

Mandarin
2月15号



我们去中国城吃中国饭吧！



我没去^⑤过中国城，不知道中国城在哪儿。



没问题^①，你开车，我告诉你怎么走。



你有地图吗？给我^⑥看看。



地图在宿舍里，我忘了拿来了。



没有地图，走错了怎么办？



没有地图没关系，中国城我去过很多次，不用地图也能^⑦找到。

LA

①

你从这儿一直往南开，过三个路口，往西一拐^②就^③到了。



哎，我不知道东南西北^③。



那你一直往前开，过三个红绿灯，往右一拐就到了。

(过了三个路口)



不对，不对。你看，这个路口只能往左拐，不能往右拐。



那就是下一个路口。往右拐，再往前开。到了，到了，你看见了吗？前面有很多中国字。



那不是中文，那是日文，我们到了小东京了。



是吗？那我们不吃中国饭了，吃日本饭吧！

② 拐 (guǎi), in the sense of "to turn," is used mainly in northern China. In the south, 转 (zhuǎn) is more commonly used instead, which is also the more formal substitute for 拐 (guǎi) in the north.

③ Chinese speakers customarily mention the four directions in a set sequence, 东南西北 (dōng nán xī běi) or 东西南北 (dōng xī nán běi). For southeast and northeast, one says 东南 (dōng nán) and 东北 (dōng běi), never *南东 (nán dōng) or *北东 (běi dōng). Similarly, for southwest and northwest, one says 西南 (xī nán) and 西北 (xī běi), never *南西 (nán xī) or *北西 (běi xī).





Wǒmen qù Zhōngguóchéng chī Zhōngguó fàn ba!



Wǒ méi qù guo^⑤ Zhōngguóchéng, bù zhīdào Zhōngguóchéng zài nǎr.



Méi wèntí^①, nǐ kāi chē, wǒ gào sù nǐ zěnmē zǒu.



Nǐ yǒu dìtú ma? Gěi wǒ kàn kan^⑥.



Dìtú zài sùshè li, wǒ wàng le ná lai le.



Méiyǒu dìtú, zǒu cuò le zěnmēbàn?



Méiyǒu dìtú méi guānxi, Zhōngguóchéng wǒ qù guo hěn duō cì, bú yòng dìtú yě néng zhǎo dào^⑦. Nǐ cóng zhèr yìzhí wǎng nán kāi, guò sān ge lùkǒu, wǎng xī yì guǎi^⑧ jiù^⑧ dào le.



Nà nǐ yìzhí wǎng qián kāi, guò sān ge hónglǜdēng, wǎng yòu yì guǎi jiù dào le.
(Guò le sān ge lùkǒu)



Bú duì, bú duì. Nǐ kàn, zhè ge lùkǒu zhǐ néng wǎng zuǒ guǎi, bù néng wǎng yòu guǎi.



Nà jiù shì xià yí ge lùkǒu. Wǎng yòu guǎi, zài wǎng qián kāi. Dào le, dào le, nǐ kàn jiàn le ma? Qiánmian yǒu hěn duō Zhōngguó zì.



Nà bú shì Zhōngwén, nà shì Rìwén, wǒmen dào le Xiǎo Dōngjīng le.



Shì ma? Nà wǒmen bù chī Zhōngguó fàn le, chī Riběn fàn ba.



Nà nǐ yìzhí wǎng qián kāi, guò sān ge hónglǜdēng, wǎng yòu yì guǎi jiù dào le.

(Guò le sān ge lùkǒu)



Bú duì, bú duì. Nǐ kàn, zhè ge lùkǒu zhǐ néng wǎng zuǒ guǎi, bù néng wǎng yòu guǎi.



Nà jiù shì xià yí ge lùkǒu. Wǎng yòu guǎi, zài wǎng qián kāi. Dào le, dào le, nǐ kàn jiàn le ma? Qiánmian yǒu hěn duō Zhōngguó zì.



Nà bú shì Zhōngwén, nà shì Rìwén, wǒmen dào le Xiǎo Dōngjīng le.



Shì ma? Nà wǒmen bù chī Zhōngguó fàn le, chī Riběn fàn ba.

VOCABULARY

12.	西	xī	n	west
13.	拐	guǎi	v	to turn
14.	哎	āi	excl	(exclamatory particle to express surprise or dissatisfaction)
15.	东	dōng	n	east
16.	北	běi	n	north
17.	前	qián	n	forward; ahead
18.	红绿灯	hónglǜdēng	n	traffic light
	灯	dēng	n	light
19.	右	yòu	n	right
20.	左	zuǒ	n	left
21.	前面	qiánmian	n	ahead; in front of

Proper Nouns

22.	日文	Rìwén		Japanese (language)
23.	东京	Dōngjīng		Tokyo
24.	日本	Rìběn		Japan

作业

- 1) Read carefully through all notes
- 2) Read the end of the dialogue between 王朋 and 高文中 (page 3 above). You have a pinyin version and the vocab list to help you.
- 3) Watch the video of the cast of characters from our coursebook. It's 45 minutes long – so just watch the first 20 minutes. The language is easy but should be excellent HSK1/2 vocab revision
- 4) No lesson next week as it's half term 所以二月29号才见



Characters	Pinyin	Translation
他是我的朋友。	Tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu.	He is my friend.
我有一个大家庭。	Wǒ yǒu yīgè dà jiāting.	I have a big family.
这是我的学校。	Zhè shì wǒ de xuéxiào.	This is my school.
你可以来我家吃饭。	Nǐ kěyǐ lái wǒ jiā chīfàn.	You can come to my house for a meal.
我很喜欢学习。	Wǒ hěn xǐhuān xuéxí.	I really like studying.
他不会说中文。	Tā bù huì shuō Zhōngwén.	He doesn't know how to speak Chinese.
今天的天气很好。	Jīntiān de tiānqì hěn hǎo.	The weather today is very good.
这个地方很漂亮。	Zhège dìfāng hěn piàoliang.	This place is beautiful.
你想去哪里旅行?	Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ lǚxíng?	Where do you want to travel?
我喜欢吃水果。	Wǒ xǐhuān chī shuǐguǒ.	I like eating fruits.