# 第十三课 问路



Cāoliàn kè

操练课

Drill lesson

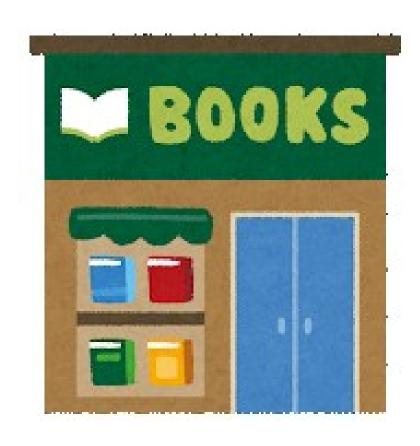


地图 左 西 近 前面 拐 活动 拿 中心 次 \*目文 哎 中间 听说 \*东京 东 从 书店 运动 \*日本 北 场 地方 一直 前 往 里边 旁边 过 南 红绿灯 远 右 路口 中国城 离



运动场





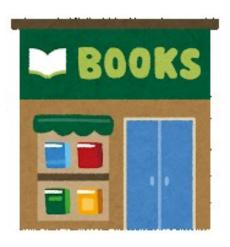
书店



电脑中心



妹妹离商店很近。



妹妹离书店很远。

姐姐站在弟弟和妹妹的中间。

礼物\_里边\_是什么?







Q:食堂在什么地方?

A: 就在花店的旁边。



妈妈\_拿\_来了蔬菜。



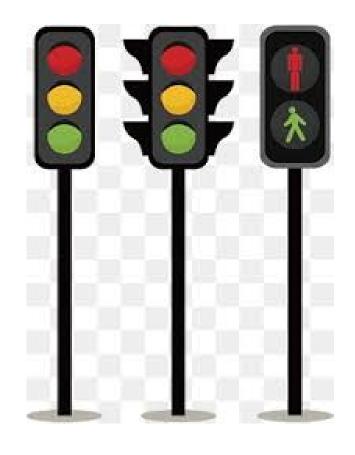
中国城

地图



路口

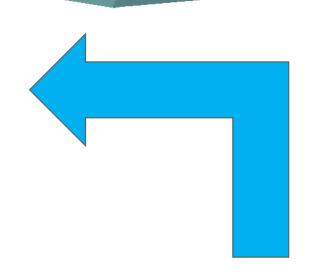




红绿灯



小心! 前面 有车!



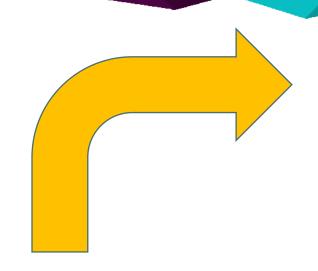


Q:站在白板前,怎样

走到门口?

A:请你往左拐,一直走,

就到了。



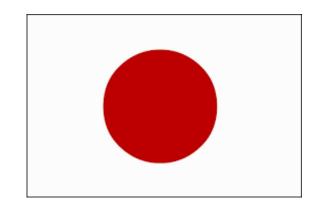
往左拐

Q:站在大门前,怎样

走到座位?

A:请你一直走,往左拐,

就到了。



日本



富士山(Mt.Fuji) 在<u>东京</u>。



她会**说和写** 日文。



### 1. Direction and Location Words

### 1.Direction and Location Words

- Direction words 上/下/前/后/左/右/东/南/西/北/里/外/旁 often combine with suffixes as 边/面/头。
- The direction 上 or 里 combines with a noun to form a location expression,e.g. 桌子上、衣服上、学校里、电视里。The word 里 cannot be used after some proper nouns such as the name of a country or a city.

## 判断题 - True / False

- ○教室里有很多同学。
- ★ 布尔诺里有很多大学生。→ 布尔诺有很多大学生。

### qiú 小球在哪里?

前边/面/头

小球在小狗的前面。

小球在小狗的上面。

上边/面/头



后**边**/面/头 小球在小狗的后面。

旁**边** 小球在小狗的旁**边。** 

### 小狗在哪里?



fáng 小狗在房子的\_\_\_\_\_



小狗在房子的\_\_\_\_。

#### 中间



小昊(wú)







Xiao Peng: 我的电脑呢?

