

Beginner Conversational Chinese 3

初级汉语会话 3

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Zài Běijīng Guòde Zěnmeyàng

Lesson 1 在北京 过得 怎么样

生词 New Words:

听说	tīngshuō	to hear of; to be told	离开	líkāi	to leave; departure
要	yào	to be going to	已经	yǐjīng	already; yet

过	guò	to spend; to pass	如果	rúguǒ	if; in case
挺	tǐng	very; rather; quite	机会	jīhuì	chance; opportunity
街道	jiēdào	street; avenue; row	打算	dǎsuàn	to plan to; to intend to
两边	liǎng biān	both sides	到时候	dào shíhou	by that time; then
极	jí	extremely	或者	huòzhě	or
当然	dāngrán	of course	电子邮件	diànzǐ yóujiàn	e-mail
发展	fāzhǎn	to develop; develop	接	jiē	to pick up

对话 Dialogue

Tīngshuō nǐ yào líkāi Běijīng le
A: 听说你要离开北京了。

Duì, wǒ xià ge Xīngqī sān huí Yīngguó, yǐjīng mǎihǎo fēijī piào le
B: 对,我下个星期三回英国,已经买好飞机票了。

Nǐ zài Běijīng guòde zěnmeyàng
A: 你在北京过得怎么样?

Wǒ zài Běijīng guòde tǐng hǎo de Wǒ zhùde dìfāng fùjìn yǒu gōngyuán, dìtiě; jiēdào liǎng biān
B: 我在北京过得挺好的。我住的地方附近有公园、地铁;街道两边
hái yǒu hěn duō shāngdiàn hé fànguǎnr, fāngbiàn jí le
还有很多商店和饭馆儿,方便极了。

Zhēn búcuò Nǐ xǐhuan Běijīng ma
A: 真不错。你喜欢北京吗?

Dāngrán le Běijīng hěn dà, yě fēicháng piàoliang Zhè jǐ nián Běijīng fāzhǎnde hěn kuài,
B: 当然了。北京很大,也非常漂亮。这几年北京发展得很快,
rúguǒ yǒu jīhuì, wǒ dǎsuàn hái lái Běijīng ne
如果有机会,我打算还来北京呢!

Tài hǎo le Dào shíhòu gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà huòzhě fā diànzǐ-yóujiàn, wǒ qù jīchǎng jiē nǐ
A: 太好了!到时候给我打电话或者发电子邮件,我去机场接你。

Dialogue

A: I heard you were going to leave Beijing.

B: Yes. I will go back to England next Wednesday. I have already bought the plane ticket.

A: How have you enjoyed your time in Beijing?

B: Quite good. There is a park and an underground station near my house. There are also many shops and restaurants along the street. It's really very convenient.

A: It's really good. Do you like Beijing?

B: Of course. Beijing is a very big city and very beautiful. Beijing has been developing very fast during the past few years. If I have the chance in the future, I will return.

A: That's great! Just call me or email me if you come, and I will pick you up in the airport!

语法点 Grammar Notes

1. “Tīngshuō(听说)” is used at the beginning of a sentence, meaning “I heard someone say”.

For example:

Tīngshuō nǐ yào líkāi Běijīng le
听说 你要 离开北京 了。
I heard someone say you are leaving Beijing.

Tīngshuō tā bù shūfu
听说 他不 舒服。
I heard someone say he did not feel good.

Tīngshuō míngtiān xià yǔ
听说 明天 下雨。
It is said that it will rain tomorrow.

2. “Yào(要) + V. / Adj. + le(了)” to indicate what will surely happen or how things will turn to be. For example:

Nǐ yào líkāi Běijīng le
你要 离开北京 了。
You are going to leave Beijing.

Wǒ yào qù bówùguǎn le
我 要 去博物馆 了。
I am going to the museum.

Míngtiān tiān yào qíng le
明天 天 要 晴了。
It will be sunny tomorrow.

3. “V. + de(得) + Adj.” The “Adj.” represents the result of an action or the state after the action has changed. For example:

Wǒ zài Běijīng guòde tǐng hǎo de
我 在北京 过得 挺好的。
I am good living in Beijing

Lǎoshī láide hěn zǎo
老师 来得 很早。
The teacher comes very early.

Tā zhǎngde hěn hǎokàn
她 长得 很好看。
She looks very beautiful.

