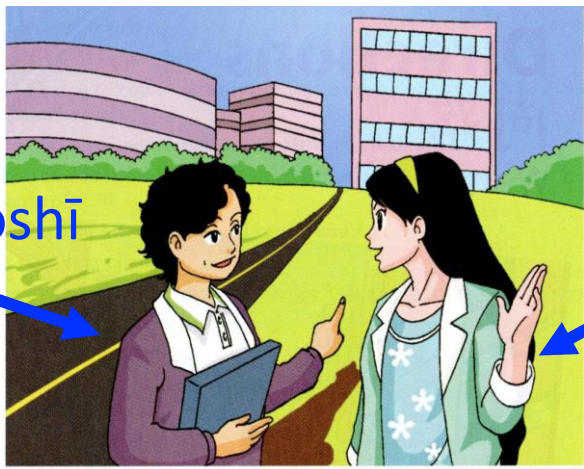
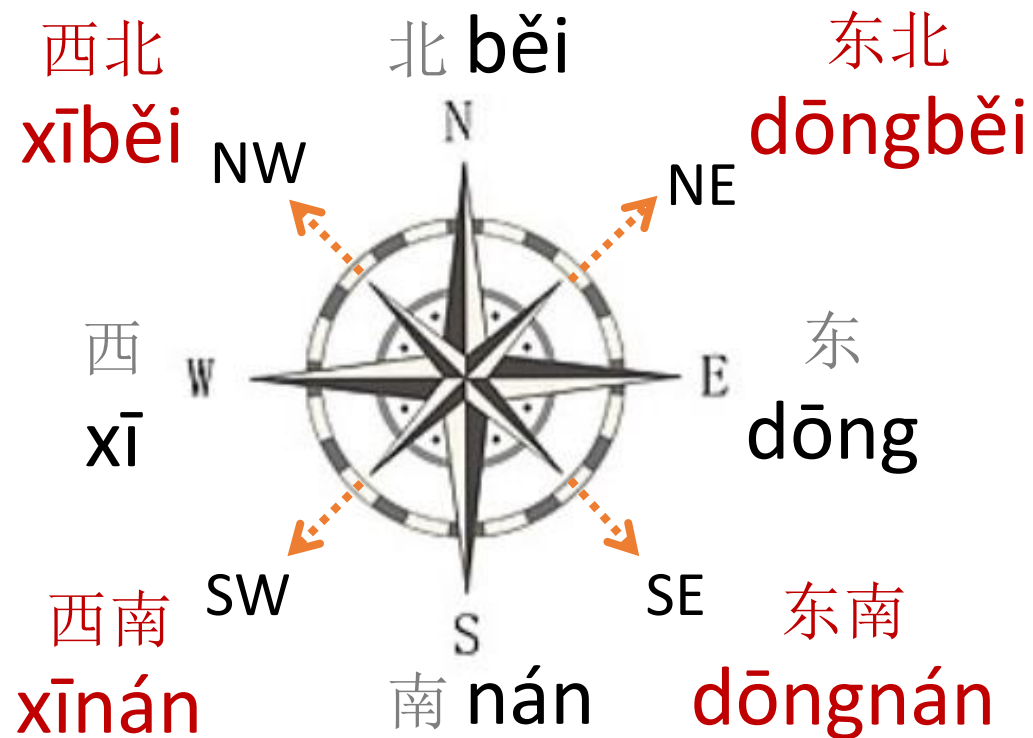


