

Martin Mak, Xixia Wang and Ivy Liu

Cambridge IGCSE®  
**Mandarin as a  
Foreign Language**

Coursebook



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Martin Mak, Xixia Wang and Ivy Liu

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**Mandarin as a  
Foreign Language**

Coursebook



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# Introduction

**Martin Mak, Xixia Wang, Ivy Liu**

## Why was this book written?

We have written this book to provide material to cover the Cambridge IGCSE Mandarin Chinese as a Foreign Language syllabus (0547). In addition to this, the book will help you to develop your communication skills in Mandarin; materials have been written based on real-life contexts, and real-life materials have been chosen in order to give you a taste of culture along with language.

## How is the book organized?

The book has 25 chapters, grouped under the five topic areas in the 0547 syllabus: Everyday Activities, Personal and Social Life, The World Around Us, The World of Work and International Word. Each topic area has 3-7 sub-topics, each of which constitutes a chapter, and you will find material to cover listening, reading, speaking and writing under each sub-topic.

This book has been written for beginners. Therefore, from Chapter 1 to 5, pinyin and English meaning for rubrics are provided. However, they are gradually reduced in the later chapters and there will be no pinyin and English meanings for the rubrics to enable you to reach the appropriate standards needed at IGCSE level.

## How should you use this book?

You will need to take an active role in your learning. Following the sequence of our activities will reinforce your language learning and expand your Mandarin vocabulary to help you become a more fluent reader. We introduce sentence structures in each chapter to help you improve your writing. It is important that you complete all the exercises as they will help you develop your communication skills in Chinese.

We have also written a Workbook, which contains further activities to help you to develop and consolidate what you learn in this Coursebook.

# Acknowledgements

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# How to use this book

## Learning objectives

This unit will concentrate on talking about self, family and pets. In particular, you will:

- Introduce yourself with more personal information
- Introduce your family members
- Talk about friends
- Talk about pets
- Understand and complete conversations with more question words, e.g. 几, 有没有, 是不是

In addition, you are going to learn:

- The measure words: 个, 口, 岁, 只
- The difference between 二 and 两
- Declarative sentences (2): 我有一个哥哥
- Use of 的

## 学习目标

本单元, 你会:

- 继续学习自我介绍
- 介绍家庭成员
- 介绍你的朋友
- 说说你的宠物
- 使用更多的疑问词, 例如“几”、“有没有”、“是不是”, 来理解和完成交流

你还会学到:

- 量词: 个、口、岁、只
- “二”和“两”的区别
- 陈述句(2): “有”的用法
- “的”的用法

## Learning objectives

– set the scene of each chapter, help with navigation through the book and give a reminder of what is important about each topic.

## 文化 CULTURE

Zhōng guó rén de xìng míng  
中国人的姓名 Chinese Names

When Chinese people introduce themselves, they give their family name first, followed by their given name.

For example, 王小云's family name is 王 and her first name is 小云. In English, however, she would be called 'Xiaoyun Wang'.

## Culture

– interesting facts of Chinese culture.

## Before starting activities

– simple tasks to help you revise and build on prior knowledge.

## 一 温故知新

### 1 'Before starting' activities

一、把中文和英文搭配起来。

1 Match the Chinese with the English.

例: 星期一 (A)

- |           |          |           |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 星期二 ( ) | 2 今天 ( ) | 3 昨天 ( )  |
| 4 星期五 ( ) | 5 明天 ( ) | 6 星期天 ( ) |
| 7 星期几 ( ) | 8 今年 ( ) | 9 明年 ( )  |
| 10 去年 ( ) |          |           |
- |             |                               |             |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| A Monday    | B Friday                      | C Tuesday   |
| D Sunday    | E Today                       | F This year |
| G Last year | H Next year                   | I Yesterday |
| J Tomorrow  | K What day of the week is it? |             |

## 延伸活动

### AIM HIGHER

Where can we put the time phrases? Try to translate this sentence into Chinese:

'I sleep for ten hours every day.'

## Aim higher

– to challenge yourself a little bit more.

## 小贴士

### TOP TIP

When reading Chinese, read the characters very carefully and watch out for 的 to ensure you do not muddle 'I/my', 'she/her' and 'they/their'.

## Top tip

– quick suggestions to help you further improve your language.



jù xíng  
句型  
LANGUAGE

Declarative sentences (2), e.g. 我有一个哥哥。

有 is a verb to indicate what the subject has. This subject can be a person, a place or an object. To negate the sentence, we add 没.

e.g.

