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# 11

## 第十一课 大英图书馆在哪儿?


### Learning objectives

- Ask for information on the location of something/someone
- Give directions on how to find a place/person/thing
- Talk about the position/location of something/someone



### 生词 New Words

请	qǐng	v	please; invite
问	wèn	v	ask (a question)
在	zài	v/prep	be at/in/on; at/in/on
旁边	pángbiān	n/l.w	side 旁 side 边 side, edge
北边	běibian	n/l.w	north
东北边	dōngběibian	n/l.w	northeast
南面	nánmiàn	n/l.w	south 南 south 面 side, face
西南面	xīnánmiàn	n/l.w	southwest 西 west
前头	qiántou	n/l.w	front 前 front 头 tóu end; head
后面	hòumiàn	n/l.w	behind 后 behind
左面	zuǒmiàn	n/l.w	left side 左 left
右面	yòumiàn	n/l.w	right side 右 right
中间	zhōngjiān	n/l.w	in the middle of 间* between
外面	wàimiàn	n/l.w	outside
里面	lǐmiàn	n/l.w	inside 里 inside
对面	duìmiàn	n/l.w	opposite side
银行	yínháng	n	bank 银 silver 行 shop; firm
公园	gōngyuán	n	park 园 garden
火车站	huǒchēzhàn	n	train station 站 station
大使馆	dàshǐguǎn	n	embassy 大使 ambassador 使 messenger
书店	shūdiàn	n	bookstore
张	Zhāng	n	Zhang (a surname)
国王十字	Guōwáng Shízi	n	King's Cross (place name)
亚非学院	Yàfēi Xuéyuàn	p.n	School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)
			亚* Asia (abbr.) 非* Africa (abbr.)
大英图书馆	Dàying Tūshūgǎn	p.n	the British Library

 句型 Speech Patterns

S	Adv 在	Place
张先生 Zhāng xiānsheng	在 zài	哪儿? nǎr?
张先生 Zhāng xiānsheng	在 zài	家。 jiā。
张先生 Zhāng xiānsheng	不 在 bù zài	

在 precedes a place word to indicate the location of the subject. Please note that 是 is not needed in this structure. Negative and question forms follow the usual patterns.

A	在	B (的)	LW
商店 Shāngdiàn	在 zài	车站 chēzhàn	的 东边。 de dōngbian。
大使馆 Dàshǐguǎn	在 zài	公园 gōngyuán	的 旁边。 de pángbian。
我家 Wǒ jiā	在 zài	商店 shāngdiàn	的 对面。 de duimian。


One can indicate the location of A in relation to B by following the speech pattern A + 在 + B (的) + LW. 的 is often omitted in spoken Chinese.

A (的)	LW	是	B
我 Wǒ	旁边 pángbian	是 shì	我大哥。 wǒ dàgē。
我家 Wǒ jiā	后面 hòumian	是 shì	商店。 shāngdiàn。
银行 Yínháng	东边 dōngbian	是 shì	一个图书馆。 yí gè túshūguǎn。

One can indicate the location of B in relation to A by following the speech pattern A + LW + 是 + B, which implies that the location is usually solely occupied by B itself.

A (的)	LW	有	B
商店 Shāngdiàn	对面 duimian	有 yǒu	一个银行。 yí gè yínháng。
大学 Dàxué	旁边 pángbian	有 yǒu	一个公园儿。 yí gè gōngyuánr。
火车站 Huǒchēzhàn	外面 wàimiàn	有 yǒu	很多人。 hěn duō rén。

One can indicate the location of B in relation to A by following the speech pattern A + LW + 有 + B. It is similar to "there is" in English.

 补充词汇 Additional Vocabulary

网吧	wǎngbā	Internet bar
厕所	cèsuǒ	toilet/WC
电梯	diàntī	lift
餐厅	cāntīng	dinning hall
学校	xuéxiào	school, college
邮局	yóujú	post office

健身房	jiànshēnfáng	gym
游泳池	yóuyǒngchí	swimming pool
电影院	diànyǐngyuàn	cinema
花店	huādiàn	flower shop
快餐店	kuàicāndiàn	fast food shop
饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant; hotel

## 语法注释 Grammar Notes

① 在火车站的旁边儿 — 儿 is added to some words in spoken Chinese, especially by people living in and around Beijing, to form a retroflex final marked by "r". However, it is not pronounced as an independent syllable. To add 儿 to a word can sometimes change its meaning or function, therefore do not add 儿 to words until you understand how to use it properly yourself.

② **Directions in Chinese** — Unlike in English, Chinese begins with the east and goes clockwise from there when speaking about the four directions. If it refers to directions in between these four directions, Chinese start with either east or west. Thus, southeast and southwest are 东南 or 西南, while northeast and northwest are 东北 and 西北 in Chinese, respectively!

③ **Location words** — Most location words can be formed with the suffixes 边, 面 and 头:

里边, 里面, 里头	外边, 外面, 外头
上边, 上面, 上头	下边, 下面, 下头
前边, 前面, 前头	后边, 后面, 后头

These location words are formed with the suffixes 边 and 面:

左边, 左面	右边, 右面	东边, 东面
南边, 南面	西边, 西面	北边, 北面

The following location words only have one form:

旁边, 对面, 中间

## 文化知识 Cultural Note

### 中国人和方位 Directions in Chinese Culture

Chinese culture attaches a positive value to the direction of south, which is also referred to as yang, signifying light, masculinity and strength. Long ago, Chinese farmers noticed that it was from the south that the most sunlight came. Most houses in China are built facing south, though nowadays in big cities houses and buildings are constrained by the street layouts and thus can be built facing any direction. It is interesting that the magnetic compass, a Chinese invention, is called 指南针 (zhǐnánzhēn, literally meaning south pointing needle) in Chinese.



## 对话 1 Dialogue One

高明：您好，张老师在吗？

李贵：他不在，他今天在大英图书馆看书。

高明：请问，大英图书馆在哪儿？

李贵：在火车站的旁边儿<sup>①</sup>。

高明：哪个火车站？

李贵：国王十字火车站。

高明：国王十字火车站在哪儿？

李贵：在亚非学院的东北<sup>②</sup>边。

高明：谢谢。对不起，哪面是东？哪面是西？

李贵：你左面<sup>③</sup>是东，右面是西。

高明：谢谢。再见！



## 对话 2 Dialogue Two

小王：大明，中国大使馆在哪儿？

小李：在亚非学院的西南面。

小王：大使馆南面是一个大公园，对吧？

小李：不对。公园在大使馆的北边。

小王：大使馆外面有没有公共汽车站？

小李：有。大使馆对面有一个银行，车站就在银行前头。

小王：有没有地铁站？

小李：也有。地铁站在大使馆和公园的中间。

小王：谢谢。我明天想去大使馆，还想去书店。

小李：大使馆后面就有一个书店。

小王：里面有中文书吗？

小李：有。