常老师
Cháng lǎoshī



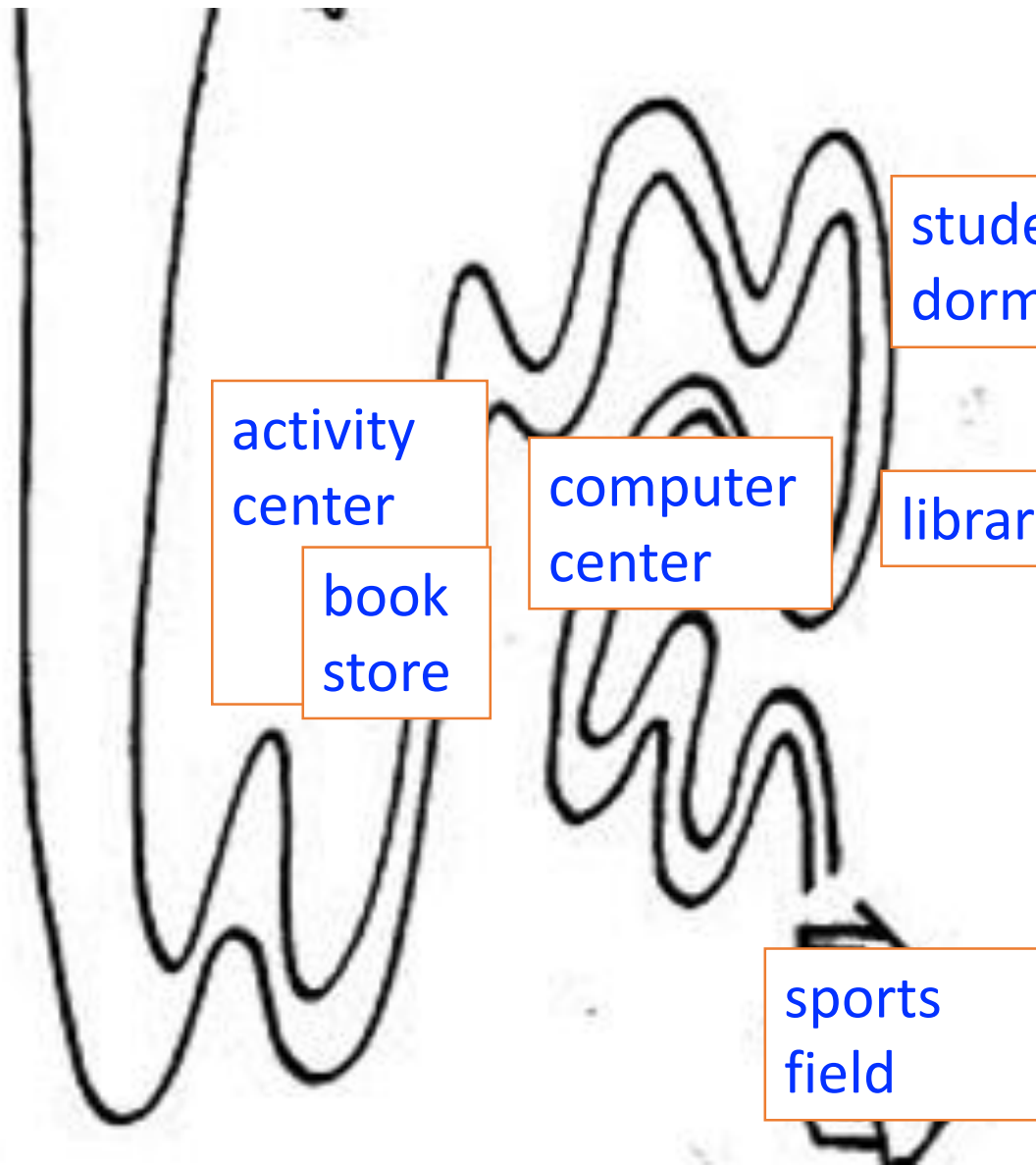
小白
Xiǎo Bái

in the classroom!