Mother: 你的电脑在 桌子上。 Wŏ de diànnăo ne?

Nǐ de diànnǎo zài

zhuōzi shang.



#### 我的笔呢?

- 1) 你的笔在电脑旁边。
- ② 你的笔在桌子上。



#### 我的衣服呢?

① 你的衣服在床上。



#### 我的鞋子呢?

- ① 你的鞋子在床和桌子 的中**间**。
- ② 你的鞋子在**裤子旁边**。
- ③ 你的鞋子在地上。



#### 我的裤子呢?

- 你的裤子在床和桌子的中间。
- ② 你的**裤子在鞋子旁边**。
- ③ 你的**裤子在地**上。

# 造句练习 - Sentence-making 1

你的身边有什么人? Who is sitting around you? 旁边 左 右 前边 后边



例:\_\_\_\_坐在我的旁边。



## 2.Comparative Sentences with 没 (有)

• Besides using 比,another way to make a comparison is to use 没 (有). In a comparative sentence with 没有,the pronoun 那么 is sometimes added to the sentences.

A 没有 B.....



香港的春天没有布尔诺冷。

### A 没有 B.....



弟弟没有哥哥高。

A没有B那么……

小吴







小张没有小吴那么爱喝啤酒。

### 2. A没有B..... vs. A不比B......

• While 没有… is used to say that one thing is of a lesser degree than another,不比… means "no more than…"The two things being compared may be equal, but what is specifically stated is that A is no more than B.

A: 今天比昨天冷吗? A: 哥哥比弟弟高吗?

B:今天不比昨天冷。 B:哥哥不比弟弟高。

C: 今天没有昨天冷。 C: 哥哥没有弟弟高。

那么 + v.(想,喜欢,会,能,希望)

Karolina那么喜欢糖醋鱼,就来一盘糖醋鱼吧。



Jana 那么想滑冰,就去滑冰吧。



Dominik那么希望喝啤酒,就去酒吧吧。



....没有 ...+ 那**么** + adj

弟弟<u>没有</u>权志龙那么帅,那么酷。

这张地图没有那张地图那么新。

坐地铁没有坐公共汽车那么麻烦。

弟弟





这张







坐公共汽车

## 造句练习 - Sentence-making 2

Based on the clues given, make comparisons using 没有…(那么)… (méiyǒu... {nàme}..., not as...)

EXAMPLE: today yesterday 40° F 55° F

今天没有昨天Jīntiān méiyǒu zuótiān(那么)暖和。(nàme) nuǎnhuo.

### 没有.....(那么).....

### A+比+B+Adj



高



贵



新

- ① 小高没有小王 (那么)高。
- ②小王比小高高。/小高比小王矮。
- ① 这件衣服没有那件衣服(那么)贵。
- ②那件衣服**比这件衣服贵**。 **这件衣服比**那件衣服便宜。

- ① 这台电脑没有那台电脑(那么) 旧。
- ②那台**电脑比这台电脑**新。 **这台电脑比**那台**电脑**旧。

黑hēi 红hóng

没有.....(那么).....

A+比+B+Adj

4. (size 32) 大

5.

- ①红裤子的码数没有黑裤子的码数(那么)大。
- ②黑裤子的码数比红裤子的码数大。 红裤子的码数比黑裤子的码数比

- 好吃 好吃 紅烧牛肉
- ①糖醋鱼没有红烧牛肉(那么)好吃。
- ②红烧牛肉比糖醋鱼好吃。 糖醋鱼比红烧牛肉难吃。

4. 到 + Place + 去 + Action

4. 到 + Place + 去 + Action

denotes the purpose of going somewhere

Dmitry要到电脑中心去上网。



Marta到飞机场去送李老师。



Zuzana到朋友的宿舍去聊天儿了。



# zàojù liànxí

诰句练习 - Sentence-making3

Action

4. 到 + Place + 去 + Action

Place

图书馆 书店 公园 商店 运动场 宿舍 老师家 活动中心

滑冰 打球 看碟 上网 喝咖啡 吃饺子 聊天 听音乐

例句:我们到公园去滑冰,好吗?

过 is used to denote a past experience or occurrence that didn't continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present.