- a 我有一个哥哥。 I have one elder brother.
- b 我没有兄弟姐妹。 I do not have brothers or sisters.

Language

– all the sentence structures you need to know.

Vocabulary

– Chinese characters, pinyin and English meanings are provided for the most important words in each topic.

| cí yǔ<br>词语<br>VOCABULARY |    |          |                                 |
|---------------------------|----|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1                         | 家庭 | jiā tíng | family                          |
| 2                         | 家  | jiā      | family, home                    |
| 3                         | 爸爸 | bà ba    | dad                             |
| 4                         | 妈妈 | mā ma    | mum                             |
| 5                         | 哥哥 | gē ge    | elder brother                   |
| 6                         | 姐姐 | jiě jie  | elder sister                    |
| 7                         | 弟弟 | dì di    | younger brother                 |
| 8                         | 妹妹 | mèi mei  | younger sister                  |
| 9                         | 有  | yǒu      | to have                         |
| 10                        | 几  | jǐ       | how many                        |
| 11                        | 口  | kǒu      | measure word for family members |

| bù chōng cí yǔ<br>补充词语<br>SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY |    |            |        |
|--|----|------------|--------|
|  | 成员 | chéng yuán | member |

Supplementary vocabulary

– extra vocabulary and idioms help you gain a native flair.

yǔ fǎ  
语法  
GRAMMAR

吗 is a 'yes-or-no' question indicator. When asking a 'yes-or-no' question, you just need to add 吗 at the end of the sentence.

e.g. 你是中国人吗?

吗 sentences can also be replaced by 是不是 or 有没有 patterns.

e.g. 你是不是中国人? Are you Chinese?

Grammar

– clear grammatical rules are given with examples.

Exam-style question

– to help you consolidate what you have learnt in the unit.

考试练习题  
Exam-style question

听力

Listening

对一个在中国的新闻记者陈一心的采访

An interview with a news reporter in China

请先阅读一下问题。

Read the questions first.

请听采访，用中文或拼音回答问题。

Listen to the interview, and answer the questions in Chinese.

You may write your answers in Chinese characters or pinyin.

CD 02, Track 31

- 1 陈一心为什么想做记者?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 陈一心的爸妈觉得他应该找一份什么样的工作?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 为什么陈一心以前来中国读书?  
a \_\_\_\_\_  
b \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 陈一心在中国有什么有趣的事情?  
\_\_\_\_\_

zì wǒ píng gū  
自我评估  
Self-Assessment

- I can use the basic numbers
- I can use greeting phrases when meeting friends
- I can talk about countries and continents
- I can ask questions using question words including 吗, 什么, 哪, 哪儿
- Pronouns 你, 我, 他
- Plural 们
- Declarative sentences, e.g. 我是中国人。我很好。

Self-assessment

– to check your understanding at the end of each chapter.

jū zhù huán jìng  
**居住环境**  
**10 Living environment**

### Learning objectives

This unit will concentrate on vocabulary to describe your living environment. You will:

- Listen to and read descriptions about living environments
- Read a map in Chinese and ask for/give directions
- Write about your living environment

In addition, you are going to learn:

- Localizers (2): 东方, 北边
- Prepositions (1): 在, 从, 到 to express location/direction
- Simple directional complements: 来, 去
- Sentence structure: ……离…… + adjective

### 学习目标

本单元你会：

- 阅读和听到关于居住环境的描述
- 用中文指路、问路
- 写一写你的居住环境

你还会学到：

- 方位词 (2)：东方、北边
- 介词 (1)：在、从、到
- 趋向动词：来、去
- 句型：……离…… + 形容词

## 一 温故知新

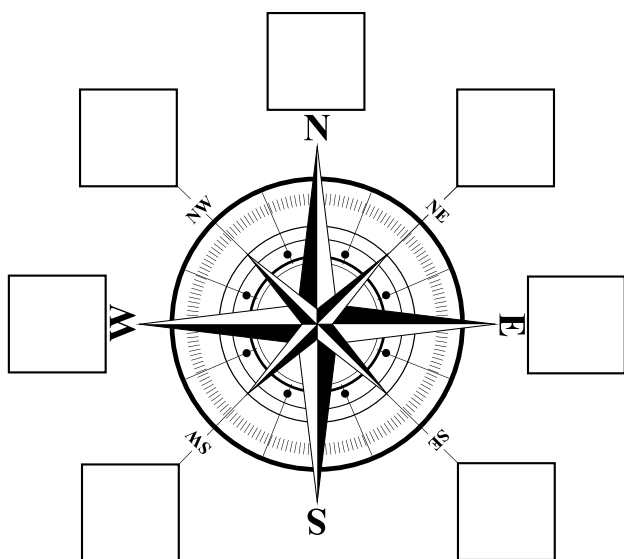
### 1 'Before starting' activities

一、请在适当的地方填写正确的答案。

- 1 Write the correct directions around the compass below.

东 西北 北 东南 南 西南 东北 西

方向



### 词语

#### VOCABULARY

|    |    |            |               |
|----|----|------------|---------------|
| 1  | 北  | běi        | north         |
| 2  | 东  | dōng       | east          |
| 3  | 东北 | dōng běi   | northeast     |
| 4  | 东边 | dōng biān  | the east side |
| 5  | 东南 | dōng nán   | southeast     |
| 6  | 南  | nán        | south         |
| 7  | 西  | xī         | west          |
| 8  | 西北 | xī běi     | northwest     |
| 9  | 西方 | xī fāng    | the west      |
| 10 | 西南 | xī nán     | southwest     |
| 11 | 方向 | fāng xiàng | directions    |



### 小贴士

#### TOP TIP

For intermediate directions, 'north' or 'south' comes first in English but second in Chinese, e.g. 东南 (southeast) and 西北 (northwest).

### 语法

#### GRAMMAR

Localizers (2)

- To refer to the 'northern part' or 'western part', the character 方 is used, e.g. 东方, 南方, 西方 and 北方.
- Putting a direction before the character 边 has a similar meaning to 方, e.g. 北京的西边 'the west side of Beijing', 学校的东边 'the east side of the school'. Another character, 面, has the same function. For example, 东边 and 东面 are interchangeable.
- There is no 中边 for 'middle' or 'in the centre', just 中间.

二、请看表格，回答问题。

- 2 Read the table, and answer the questions.

### 一个在北京的商场

|    |       |
|----|-------|
| 五楼 | 日常用品店 |
| 四楼 | 时装店   |
| 三楼 | 服装店   |
| 二楼 | 文具店   |
| 一楼 | 西餐厅   |

### 词语

#### VOCABULARY

|   |     |                 |                           |
|---|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 楼上  | lóu shàng       | upstairs/one floor up     |
| 2 | 楼下  | lóu xià         | downstairs/one floor down |
| 3 | 时装店 | shí zhuāng diàn | boutique                  |
| 4 | 钢笔  | gāng bǐ         | fountain pen              |

例：买薯条要到一楼的西餐厅。

- 小美想买一条裙子，可以去    楼的    。
- 王明要买一支钢笔，他要去    楼的    。
- 要吃热狗要去    楼的    。
- 在文具店，可以买到    、    、    、    、    。
- 从服装店到楼上，是    。
- 时装店在    的楼下。

### 语法

#### GRAMMAR

Prepositions (1): **在、从、到**

- 在 is very similar to the English preposition 'in' or 'at', e.g. 在文具店 'in the stationery shop'.
- 从……到…… is similar to 'from ... to ...' in English. It can express time or direction in Chinese, e.g.
  - 从十二点到一点我们在餐厅吃饭。 From twelve to one o'clock we have lunch at a restaurant.
  - 从南到北 from south to north

练习：Translate the following sentences into English.

- 坐飞机 (plane) 从上海到北京要两个多小时。
- 在小吃店可以买汉堡包和咖啡。
- 从你家到饭馆可以坐公车 (take a bus)。

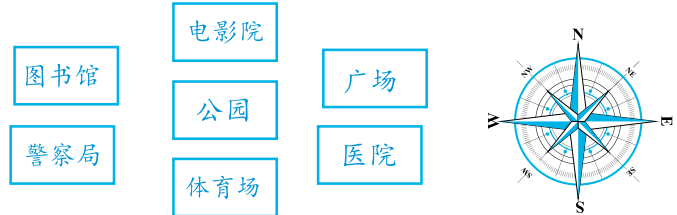
## 二 阅读 (一)

### 2 Reading (1)

请看图回答问题，选择“是”或“非”。

Read the map below and choose 'true' or 'false' for each sentence.

#### 王城小区的设施



- |               | 是                        | 非                        |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 体育场在北边。     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 电影院的对面是公园。  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 广场在图书馆的旁边。  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 医院的附近是体育场。  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 图书馆的东边是公园。  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 图书馆在警察局的南边。 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 公园在小区的中心。   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 广场的北边是医院。   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

#### 词语

##### VOCABULARY

|       |                |                              |
|-------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 设施  | shè shī        | facilities                   |
| 2 电影院 | diàn yǐng yuàn | cinema                       |
| 4 体育场 | tǐ yù chǎng    | sports stadium               |
| 5 图书馆 | tú shū guǎn    | library                      |
| 6 警察局 | jǐng chá jú    | police station; 警察<br>police |
| 7 广场  | guǎng chǎng    | plaza/square                 |
| 8 对面  | duì miàn       | opposite                     |
| 9 附近  | fù jìn         | nearby                       |

## 补充词语

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

小区 xiǎo qū housing estate



C 汽车站



D 警察局

## 文化

### CULTURE

## 文化

### 广场舞 Chinese Fitness Dancing

在中国，很多人在广场一起跳舞，又可以做运动，保持身体健康。看他们跳舞十分有意思。



E 电影院



F 游泳池



G 停车场



H 游乐场

## 三 听力

### 3 Listening

你到了一个新小区，邻居给你介绍设施。请看图片。

You just arrived in a new neighbourhood and a neighbour talks to you about the facilities there.

请听录音，将图片旁的字母分别填入适当的方格内。

Listen to the recording, and put the correct letter in the appropriate box on the map. **CD 01, Track 33**



A 图书馆



B 诊所



I 邮局

例：“邮局在图书馆的东边。”所以 I 在 A 的东边。

|  |  |          |   |
|--|--|----------|---|
|  |  |          |   |
|  |  | A<br>图书馆 | I |
|  |  |          |   |



## 词语

### VOCABULARY

|       |                |                       |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 邻居  | lín jū         | neighbour             |
| 2 诊所  | zhěn suǒ       | clinic                |
| 3 汽车站 | qì chē zhàn    | bus stop; 汽车 car, bus |
| 4 游泳池 | yóu yǒng chí   | swimming pool         |
| 5 停车场 | tíng chē chǎng | car park              |
| 6 游乐场 | yóu lè chǎng   | playground            |
| 7 邮局  | yóu jú         | post office           |

## 四 阅读(二)

### 4 Reading (2)

一、请阅读下面介绍白城小区的传单。

- 1 Read the leaflet below about a neighbourhood called Baicheng. **CD 01, Track 34**

**白城小区——一个你爱的家**  
环境干净、设施齐全、空气清新



- 1 白城小区在南红市的郊区。小区有很多花草树木，空气清新，人口不多，小区也很安全。
- 2 东边有一个汽车站。
- 3 小区设施齐全。小区的<sup>5</sup>中心是俱乐部。它的南面有一个足球场，足球场的左边有四个网球场。网球场的北边有一个室外游泳池。
- 4 停车场在小区北边的地方，汽车站在邮局的南面，小区还有一个<sup>10</sup>医务所。
- 5 最大的商城“白城购物城”在小区的南边，离小区很近。商城里面有很多时装店，可以跟朋友一起逛街。

- 6 附近还有一个游乐场，小朋友会很<sup>15</sup>喜欢的。
- 7 郊区没有工厂，这个地区很舒服。
- 8 娱乐中心在游乐场的旁边。

## 词语

### VOCABULARY

|         |                 |   |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 1 环境    | huán jìng       | environment   |
| 2 空气    | kōng qì         | air   |
| 3 人口    | rén kǒu         | population  |
| 4 安全    | ān quán         | safe  |
| 5 郊区    | jiāo qū         | suburb  |
| 6 草     | cǎo             | grass   |
| 7 俱乐部   | jù lè bù        | clubhouse   |
| 8 近     | jìn             | close   |
| 9 地方    | dì fang         | place   |
| 10 商城   | shāng chéng     | a commercial area which has a large number of department stores to be away from |
| 11 离    | lí              | to be away from   |
| 12 近    | jìn             | close   |
| 13 工厂   | gōng chǎng      | factory   |
| 14 地区   | dì qū           | district, zone; 地 land, field   |
| 15 娱乐中心 | yú lè zhōng xīn | recreation centre   |
| 16 远    | yuǎn            | far   |