classroom



student
dorm

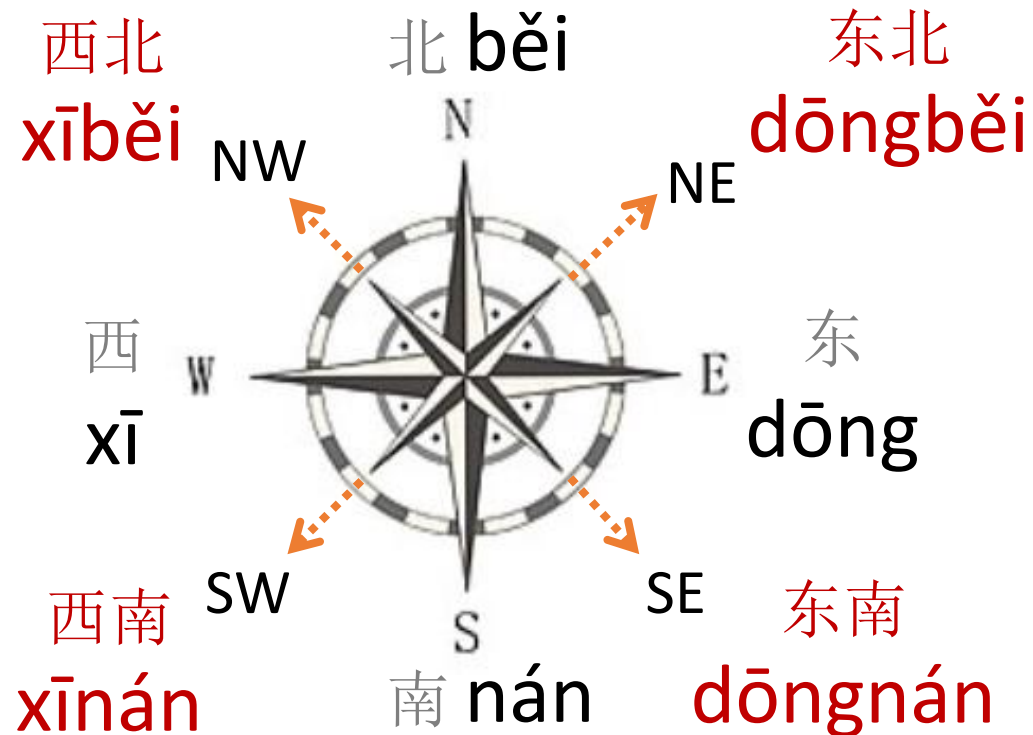
activity
center

computer
center

library

book
store

sports
field



A+ 离+B+ 很近/很远/不远/不近

A+ lí+ B+ hěnjìn/hěnyuǎn/ bùyuǎn/bújìn

B méiyǒu A+ nàme+adj

B 没有 A+ 那么+adj (B is not reaching the point of A)

Sb+到+place+去+do sth(上网/聊天儿/吃饭/喝咖啡/买衣服/打球)

Sb+dào+place+qù+do sth(shàngwǎng/liáotiānr/chīfàn/hē kāfēi/mǎi yīfu/dǎqiú)

常老师
Cháng lǎoshī



小白
Xiǎo Bái

denotes the purpose of
going somewhere.

常老师到学校书店去买书。

Cháng lǎoshī dào xuéxiào shūdiàn qù mǎishū.

Sb+到+place+去+do sth(上网/聊天儿/吃饭/喝咖啡/买衣服/打球)

Sb+dào+place+qù+do sth(shàngwǎng/liáotiānr/chīfàn/hē kāfēi/mǎi yīfu/dǎqiú)

denotes the purpose of
going somewhere.

I'll go to the computer center to use the internet.

我到电脑中心去上网。

Wǒ dào diànnǎo zhōngxīn qù shàngwǎng.

Sb+到+place+去+do sth(上网/聊天儿/吃饭/喝咖啡/买衣服/打球)

Sb+dào+place+qù+do sth(shàngwǎng/liáotiānr/chīfàn/hē kāfēi/mǎi yīfu/dǎqiú)

denotes the purpose of
going somewhere.

He went to the friend's dorm to chat.

他到朋友的宿舍去聊天儿。

Tā dào péngyou de sùshè qù liáotiānr.

Sb+到+place+去+do sth(上网/聊天儿/吃饭/喝咖啡/买衣服/打球)

Sb+dào+place+qù+do sth(shàngwǎng/liáotiānr/chīfàn/hē kāfēi/mǎi yīfu/dǎqiú)

denotes the purpose of
going somewhere.

Q: 你常常到哪儿去+do sth?

Nǐ chángcháng dào nǎr qù+do sth?

Plans for the Weekend

Sb+到+place+去+do sth

Sb+dào+place+qù+do sth

- Your friend is coming to visit you this weekend, and you want to show him/her around. Your choices of **places** and **activities** are shown below. Work with a partner to come up with suggestions.

park, bookstore, sports field, basketball court, library, activity center, restaurant, Galaxy, Venetian, casino, store,

打球(dǎqiú), 滑冰(huábīng), 喝咖啡(hē kāfēi), 上网(shàngwǎng), 看书(kànshū), 买东西(mǎi dōngxi), 聊天(liáotiānr), 听音乐(tīng yīnyuè), 吃饺子(chī jiǎozi).....

