



问路 (Asking Directions)

Li Xin Yu

THIS IS A ART TEMPLATE , THANK YOU WATCHING THIS ONE. THIS IS A

ART



shàng

上

to go [colloquial(ly)]

上哪儿去(shàng nǎr qu) is a more casual way of asking 去哪儿 (qu nǎr)—where to go.



zhōng xīn

中心

center





tīng shuō

听说

to be told; to hear of



王朋喜
欢打球



王朋，听说
你喜欢打球



王朋



yùn dòng
运动
sports





chǎng

场

field





yùn dòng chǎng

运动场

sports field

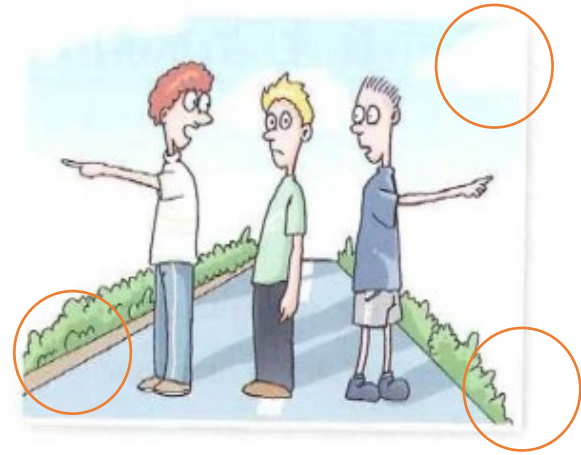




páng biān

旁边

side

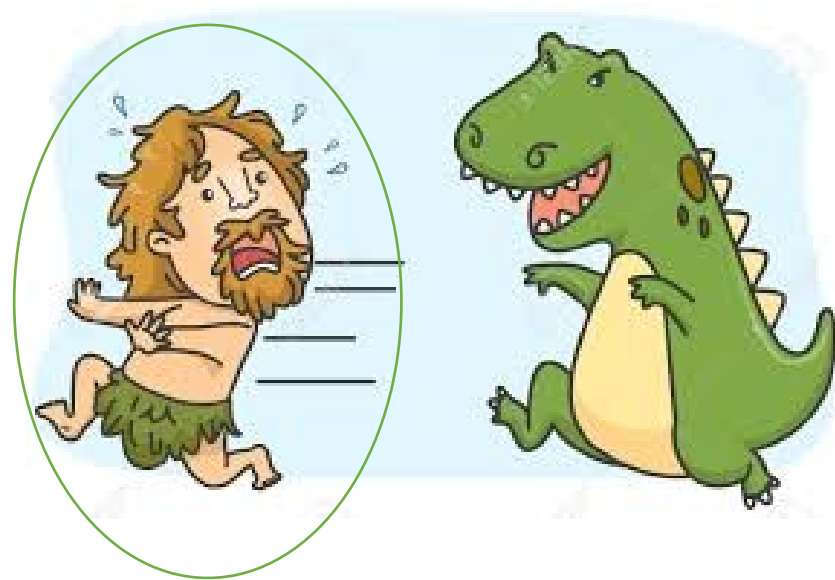




lí

离

away from





yuǎn

远

far





jìn
近
near





huó dòng

活动

activity

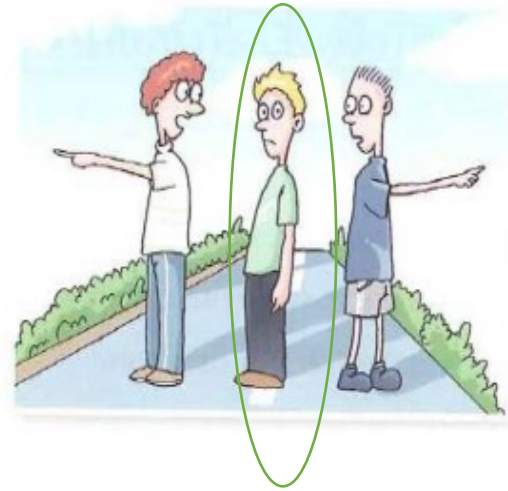




zhōng jiān

中间

middle

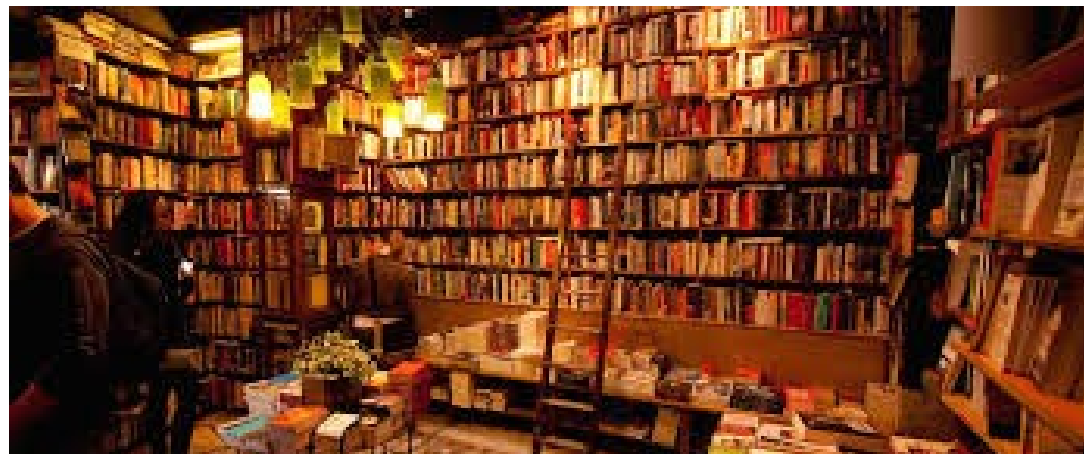




shū diàn

书店

bookstore





dì fang

地方

place





lǐ bian

里边

inside



1. Direction and Location Words

Direction words 上/下/前/后/左/右/东/南/西/北/里/外/旁(shàng /xià /qián /hòu /zuǒ /yòu /dōng /nán /xī /běi /lǐ /wài /páng) often combine with suffixes such as 边(biān), 面(miàn), and 头(tóu) are all pronounced in the **neutral tone**, with the exception of the **边(biān)** in **旁边(páng biān)**, which remains in the full **first tone**.

1. Direction and Location Words

上边/面/头

shàng bian /mian /tou
top

前边/面/头

qián bian /mian /tou
front



后边/面/头

hòu bian /mian /tou
back

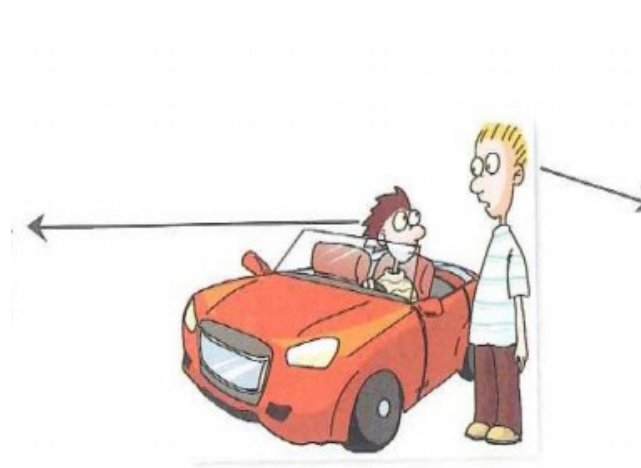
下边/面/头

xià bian /mian /tou
bottom

1.Direction and Location Words

里边/面/头

lǐ bian /mian /tou
inside



外边/面/头

wài bian /mian /tou
outside