► (因为)我在中国城工作过

一年, (所以) 我知道怎么走。

(因为)我见过李友

(所以我知道)她很高。

过 is used to denote a past experience or occurrence that didn't continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present.









- 〉 Q:运动场远不远,
  - 你知道吗?
- ➤ A: 运动场我去过

(所以我知道) 不远,很近。

- ➤ Q: KOFOLA好不好
  - 喝,你知道吗?
- ➤ A:KOFOLA我喝过

所以我知道) 很好喝

过 is used to denote a past experience or occurence that didn't continue to the present but, typically, had an impact on the present.









你知道吗?

➤ A: <u>我没有玩过UNO</u>

(所以) 我不知道怎么玩。



huǒchē bùlāgé kuài ▶ Q:坐火车去布拉格快吗?

我觉得)一点也不快。

#### 1. The Dynamic Particle 过:以前。。。过

In this kind of sentence, expressions of time are often either unspecified or completely abse If there is no time expression, the implied time for the action or event is  $\not$  if (before, previously). Sometimes  $\not$  can appear in the sentence as well.



> 我和小张 以前见过

但







→ 我以前吃过 麻
豆腐

知道这舟兹很转

#### 1. The Dynamic Particle 过: Specific time。。。过

An expression indicating a specific time can also occasionally appear in a sentence with 过.

(1)



2



- ➤ Q:你用过学校的wifi 吗?
- ➤ Q:你见过李老师吗?

➤ A: <u>用过</u>, 我昨

➤ A: <u>见过</u>,我上周五

天

还见过李老师

还用过学校的wifi

### duìhuà liànxí 对话练习 - Pairwork 3

#### F. Experience Inventory

Ask your partner if he/she has ever tried the activities or tasted the foods shown below. Ask a follow-up question if the answer is affirmative. Ask if he/she wishes to try them if the answer is negative.

#### **EXAMPLE 1:**

- → A: 你打过球吗?
  - B: 我打过(球)。
  - A: 你觉得打球 有意思吗?
  - B: 我觉得打球很 有意思/没有意思。

- A: Nǐ dǎ guo qiú ma?
- B: Wǒ dǎ guo (qiú).
- A: Nǐ juéde dă qiú yǒu yìsi ma?
- B: Wǒ juéde dǎ qiú hěn yǒu yìsi/méi yǒu yìsi.











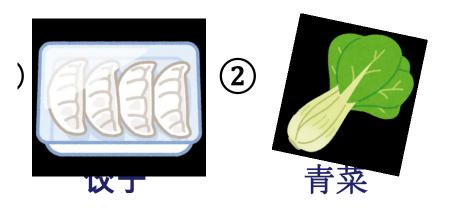


## duìhuà liànxí 对话练习 – Pairwork 4

## EXAMPLE 2:

- A: 你吃过家常豆腐吗?
- B: 我吃过 (家常豆腐)。
- A: 你觉得家常豆腐 好吃吗?
- B: 我觉得家常豆腐 很好吃/不好吃。

- A: Nǐ chī guo jiācháng dòufu ma?
- B: Wǒ chī guo (jiācháng dòufu).
- **A:** Nǐ juéde jiācháng dòufu hàochī ma?
- **B:** Wǒ juéde jiācháng dòufu hěn hàochī/bù hàochī.









冰茶

# 6. Reduplication of Verbs

#### 1. Reduplication of verbs

Reduplication of a verb in this lesson refers to an anticipated or requested action, and it mal the tone of the sentence milder.





(2)



→ 老师,您再 <u>说说</u> 什么 → 妈,您 <u>看看</u> 我这样写 时候用"了",好吗? 对吗?

#### Reduplication of verbs

Reduplication of a verb in this lesson refers to an anticipated or requested action, and it mal the tone of the sentence milder.







你的电脑, 一 你帮我

位子可以吗?

#### 1. Reduplication of verbs

If a sentence includes both a modal verb and an action verb, only the action verb can be reduplicated.









- > 这个星期六,我想和爸爸
  - 一起去超市 <mark>买买东西</mark>

▶ 弟弟上完课,喜欢在图

<u> 书馆 写写作业 看,看书</u>

#### 1. Reduplication of verbs

If a sentence includes both a modal verb and an action verb, only the action verb can be reduplicated.





