 ge lǎo fángzi.

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 lǐ 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:

【辶】

The radical “辶”, 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 zěnmē 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.