1.Direction and Location Words

中间
zhōng jiān
middle

左边/面
zuǒ bian /mian
left side



右边/面
yòu bian /mian
right side

旁边
páng biān
side

1.Direction and Location Words

北边/面
běi bian /mian
north side

西边/面
xī bian /mian
west side



东边/面
dōng bian /mian
east side

南边/面
nán bian /mian
south side

1.Direction and Location Words

Direction words 上(shàng, on) or 里(lǐ , in) combines with a noun to **form a location expression**, e.g., 桌子上(zhuō zi shang, on the table), 衣服上(yī fu shang, on the clothes), 书上(shū shang, in/on the book), 学校里(xué xiào li, in the school), 办公室里(bàn gōng shì li, on TV). The word 里(lǐ) **cannot** be used after some **proper nouns** such as the **name of a country or a city**.

学校里有很多学生。

xué xiào li yǒu hěnn duō xué sheng.

There are many students at school.

1.Direction and Location Words

北京有很多学生。 (V)
běi jīng yǒu hěnn duō xué sheng.
There are many students in Beijing.

北京里有很多学生。 (X)
běi jīng lǐ yǒu hěnn duō xué sheng.
There are many students in Beijing.

1.Direction and Location Words

The combination of a **direction word plus 边(biān)/面(miàn)/头(tóu)** can **follow a noun to indicate a location**, e.g., 图书馆(的)旁边(tú shū guǎn [de] páng biān, near the library); 学校(的)里面(xué xiào [de] lǐ mian, inside the school); 桌子(的)上头(zhuō zi [de] shàng tou, on the table); 教室(的)外面(jiāo shì [de] wài mian, outside the classroom); 城市(的)北边(chéng shì [de] běi bian, north of the city). In these expressions the particle **的(de)** following the noun is **optional**.

Noun+(的)+direction word+边/面/头

2. Comparative Sentences with 没(有)(méi yǒu)

Besides using 比(bǐ), another way to make a comparison is to use 没(有)(méi yǒu). In a comparative sentence with 没有(méi yǒu), **the pronoun 那么(nà me) is sometimes added to the sentence.**

1. 我弟弟没有我高。

wǒ dì dì méi yǒu wǒ gāo.

My younger brother is not as tall as I am. 【I am taller than my brother.】



弟弟



我

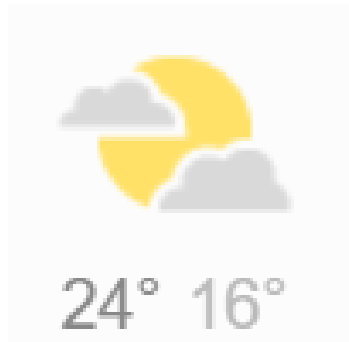
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2.北京没有上海热。

běi jīng méi yǒu shàng hǎi rè.

It is not as hot in Beijing as in Shanghai.



北京



31° 23°

上海

2. Comparative Sentences with 没(有)(méi yǒu)

Besides using 比(bǐ), another way to make a comparison is to use 没(有)(méi yǒu). In a comparative sentence with 没有(méi yǒu), the pronoun 那么(nà me) is sometimes added to the sentence.

3.他姐姐没有他妹妹那么喜欢买东西。

tā jiě jie méi yǒu tā mèi mei nà me xǐ huan mǎi dōng xi.

(His older sister does not like shopping as much as his younger sister does.)

【His older sister might like shopping too, but not as much as his younger sister.】



姐姐

like shopping



妹妹

like shopping
very much

2. Comparative Sentences with 没(有)(méi yǒu)

Besides using 比(bǐ), another way to make a comparison is to use 没(有)(méi yǒu). In a comparative sentence with 没有(méi yǒu), the pronoun 那么(nà me) is sometimes added to the sentence.

4. 我没有她那么喜欢刷卡。

wǒ méi yǒu tā nà me xǐ huan shuā kǎ.

【I do use credit cards, but she likes to use them more than I do.】



like use credit
cards
我



like use credit cards very much
她

2. Comparative Sentences with 没(有)(méi yǒu)

A. 没有(méi yǒu) B... vs. A 不比(bù bǐ) B...

While 没有(méi yǒu)... is used to say that one thing is of a lesser degree than another, 不比(bù bǐ)... mean “no more than...” The two things being compared may be equal, but what is specifically stated is that A is no more than B.

2. Comparative Sentences with 没(有)(méi yǒu)

A. 没有(méi yǒu) B... vs. A 不比(bù bǐ) B...

5.A:今天比昨天热吗？

jīn tiān bǐ zuó tiān rè ma ?

Is today hotter than yesterday?

B:今天不比昨天热。

jīn tiān bù bǐ zuó tiān rè.

Today is not any hotter than yesterday. 【It could be the same temperature or cooler than yesterday.】

C:今天没有昨天热。

jīn tiān méi yǒu zuó tiān rè.

Today is not as hot as yesterday. 【Today is cooler.】

2.Comparative Sentences with 没(有)(méi yǒu)

A. 没有(méi yǒu) B... vs. A 不比(bù bǐ) B...

6.A:这篇课文比那篇课文短吗？

zhè piān kè wén bǐ nà piān kè wén duǎn ma?

Is this text shorter than that one?

B: 这篇课文不比那篇课文短，两篇一样长。

zhè piān kè wén bù bǐ nà piān kè wén duǎn, liǎng piān yí yàng cháng.

This text is not any shorter than that one. They are the same length.

C: 是吗？我觉得这篇课文没有那篇长。

shì ma? wǒ jué de zhè piān kè wén méi yǒu nà piān cháng.

Really? I think this text is not as long as that one.

【This text is shorter than that one.】

2. Comparative Sentences with 没(有)(méi yǒu)

A. Quick Summary of Comparative Sentences

A 比(bǐ)

A不比(bù bǐ)

A没有(méi yǒu)

B 大(dà)

B 大(dà)

B 大(dà)

$A > B$

$A \leq B$

$A < B$

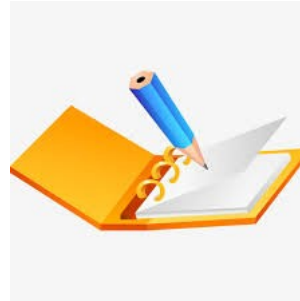
3.那么(nà me) Indicating Degree

那么(nà me) is often placed **before adjectives or verbs** such as 想(xiǎng), 喜欢(xǐ huan), 会(huì), 能(néng), and 希望(xī wàng), to **denote a high degree**.

1. 你那么不喜欢写日记，就别写了把。

nǐ nà me bù xǐ huan xiě rì jì, jiù bié xiě le ba.