我们先 到 place 去 do sth, 再....., 再....., (再.....,) 最后 到 place 去 do sth。
Wǒmen xiān dào Place qù do sth, zài..., zài..., (zài...,) zuìhòu dào place qù do sth
Subj+first....., then....., then....., (then.....), at last.....

Dictation

听写 tīng xiě

Lesson3 第三课

dì sān kè

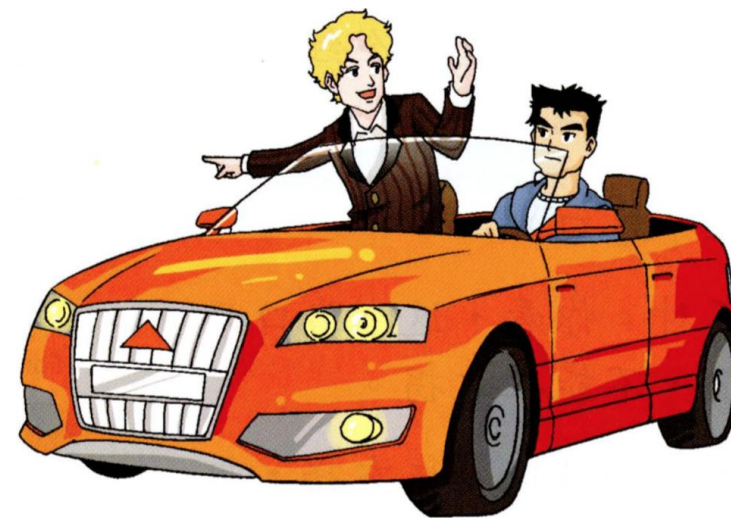
去中国城

Qù zhōngguó chéng
Going to Chinatown

ask directions

wènlù

问路



Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

Have you ever been to Chinatown?

你去过中国城吗?

Nǐ qù guò zhōngguó chéng ma?



Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

I have been to Chinatown, so I know **how to get there**.

(去place) 怎么走 (qù+place+)zěnnme zǒu

ask directions



yínhé
银河



wēinísī rén
威尼斯人



dà sānbā
大三巴

Q1: 请问，A在+哪儿/什么地方？

Qǐngwèn, A+zài+nǎr/ shénme dìfang?

Q2: 请问，去A怎么走？

Qǐngwèn, qù+A+zěnnme zǒu?

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

I have been to Chinatown, so I know **how to get there**.

(去place) 怎么走 (qù+place+)zěnmē zǒu

我去过中国城，所以我知道（去中国城）怎么走。

Wǒ qù guò Zhōngguó chéng, suǒyǐ wǒ zhīdào
(qù Zhōngguó chéng) zěnmē zǒu.

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

I've met Li You **before**, (so I know) she is tall.

我**以前**见**过**李友，(所以知道)她很高。

Wǒ **yǐqián** jiàn **guò** Lǐ Yǒu, (suǒyǐ zhīdào) tā hěn gāo.

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience or occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

- Expressions of time are often either **unspecified or completely absent**.
- If there is no time expression, the implied time for the action or event is **以前 (yǐqián, before; previously)**.
- Sometimes **以前 (yǐqián)** can appear in the sentence as well.

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience or occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

I have been to Chinatown **before**. I know **how to get there**.

(去place) 怎么走 (qù+place+)zěnmē zǒu

我**以前**去**过**中国城，所以我知道（去中国城）怎么走。

Wǒ **yǐqián** qù **guò** Zhōngguó chéng. Wǒ zhīdào
(qù Zhōngguó chéng) **zěnmē zǒu**.

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

An expression indicating **a specific time** can also occasionally appear in a sentence with 过 (guò).

A: Have you ever met Miss Li?

你见过李小姐吗?

Nǐ jiàn guò Lǐ xiǎojiě ma?

B: Yes. I saw her **last month**.

见过, 我上个月见过她

Jiàn guò, Wǒ shàng ge yuè jiàn guò tā.

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

Have you ever been to Chinatown?