2



- → 小王想 <u>看看</u> 我的

# 7. Resultative Compenents 7b. Verb + 到

7c. Verb + 见

7d. Verb + 好

7e. Verb + 错

7f. Verb + 懂

7g. Verb + 清楚

7h. Verb + 会

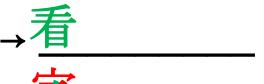
#### 7a. Verb +完: finish V.ing sth.

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.









Finish eating







Finish drinking



Finish taking a test







Finish buying





#### 7b. Verb +到: V. something / someone (successfully)

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.



2



Find something or someone successfully







到







**—** 

Hear something or someone









#### 7c. Verb $+\mathbb{L}$ : V. something or someone

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.



2



- ➤ See something or someone ➤ Hear something or someone ➤ someone ➤ someone ➤
  - T T T

#### 7d. Verb +好: Complete V. ing something, which is now ready

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.



2

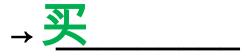


(3)



- Complete doing sth.,which is now ready
  - → <u>做\_\_\_\_\_</u>

Complete buying sth., > which is now ready



Prepare sth.,
which is ready

**→准备好** 

好

好

#### 7e. Verb +错: V. something incorrectly

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.

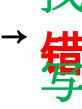








Give the wrong change







Write sth. incorrectly







> Say sth. incorrectly

上岸

Go the wrong way

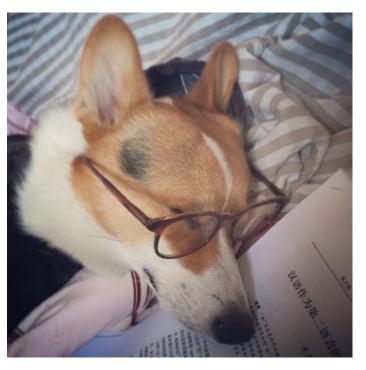
#### 7f. Verb +懂: Comprehend what one V.s

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.



> Comprenend what one hear





Comprehend what one sees #





#### 7g. Verb +清楚: V. (someting) clearly

Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.







- See (something) clearly
  - →看清楚\_\_

Hear (something) clearly

→<u>听清楚\_\_\_\_</u>

7g. Verb + $\Leftrightarrow$ : acquire the skills (for doing sth. that one was previously unable to do) Let's review all the resultative complements that we have introduced so far, and learn some ones that can be formed from the verbs and complements you already know.



➤ Q:今天的**语法,你们都** <u>学会</u>

了吗? → A:我们都<u>学会</u> 了,很**简单。**  8. 一。。就。。

#### 8. 一。。。就。。。

This structure connects two actions. It can be used to combine actions in two different types situations: habitual situations or one-time situations. In a habitual situation, whenever the action occurs, the second action immediately follows:





➤ Dmitry—上课

就想睡觉



が か が kǎoshìjuàn 就看他的考**试卷** 

#### 8. 一。。。就。。。

This structure connects two actions. It can be used to combine actions in two different types situations: habitual situations or one-time situations. In a habitual situation, whenever the action occurs, the second action immediately follows:





> 李律**师**一累 就喝咖啡





▶ 小王平时只吃蔬菜, 一吃肉就不舒服 8. 一。。。就。。。

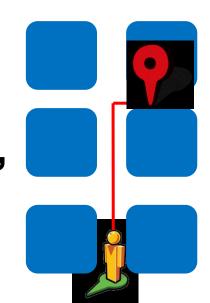
In a one-time situation, the second action take place as soon as the first is completed:

> 我们一进饭馆儿,服务员就告诉我们没有位子了。

> 这课的语法很容易,我一看就懂。

活动中心离这儿不远,到第二个路口,

往右一拐就到了



### duìhuà liànxí 对话练习 - Pairwork 5



#### **G.** One Thing After Another

Work with your partner and take turns asking each other:

- ➤ Q:你平常一吃完早饭就做什么? **A**:
- > Q:你平常一下中文课就做什么? **A**:
- ➤ Q:你平常一高兴就做什么?
- > Q:你昨天早上一起床就做什么?



▶ Q:你好,请问饭馆儿
怎么走?

> A : . . .



挑战 tiǎozhàn Challenge

例句:





