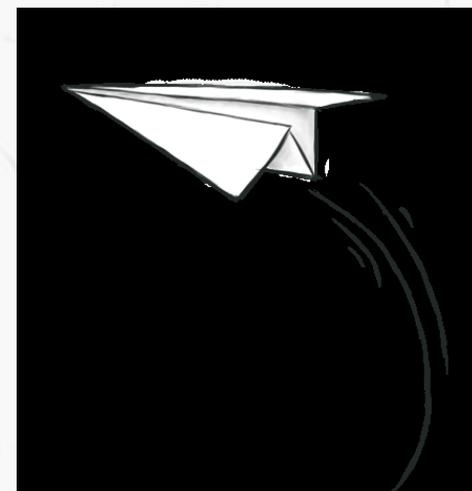


旅游

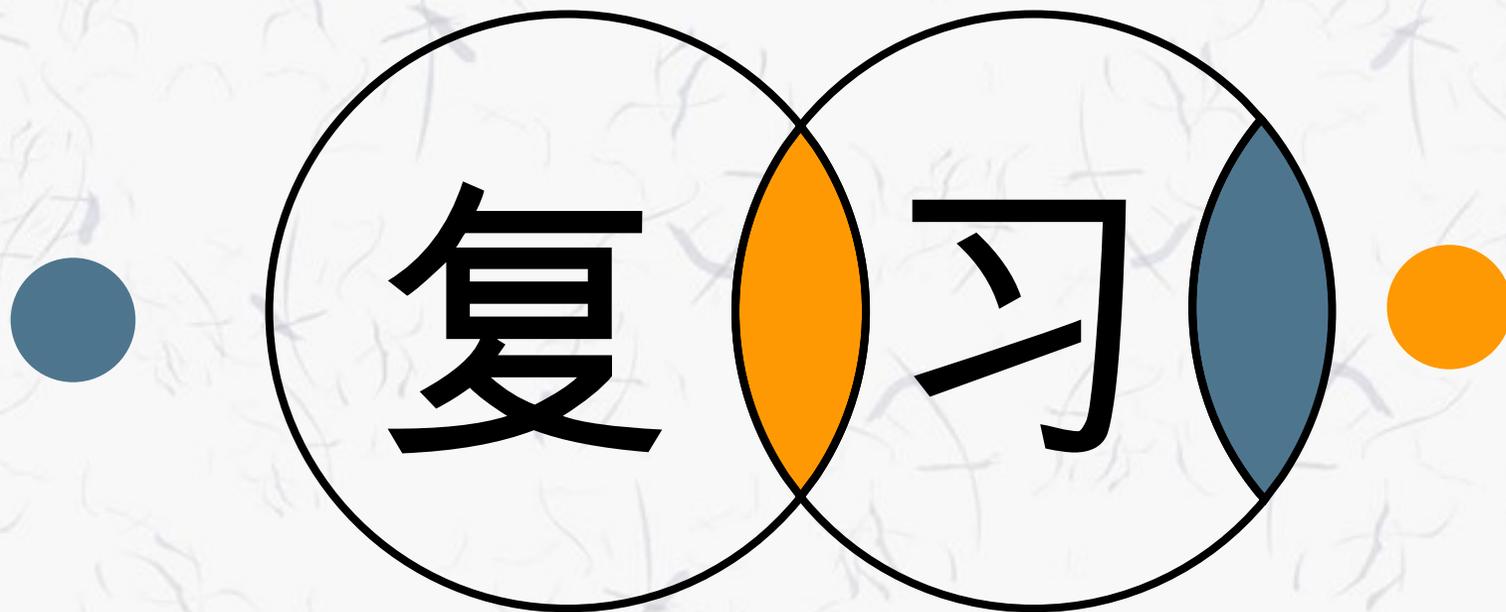
第十三课

Qianshu XIA

Mar 23



P A R T O N E



• 复 习 •

The title '复习' (Review) is presented in a stylized, bold black font. The characters are contained within two overlapping circles. The left circle is white with a black outline, and the right circle is white with a black outline. The overlapping area between the two circles is filled with a solid orange color. To the left of the first circle is a solid blue circle, and to the right of the second circle is a solid orange circle. The background of the entire page is a light gray color with a repeating pattern of faint, stylized blue and white floral or leaf-like motifs.

# 问题

A : 你去过哪儿旅游 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_。

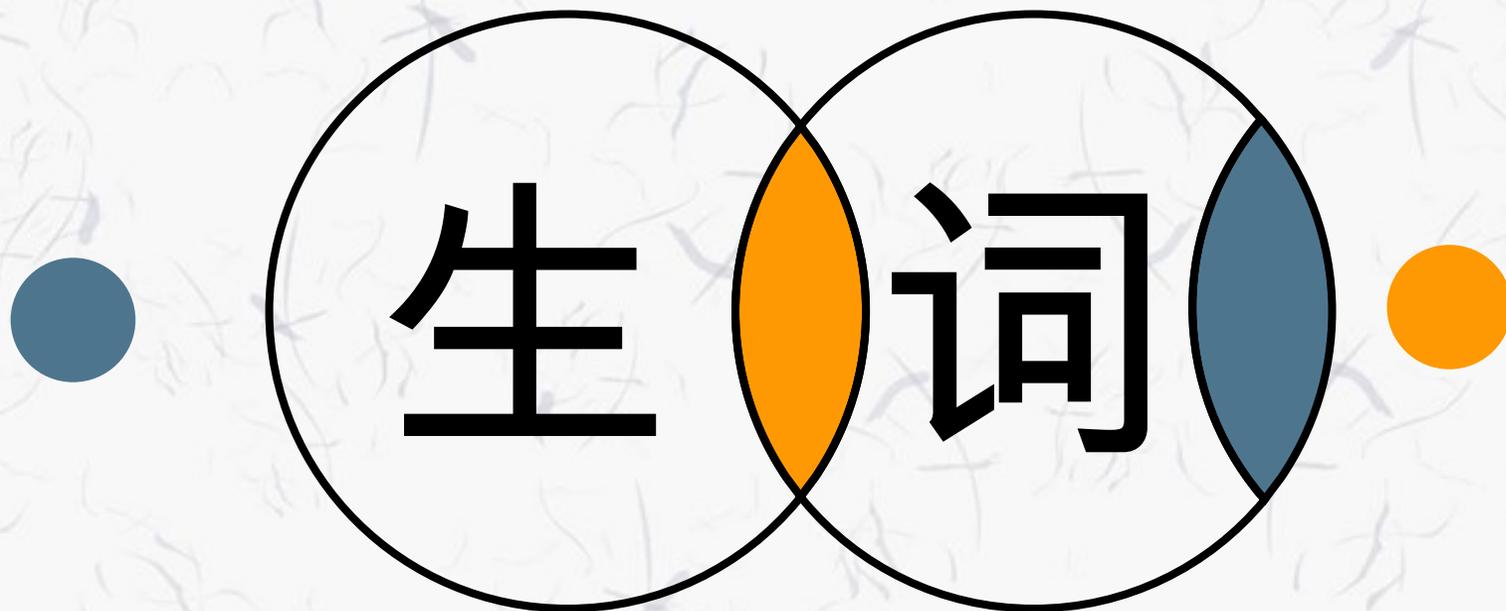
# 问题



A : 你最喜欢哪个地方 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_。

P A R T O N E

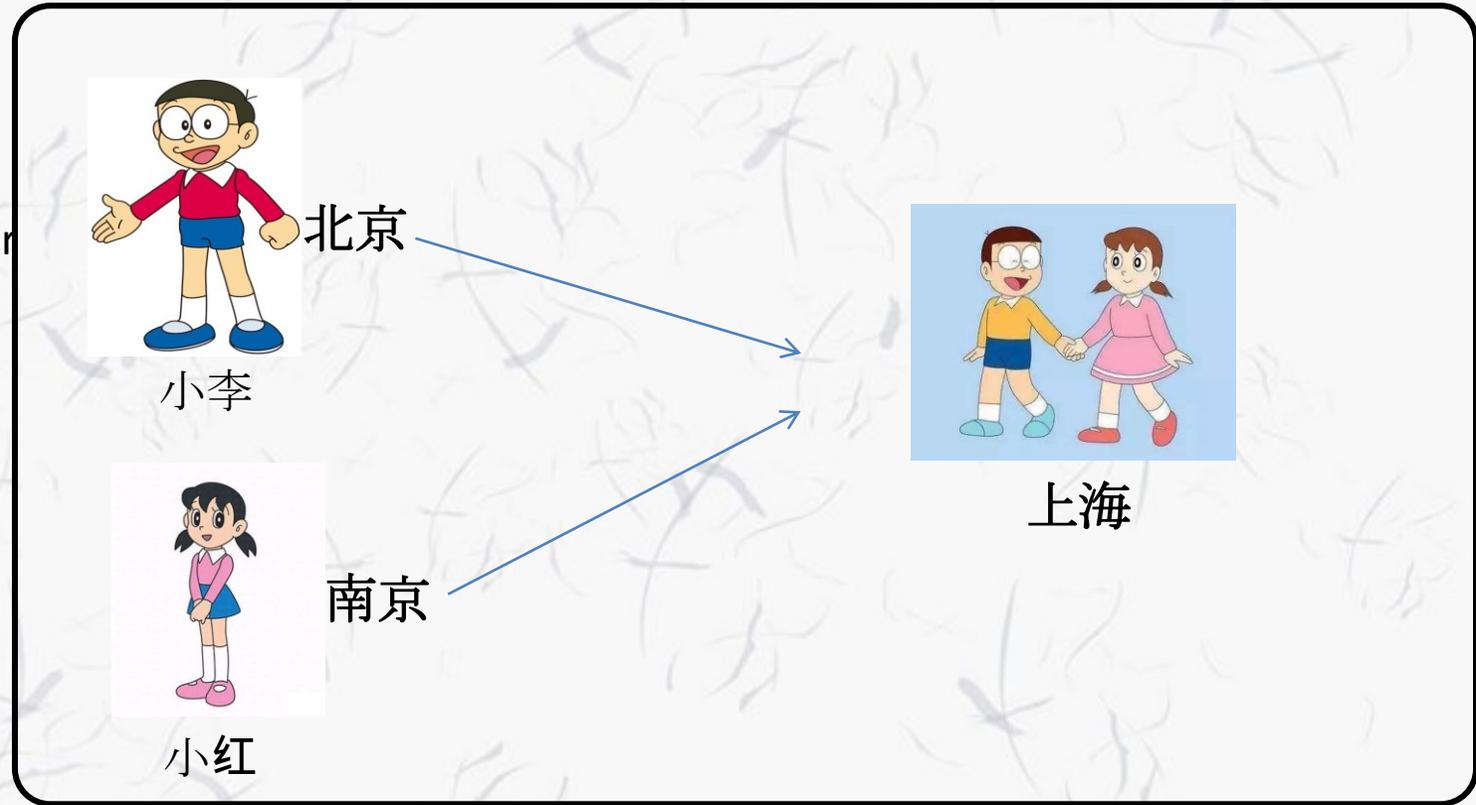


# 分别

adv / v separate ; respective ; to part from each other

# 出发

v to set out ; to depart



## ● Words&Phrases

A 分别：The adverb 分别 is usually used before action verbs.

Example：他们星期五分别从南京和北京出发。



Prague



Brno



A：你家有几口人？

B：我家有\_\_\_\_口人，他们分别是\_\_\_\_，还有我。



A：你有几个中文老师？

B：\_\_\_\_\_。

## Words&Phrases

B分别：is also a verb meaning “to separate” or “to part from each other”.



EXAMPLE:今年二月，我和我的父母在飞机场分别。

# 美丽

adj beautiful

A：你觉得布尔诺（Brno）哪里的风景最美丽？

B：\_\_\_\_\_。

# 留 (下)

V (C) to leave behind ; to stay behind

# 深

adj profound ; deep ; dark (colour) ;  
intimate (of relations or feelings)

布尔诺的咖啡和小吃给我留下很深的印象。

# 报名 参加 团

vo to sign up ; to register

V to participate ; to take part

n group organization

- 报名参加旅行团
- 自由行 zìyóu xíng independent travel

交通

n transportation traffic

门票

n admission ticket

旅客

n passenger ; traveler



硬卧



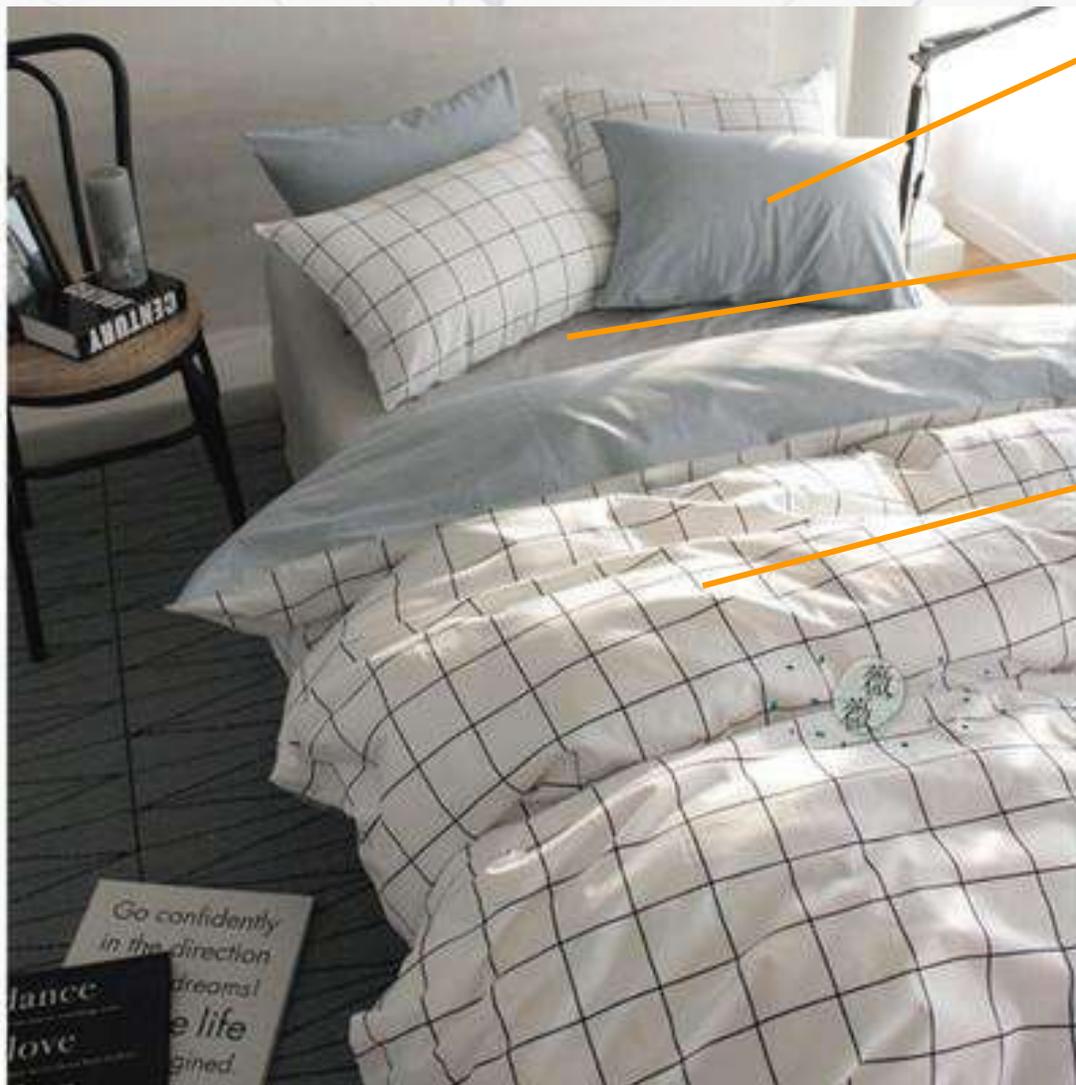
硬座

## 卧铺

n sleeping berth or bunk on a train



软卧



枕头

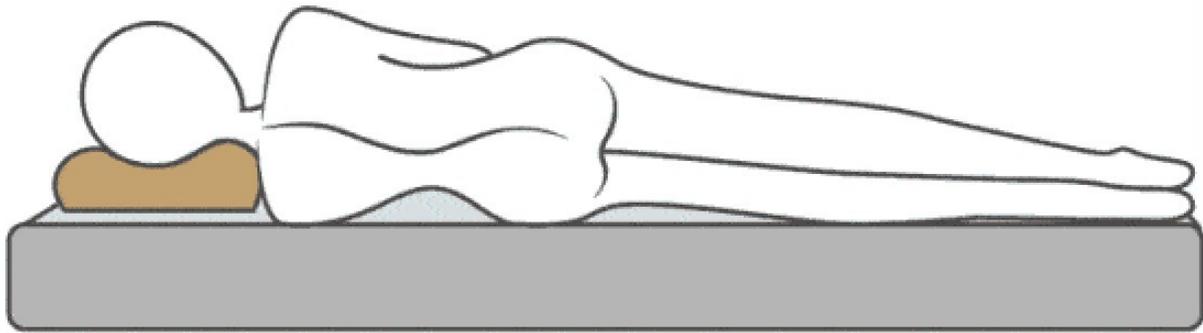
chuáng dān  
床单

bèi zi  
被子

# 打呼嚕

vo snore

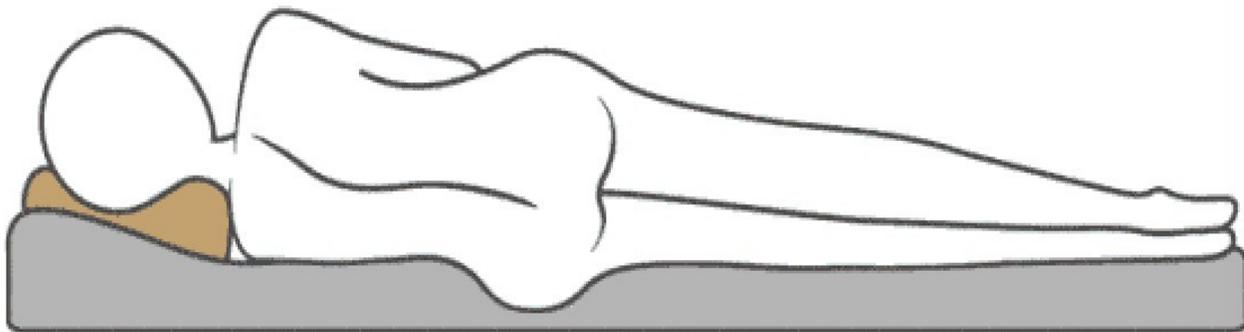




# 硬

adj hard

这张床太硬了。



# 软

adj soft

这张床太软了。

# 顿

m measure word for meals

你平常一天吃几顿饭？



盒饭

n box lunch



方便面

n noodles

# 幽默

adj humorous

你家谁最幽默？

# 纪念品

n souvenir

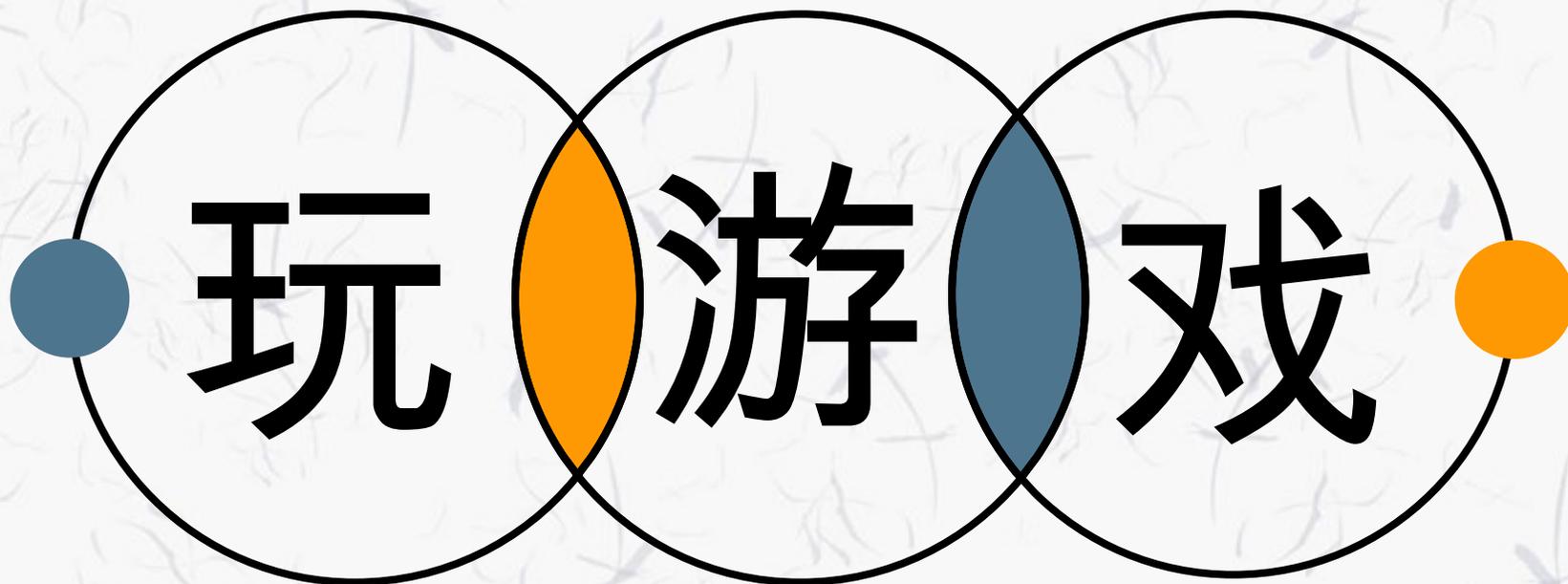


# 茶馆

n tea house



P A R T T W O



玩 游 戏

The title '玩游戏' (Play Games) is presented in a stylized, modern font. The characters are black and bold. The title is centered within a horizontal arrangement of three overlapping circles. The leftmost circle is white with a blue dot on its left edge. The middle circle is white with an orange dot on its left edge. The rightmost circle is white with a blue dot on its right edge. The overlapping areas between the circles are filled with the colors of the dots: orange between the first and second circles, and blue between the second and third circles.

Nǐ huà wǒ cāi

你划我猜

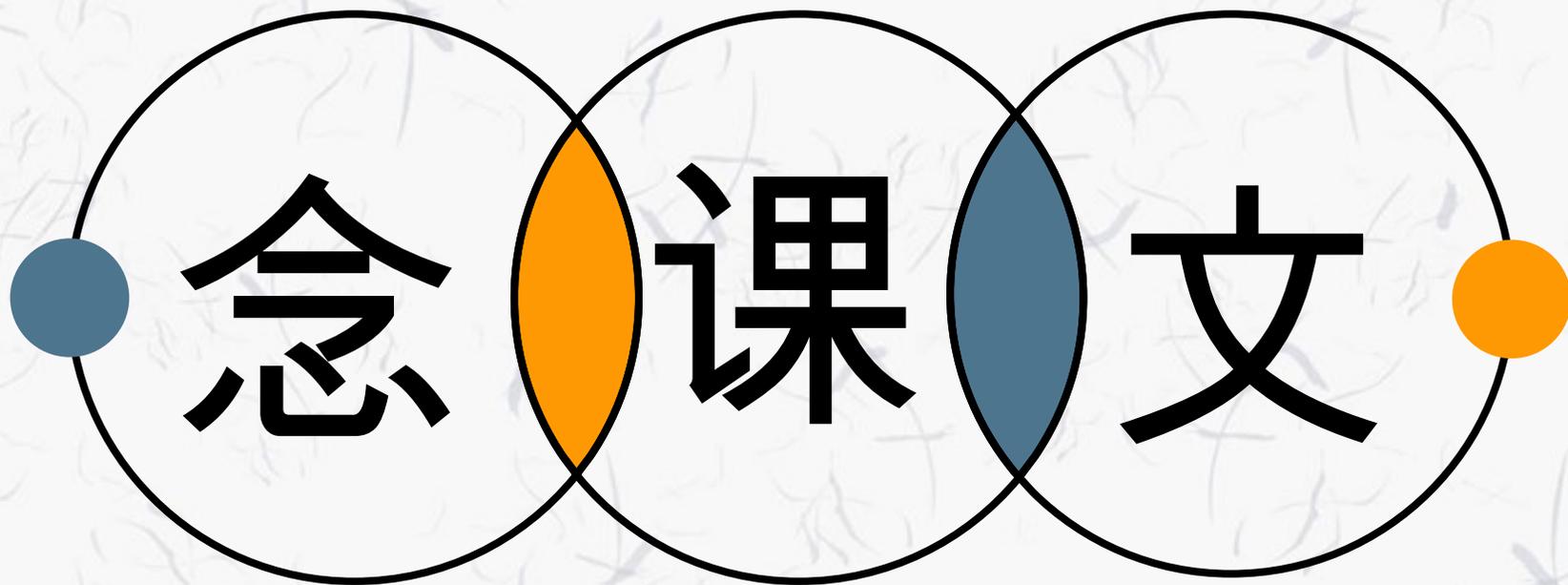
You Perform I guess



## RULES

- You can choose two words from lesson 13. The student who finishes the two words in one minute is the winner
- You can not speak and only use body language
- Tell the truth : The winner can choose a student to ask a question [In Chinese]

P A R T O N E



念课文

The title '念课文' (Reading Text) is presented in a stylized, modern font. The characters are black and bold. The title is centered within a large, thin black circle. This circle overlaps with two smaller, solid-colored circles: a blue one on the left and an orange one on the right. The overlapping areas between the circles are filled with the respective colors (blue and orange). The background of the entire page is a light gray with a subtle, repeating pattern of stylized, thin-lined leaves or branches.

我们是坐火车去的云南，为了能跟别的旅客练习说中文，我们买了硬卧票，因为硬卧车厢每个“房间”都没有门，容易找人聊天儿。我在上铺，上铺比下铺和中铺安静一点，晚上可以睡个好觉。床上有毯子和枕头，很干净。

我也去软卧车厢看了看。那里每个小房间有两个上铺，两个下铺，床比较软也比较大，房间的门可以关上。我们没有买软卧票，还因为怕别人睡觉打呼噜。你想想，在这么小的房间里，关上门，如果有人不停地打呼噜，你还能睡得着觉吗？

## 问题

你去过哪儿旅游？

你是谁一起去的？

你是怎么去的？

什么给你留下了很深的印象？

你晚上几点睡觉？

你睡觉打呼噜吗？

你喜欢睡软一点的床还是硬一点的床？

你平常怎么练习说中文？

PART THREE

# 语法

**School Life**

学校生活

Xuéxiào shēnghuó

● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

跟/和... (不) 一样 ( + Adj / Mental Verb ) can be used to suggest that two things are identical or different

EXAMPLE : 云南跟上海的天气不一样。



● 你和你的朋友有什么一样或不一样？

## ● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

Comparison to indicate difference only

a. Using 比 as a comparison marker **A + 比 + B + Adj / Mental Verb**



1.这栋楼跟那栋楼不一样高。

2.这栋楼比那栋楼不一样高。

## ● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

Comparison to indicate difference only

a. Using 比 as a comparison marker **A + 比 + B + Adj / Mental Verb**



李梅



李莎



李丽



张明



四川菜



广东菜

● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

Comparison to indicate difference only

a. Using 比 as a comparison marker **A + 比 + B + Adj / Mental Verb**

李梅



李莎



雪梅



张天明

● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

Alternative patterns to indicate degree of difference : A + 比 + B + Adj + 一点儿 / 得多 / 多了

李梅



李莎



雪丽



李梅的头发比李莎 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
李梅的头发比雪丽 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
李莎的头发比雪丽 \_\_\_\_\_ .

雪丽的头发比李莎 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
雪丽的头发比李梅 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
李莎的头发比李梅 \_\_\_\_\_ .

● **造句** 和你的朋友对比

- **Grammar** : A + 比 + B + Adj + 一点儿 / 得多 / 多了
- **Grammar** : A + 比 + B + Adj / Mental Verb

● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

“A + 不比 + B + Adj / Mental Verb” means  $A \leq B$

EXAMPLE : 丽莎 : ¥1000  
雪梅 : ¥1000

A : 丽莎的奖学金比雪梅多吧 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_, 她俩一样多。

小丽

小张

小林

小明

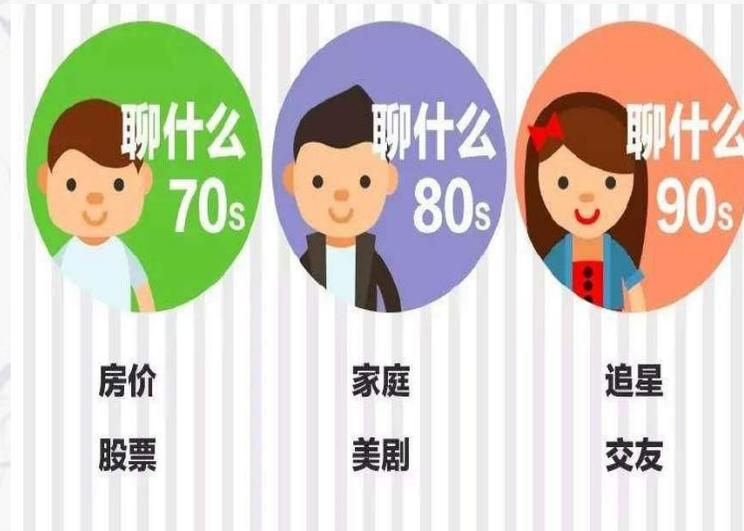
小王

小李

小红

小文

小英



A : 小丽比小张高吧 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_。

A : 小林比小明高吧 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_。

A1: 小李比小王大吧 ? B1 :

A2: 小红比小李大吧 ? B2 :

A3: 小红比小王大吧 ? B3 :

A : 小文的头发比小英长吧 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_。

● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

Using 没有 to compare A + 没有 + B + Adj / Mental Verb

EXAMPLE : 我们的导游没有他们的导游幽默



李梅



李莎



李丽



张明

四川菜



广东菜



● **Grammar : Comparative Sentence**

Using 没有 to compare **A + 没有 + B + Adj / Mental Verb**

**EXAMPLE : 我们的导游没有他们的导游幽默**

李梅



李莎



雪梅



张天明

## ● Grammar : Comparative Sentence

不如 means more or less the same thing as 没有, except that the adjective after 不如 is usually **positive in meaning**

1、用电子邮件不如发短信\_\_\_\_\_。

2、你做饭不如我做饭\_\_\_\_\_。

3、我读书不如你\_\_\_\_\_。

4、坐火车当然不如坐飞机\_\_\_\_\_。

5、这件T恤不如那件T恤\_\_\_\_\_。

6、吃快餐不如做饭\_\_\_\_\_。

7、喝可乐不如喝水\_\_\_\_\_。



## Words&Phrases : 之前 (before ; prior to)

EXAMPLE : 在毕业之前 , 我还得实习两个月



A : 在毕业之前你要做什么 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_

A : 在睡觉之前你要做什么 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_

A : 在考试之前你要做什么 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_

A : 在看电影之前你要做什么 ?

B : \_\_\_\_\_

# Words&Phrases : 千万 (by all means ; absolutely must)

千万 means “to make certain” It occurs in imperative sentences to advise or urge

EXAMPLE : 考试的时候，千万别作弊zuò bì [cheat]

1.生病



2.睡觉



3.出门



4.过春节

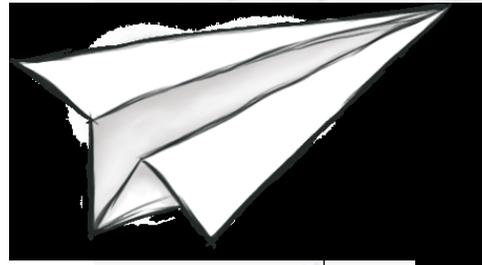


5.减肥jiǎn féi [lose weight]



6.上课





再见