你去过中国城吗?

Nǐ qù guò zhōngguó chéng ma?

我去过中国城。

Wǒ qù guò zhōngguó chéng.

我没(有)去过中国城。

Wǒ méi (yǒu) qù guò zhōngguó chéng.

Yes

No

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

Question:

Subj.+**V**(去/吃/喝/学)+**过**+O+ 吗? Subj.+**V**(qù/chī/hē/xué)+**guò**+O+ma?

Statement:

Subj.+**V+过**+O subj.+**V+guò**+O

Negation:

Subj.+没(有)+**V+过**+O subj.+**méi (yǒu)+V+guò**+O

Use 没有(méiyǒu)/没(méi) to form the negation, but **keep 过(guò)**.

liànxí

练习： Answer each of the questions by using 过(guò)

- Why do you recognize this character? (to learn)
- How do you know teacher Lin's girlfriend is not only pretty but also kind?
(to meet)
- How do you know the coffee of that coffee shop is extremely good ?
(to go/ to drink)
- Why do you want to go to casinos? (never been to)
- Why don't you know how to speak Korean? (never learned)

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

Have you learned Chinese **before**?

你**以前**学**过**中文吗?

Nǐ **yǐqián** xué **guò** zhōngwén ma?

How many months did you learn Chinese?

你学**过****几个**月中文?

Nǐ xué **guò** **jǐ ge** yuè zhōngwén?

Subj.+**V+过**+num+天/个月/年+O

subj.+ **V+guò**+num+tiān/ge yuè/nián+O

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

Have you been to Hong Kong **before**?

你**以前**去**过**香港吗?

Nǐ **yǐqián** qù **guò** Xiānggǎng ma?

cì

次

MW for frequency

How many **times** have you been to Hong Kong?

你去**过****几次**香港?

Nǐ qù **guò** **jǐ** **cì** Xiānggǎng?

Subj.+**V+过**+num/很多+次+O

subj.+ **V+guò**+num/hěnduō+cì+O

Past experience 过(guò)

a particle to indicate **past experience** or **occurrence** that did not continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present

Question:

Subj.+V(去/吃/喝/学)+过+O+吗? Subj.+V(qù/chī/hē/xué)+guò+O+ma?

Subj.+V+过+几+天/个月/年/次+O? Subj.+V+guò+jǐ+tiān/ge yuè/nián/cì+O?

Statement:

Subj.+V+过+O subj.+V+guò+O

Subj.+V+过+num+天/个月/年+O

subj.+V+guò+num+tiān/ge yuè/nián+O

Subj.+V+过+num/很多+次+O

subj.+V+guò+num/hěnduō+cì+O

Negation:

Subj.+没(有)+V+过+O subj.+méi (yǒu)+V+guò+O

Use 没有(méiyǒu)/没(méi) to form the negation, but **keep** 过(guò).

Experience Inventory:

Subj.+**V**(去/吃/喝/学)+**过**+O+ 吗? Subj.+**V**(qù/chī/hē/xué)+**guò**+O+ma?

Subj.+**V+过**+**几**+天/个月/年/次+O? Subj.+ **V+guò+jǐ+tiān/ge yuè/nián/cì**+O?

- Ask your partner if he/she has ever tried the activities or tasted the foods shown below.
- Ask some **follow-up questions**.
- **Sustain the conversation for as long as you can.**

- Have you ever eaten.....?
- How many times have you eaten.....?
- Delicious?
- Why?
- Do you know which restaurant has?
- Do you know how to get that restaurant?

EG:



sweet and sour fish

Experience Inventory:

Subj.+**V**(去/吃/喝/学)+**过**+O+ 吗? Subj.+**V**(qù/chī/hē/xué)+**guò**+O+ma?

Subj.+**V+过**+**几**+天/个月/年/次+O? Subj.+ **V+guò+jǐ+tiān/ge yuè/nián/cì**+O?