Since you dislike writing journals so much, why don't you quit doing it ?



3.那么(nà me) Indicating Degree

没有...那么...(méi yǒu...nà me...) means “not reaching the point of.”

2.弟弟没有哥哥那么帅，那么酷。

dì dì méi yǒu gē ge nà me shuài, nà me kù.

The younger brother is not as handsome and cool as the older brother.



弟弟



哥哥

帅、酷

3.那么(nà me) Indicating Degree

没有...那么...(méi yǒu...nà me...) means “not reaching the point of.”

By using 那么(nà me), the speaker affirms the certain attribute of something or somebody in question. By stating that **the younger brother does not reach the same standard of handsomeness and coolness as the older brother**, (2), for instance, acknowledges that the older brother is handsome and cool.

3.那么(nà me) Indicating Degree

没有...那么...(méi yǒu...nà me...) means “not reaching the point of.”

3.这个样子没有你说的那么合适。

zhè ge yàng zi méi yǒu nǐ shuō de nà me hé shì.

This style is not as suitable as you said.



合适

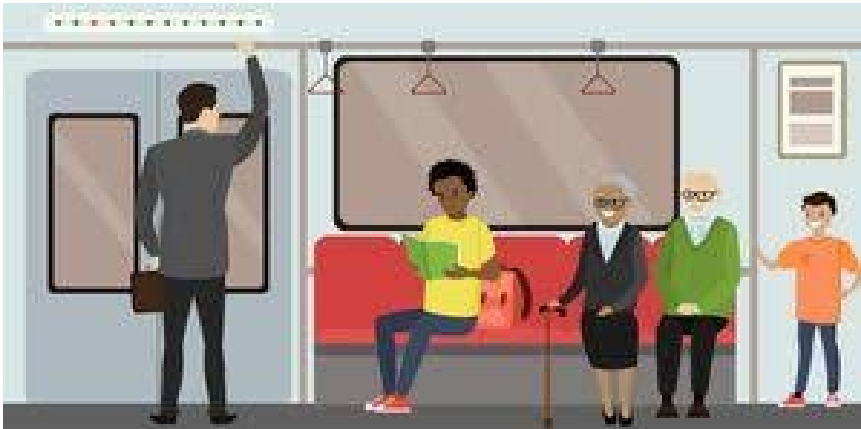
3.那么(nà me) Indicating Degree

没有...那么...(méi yǒu...nà me...) means “not reaching the point of.”

4.坐地铁没有坐公共汽车那么麻烦。

zuò dì tiě méi yǒu zuò gōng gòng qì chē nà me má fán.

Riding the subway is not as much of a hassle as riding the bus.



麻烦

3.那么(nà me) Indicating Degree

没有...那么...(méi yǒu...nà me...) means “not reaching the point of.”

5.这张地图没有那张地图那么新。

zhè zhāng dì tú méi yǒu nà zhāng dì tú nà me xīn。

This map is not as new as that one.



新

4.到(dào)+Place+去(qù)+Action

In this structure, the combination of “到(dào)+Place+去(qù)+Action” denotes the purpose of going somewhere.

1.我要到电脑中心去上网。

wǒ yào dào diàn nǎo zhōng xīn qù shàng wǎng.

I want to go to the computer center to use the internet.



我



4.到(dào)+Place+去(qù)+Action

In this structure, the combination of “到(dào)+Place+去(qù)+Action” denotes the purpose of going somewhere.

2.他到朋友的宿舍去聊天儿了。

tā dào péng you de sù shè qù liáo tiānr le.

He went to his friend`s dorm to chat.

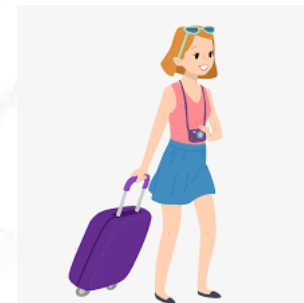


4.到(dào)+Place+去(qù)+Action

In this structure, the combination of “到(dào)+Place+去(qù)+Action” denotes the purpose of going somewhere.

3.我们到飞机场去送李小姐。

wǒ men dào fēi jī chǎng qù sòng lǐ xiǎo jiě.
We went to the airport to see Miss Li off.



李小姐

1. Here 哪里(nǎ li) is a question word meaning “where” It is interchangeable with 哪儿(nǎr). People in northern China, especially in Beijing, speak with an “儿(ér) ending” quite often. For example, some people say 明儿(míngr) for “tomorrow” instead of 明天(míng tiān), and 这儿(zhèr) for “here” instead of 这里(zhè li).

2. 什么地方(shén me dì fang, lit., what place) is generally interchangeable with 哪儿(nǎr) or 哪里(nǎ li).