4. “Adj. + jíle (极了)”, “jíle (极了)” means “extremely”, and “Adj. + jíle (极了)” means “the state reaches to an extreme”. “Adj + jíle (极了)” is always used at the end of a sentence. For example:

Jiēdào liǎng biān hái yǒu hěn duō shāngdiàn hé fànguǎnr, fāngbiàn jíle
街道 两边 还有 很多 商店 和 饭馆儿, 方便 极了。
There are many shops and restaurants in the street. It is really convenient.

Wǒ rè jíle
我 热 极了。
I am extremely hot.

Dōngtiān Hā'ěrbīn lěng jíle
冬天 哈尔滨 冷 极了。
The winter in Harbin is extremely cold.

5. “Rúguǒ (如果)” is used in a sentence like “rúguǒ (如果)..., nàme (那么)...”. “rúguǒ (如果)” and “nàme (那么)” appear in formal occasions. But people do not use “if(如果)” and “nàme (那么)” together or both of them could be omitted in spoken language. For example:

Rúguǒ yǒu jīhuì, wǒ dǎsuàn hái lái Běijīng ne
如果 有 机会, 我 打算 还来 北京 呢!
If I have a chance, I will come to Beijing again!

(Rúguǒ) nǐ bú qù, (nàme) wǒ yě bú qù
(如果) 你 不去, (那么) 我 也 不去。
If you don't go there, I will not go as well.

(Rúguǒ) yǒu jīhuì, wǒ xiǎng xuéxí Hànyǔ
(如果) 有 机会, 我 想 学习 汉语。
If I have an opportunity, I would like to learn Chinese.

6. “Huòzhě(或者)” is used to narrative when you need to select from two or three things. There are two kinds:

(1) Use one “huòzhě(或者)”. For example:

Gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà huòzhě fā diànzǐ-yóujiàn
给 我 打 电话 或者 发 电子邮件。
You may call me or e-mail me.

Nǐ bùxíng huòzhě zuò gōngjiāo
你 步行 或者 坐 公交。
You may walk or take a bus.

Nǐ bùxíng, zuò gōngjiāo huòzhě zuò dìtiě
你 步行、坐 公交 或者 坐 地铁。
You may walk, take a bus or take a subway.

(2) Use two “huòzhě(或者)”. You may use two or three “huòzhě(或者)” when you want to narrative two or three things, or to join two or three sentences, and the sentence with “Huòzhě(或者)” needs a pause(written with a comma “,”). There is always a sentence to draw a conclusion in the end. For example:

Nǐ huòzhě bùxíng, huòzhě zuò gōngjiāo, dōu kěyǐ
你 或者 步行, 或者 坐 公交, 都 可以。
You may walk or take a bus. Both are fine.

Nǐ huòzhě bùxíng, huòzhě zuò gōngjiāo, huòzhě zuò dìtiě dōu kěyǐ
你 或者 步行, 或者 坐 公交, 或者 坐 地铁, 都 可以。
You may walk, take a bus or take a subway. Both are fine.

阅读练习 Reading

补充词汇 Additional words

暑假 shǔjià summer holiday

北京语言大学 Běijīng Yǔyán Dàxué Beijing Language and Culture University

北京师范大学 Běijīng Shīfàn Dàxué Beijing Normal University

课程 kèchéng course

五道口 Wǔdàokǒu Wudaokou

西单 Xīdān Xidan

而且 érqiě but also; and also

选择 xuǎnzé to choose

Jīnnián shǔjià wǒ dǎsuàn qù Běijīng xuéxí Hànyǔ Tīngshuō Běijīng Yǔyán Dàxué hé
今年 暑假 我 打算 去 北京 学习 汉语。听说 北京 语言 大学 和
Běijīng Shīfàn Dàxué de Hànyǔ kèchéng dōu búcuò Běijīng Yǔyán Dàxué fùjìn yǒu gè dìfang
北京 师范 大学 的 汉语 课程 都 不错。北京 语言 大学 附近 有 个 地方
jiào Wǔdàokǒu, nàlǐ yǒu hěn duō chāoshì, jiǔbā hé kāfēiguǎn, wàiguó rén yě hěn duō
叫 五道口, 那里 有 很 多 超市、酒吧 和 咖啡馆, 外国 人 也 很 多。
Běijīng Shīfàn Dàxué lí Xīdān bù yuǎn, érqiě jiāotōng fāngbiàn Wǒ yào xuǎnzé nǎ yí gè
北京 师范 大学 离 西单 不 远, 而且 交通 方便。我 要 选择 哪 一个?