- Ask your partner if he/she has ever tried the activities or tasted the foods shown below.
- Ask some **follow-up questions**.
- **Sustain the conversation for as long as you can.**



sour and hot soup

kèwén

课文1: Going to Chinatown

qù zhōngguó chéng

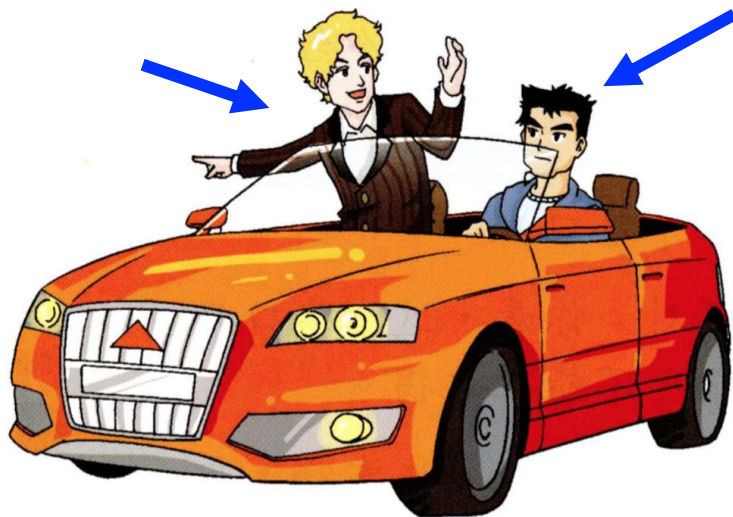
去中国城

小高

Xiǎo Gāo

王朋

Wáng Péng



kāichē

开车



zuò gōnggòng qìchē

坐公共汽车



zuò chūzū qìchē

坐出租汽车



qíchē

骑车



zǒulù

走路

kèwén

课文1: Going to Chinatown

qù zhōngguó chéng

去中国城



我们去中国城吃中国饭吧！

Wǒmen qù zhōngguó chéng chī
zhōngguó fàn ba!



我没去过^⑤中国城，不知道
中国城在哪儿。

Wǒ méi qù guò zhōngguó chéng,
bù zhīdào zhōngguó chéng zài nǎr.



没问题^①，你开车，我告诉你
怎么走。

Méi wèntí, nǐ kāichē, wǒ gàosù
nǐ zěnmē zǒu.



你有地图吗？给我看看^⑥。

Ní yǒu dìtú ma? Gěi wǒ kànkān.
(map)



Chinatown
many times

小高
Xiǎo Gāo

怎么走 zěnmě zǒu
How to get there



王朋
Wáng Péng

map

dìtú
地图



天安門
Tiān ān mén

Tiananmen square



北京站
Běijīng zhàn

Beijing station

Reduplication of Verbs

- soften the tone
- For monosyllabic verb “A”, the reduplication form is “AA”

Do you have a map? Let me take a look.

你有地图吗？给我看看。

Nǐ yǒu dìtú ma? Gěi wǒ kànkān.

Reduplication of Verbs

- soften the tone
- For monosyllabic verb “A”, the reduplication form is “AA”

(to help)

kàn/wèn/bāng

V(看/问/帮)→VV

V+O(看地图/聊天/打球/听音乐)→VV+O

Characters	PINYIN	Part of speech	English
中国城	zhōngguó chéng	n.	Chinese town
以前	yǐqián	t.	before
赌场	dǔchǎng	n.	casino
赌钱	dǔqián	vo.	gamble
香港	Xiānggǎng	n.	Hongkong
次	cì	MW	measure word for frequency
开车	kāichē	vo.	to drive a car
坐公共汽车	zuò gōnggòng qìchē	vo.	take a bus
坐出租汽车	zuò chūzūqìchē	vo.	take a taxi
走路	zǒulù	vo.	to walk
地图	dìtú	n.	map
帮	bāng	v.	to help

1. Sb+到+place+去+do sth

Sb + dào + place + qù + do sth Sb. go to +place to do sth.

• Xiǎobái dào yùndòngchǎng qù pǎobù.

• 小白到运动场去跑步。 Little Bai goes to the sports field to run.

2. Subj+先....., 再....., 再....., 最后.....

Subj+xiān....., zài....., zài....., zuìhòu.....

Subj+first....., then....., then....., (then.....), at last.....

