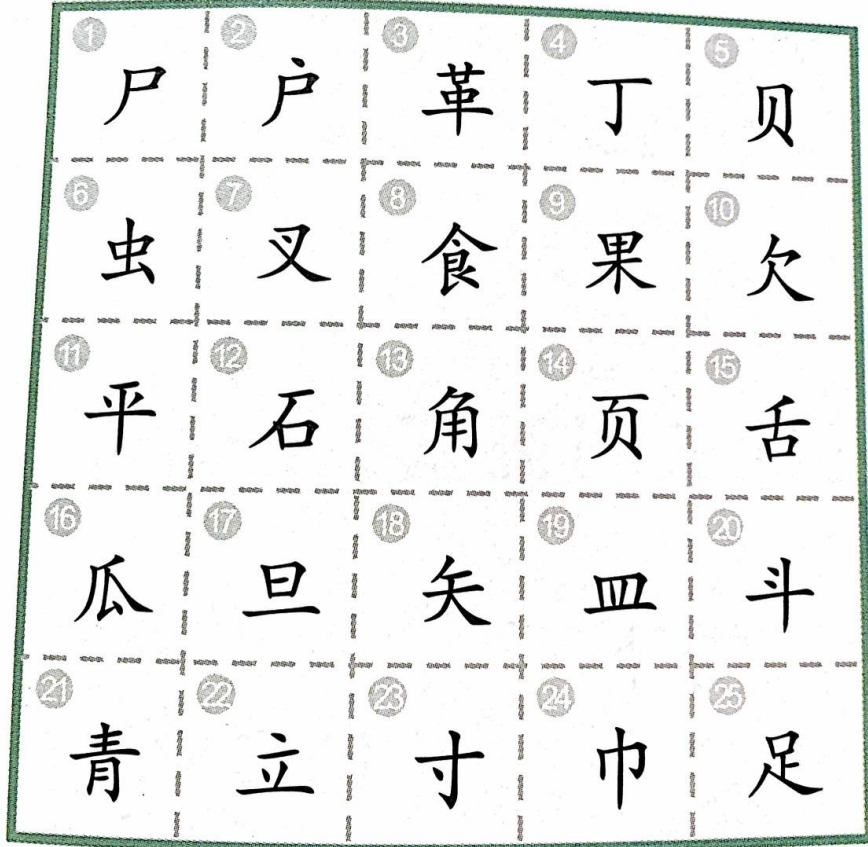


Mandarin
2月29号





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).



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！



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 gàosù nǐ zěnmē zǒu.



Nǐ yǒu dìtú ma? Gěi wǒ kàn kan^⑥.



Dìtú zài sùshè lì, 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.

says 西南 (xī nán) and 西北 (xī běi), never *南西 (nán xī) or *北西 (běi xī).



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 Rìběn fàn ba.



VOCABULARY

1. 过

guo

p

(particle used after a verb to indicate a past experience) 6

1.	过	guo	p	(particle used after a verb to indicate a past experience) [See Grammar 5.]
2.	中国城	Zhōngguóchéng	n	Chinatown
	城	chéng	n	town; city
3.	地图	dìtú	n	map
4.	拿	ná	v	to take; to get
5.	次	cì	m	(measure word for frequency)
6.	从	cóng	prep	from
7.	一直	yízhí	adv	straight; continuously
8.	往	wǎng	prep	towards
9.	南	nán	n	south
10.	过	guò	v	to pass
11.	路口	lùkǒu	n	intersection

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

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。



- ② 他到朋友的宿舍去聊天儿了。



- ③ 我们到飞机场去送李小姐。



E. The Inside Scoop

Your partner always knows where to find the most stylish clothing, delicious food, and fun activities. Ask where he/she goes to buy clothes, to go out to eat, etc.

1. 你喜欢到哪儿去跳舞？
2. 你周末晚上常常到哪儿去吃饭？
3. 你喜欢到哪儿去看电影？
4. 你常常到哪儿去买衣服？



作业

- Read through all notes
- Read the text on page 12/13 below (recycling the vocab of this unit, so the vocab lists on pages 7 & 8 above should help) and answer the T/F questions

C. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

蓝先生早上想到学校运动场去运动，可是他不知道运动场在哪儿。八点钟，他在图书馆前边看到李友，问李友运动场在哪儿，比书店近还是比书店远？李友告诉他运动场没有书店那么远。蓝先生走到了书店，可是没有看到运动场。书店的售货员告诉他，运动场就在电脑中心的旁边。蓝先生到了电脑中心，也没找到运动场，因为他不知

道学校有两个书店和两个电脑中心。九点钟蓝先生又回到了图书馆。李友问：“您去运动场运动了吗？”蓝先生说：“不运动了，我今天已经走够了。”

Questions (True/False)

- () 1. Mr. Lan does not know the campus well.
- () 2. Mr. Lan went to the library with Li You.
- () 3. According to Li You, Mr. Lan should see the athletic field before the bookstore.
- () 4. It is likely that Li You was in the library for at least an hour.
- () 5. In the end, Mr. Lan didn't want to go to the athletic field anymore because he had enough exercise already trying to find it.
- () 6. Mr. Lan didn't find the athletic field because of a miscommunication.