3. Reduplication of Verbs:

monosyllabic A (看/问/帮) → AA (看看kànkān/问问wènwen/帮帮bāngbang) ;

monosyllabic A+O (看地图kàn dìtú/聊天liáotiānr/打球dǎqiú/听音乐tīng yīnyuè)

→ AA+O (看看地图kànkān dìtú/聊聊天liáoliáo tiānr/打打球dǎda qiú/听听音乐tīngting yīnyuè)

4. Past experience 过guò:

Question: Subj.+V(去qù/吃chī/喝hē/学xué)+过guò +O+吗ma?

Subj.+V+过guò +几jǐ+天tiān/个月gèyuè/年nián/次cì+O?

Statement: Subj.+V+过guò +O

Subj.+V+过guò +num+天tiān/个月gèyuè/年nián+O

Subj.+V+过guò +num/很多hěnduō+次cì+O

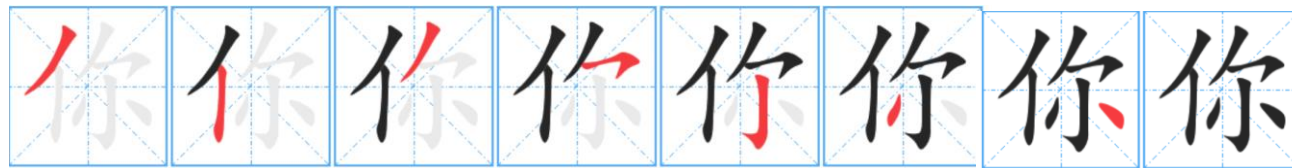
Negation: Subj.+没(有)méi(yǒu)+V+过guò +O

- Q: Wáng Péng qù guò Xiānggǎng ma? Has Wang Peng been to Hong Kong?
- A: Wáng Péng qù guò Xiānggǎng. Wang Peng has been to Hong Kong.
- N: Wáng Péng méi(yǒu) qù guò Xiānggǎng. Wang Peng has not been to Hong Kong.
- Q: Wáng Péng qù guò jǐcì Xiānggǎng? How many times has Wang Peng been to Hong Kong?
- A: Wáng Péng qù guò liǎngcì Xiānggǎng. Wang Peng has been to Hong Kong twice.

Characters of the day

你学中文吗?
Do you learn chinese?

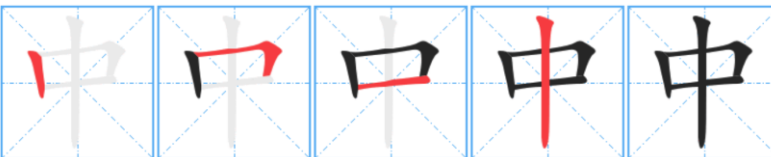
• 你 nǐ you



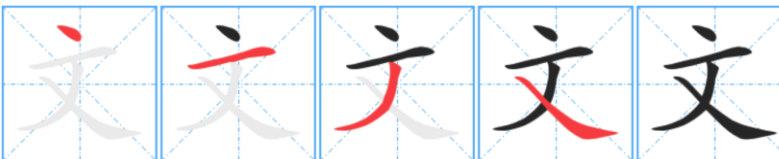
• 学 xué learn



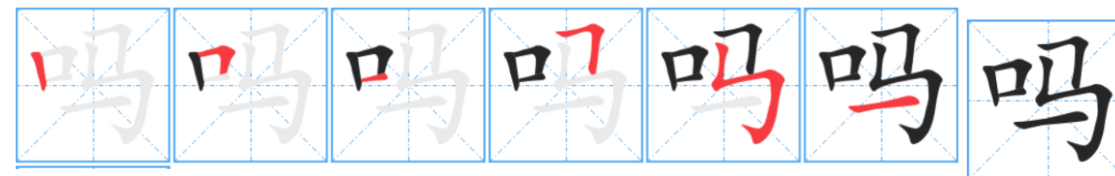
• 中 zhōng center



• 文 wén language



• 吗 ma question particle



Graduation Ceremony



- Time
- Nov. 28, Thursday, 7pm-9pm
- Content
 1. Issuing certificates
 2. “Best Student Award” X5
 3. Performance (All students are **STRONGLY** encouraged!!!)
 4. Snacks and Games
- Criteria for “Best Student Award”
 1. Attendance
 2. Class participation and performance
 3. Final presentation/oral test