## 补充词语

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

|         |                      |                                   |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 设施齐全  | shè shī qí quán      | fully equipped                    |
| 2 空气清新  | kōng qì qīng xīn     | fresh air                         |
| 3 花草树木  | huā cǎo shù mù       | flowers and trees, lots of plants |
| 4 室外游泳池 | shì wài yóu yǒng chí | outdoor pool                      |
| 5 医务所   | yī wù suǒ            | clinic, same as 诊所                |

二、王先生想搬到白城小区。他想知道小区是否适合他和他的家人。请选择“适合”或“不适合”。

2 Mr Wang wants to move to Baicheng neighbourhood. He wants to know if it is the right place for him and his family. Choose 'suitable' or 'not suitable' for the following sentences.

- |                             | 适合                       | 不适合                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 王先生的儿子大王经常生病, 他要住在空气好的地方。 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 王太太有汽车, 小区要有一个停车的地方。      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 王先生要电影院离家不远。              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 王太太觉得买衣服的地方要在家附近。         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 大王喜欢小区附近没有工厂。             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

词语

VOCABULARY

知道 zhī dào to know

句型

LANGUAGE

Expressing distance with 离

To say that something is far or close (distance), you can use the word 离 in the following basic pattern:

Place 1 + 离 + Place 2 + 很远 / 近

e.g.

- a 商场离图书馆很近。The shopping mall is close to the library.
- b 我家离游泳池很远。My house is far from the swimming pool.

五 阅读 (三)

5 Reading (3)

文化

CULTURE

文化

微博 Weibo

Wēi bó  
“微博”在英文是  
'microblog' 的意思, 是  
中国的 'Twitter'。



请阅读下面的两则微博, 然后回答问题。

Read the Weibo entries below, and then do the activities.

CD 01, Track 35

李小天 @Lixiaotian

【#乡下 郊区很好# 城市】这是我来到上海的第三个星期。我从乡下来, 以前住在郊区。上海是一个大城市, 市中心环境和我以前的家很不一样。以前我住在乡下的村子里, 有很多花草树木, 风景很好。村子附近有树林, 空气很清新。但是好玩儿的地方不多, 附近没有电影院、商场。医院也离我们家很远。

2016-10-11 20:04 上海

收藏 转发 0 评论 2 点赞 3

陈白雪 @Snowchen

【#新加坡#城市】我上个星期搬到新加坡。我的房子在海边, 可以看见大海。这里的邻居都很友好, 早上都跟我说“你好”。这里的设施都很齐全。我喜欢去家附近的一个商场, 里边有餐厅、电影院、时装店。我常常到那儿去买衣服。不过这里的居民都觉得绿色的地方不多。我家对面的路口有一个汽车站, 去上学很方便。

2016-02-20 08:35 新加坡

收藏 转发 0 评论 4 点赞 1

## 词语

### VOCABULARY

|    |    |           |                                   |
|----|----|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1  | 乡下 | xiāng xià | countryside                       |
| 2  | 村子 | cūn zi    | village                           |
| 3  | 风景 | fēng jǐng | scenery                           |
| 4  | 树林 | shù lín   | forest                            |
| 5  | 海边 | hǎi biān  | seaside                           |
| 6  | 海  | hǎi       | sea                               |
| 8  | 居民 | jū mǐn    | residents                         |
| 9  | 路口 | lù kǒu    | junction, intersection (of roads) |
| 10 | 多久 | duō jiǔ   | how long                          |

## 补充词语

### SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY (FOR 'WEIBO')

|   |    |           |            |
|---|----|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 收藏 | shōu cáng | to save    |
| 2 | 转发 | zhuǎn fā  | to retweet |
| 3 | 评论 | píng lùn  | to comment |
| 4 | 点赞 | diǎn zàn  | to like    |

### 一、请用下列词组填空。

1 Use the words provided to fill in the gaps.

村子 风景 树林 海边 邻居 里边  
居民 路口

- 我不住在城市，我住在\_\_\_\_\_里。
- 在\_\_\_\_\_人们可以钓鱼。
- 住在这个小区的\_\_\_\_\_觉得这里绿色的地方不多。
- 这里有很多花草树木，\_\_\_\_\_很美。
- 我家附近的\_\_\_\_\_都很友好。
- 这个小区\_\_\_\_\_有很多设施，比如娱乐中心、图书馆等。

### 二、请阅读上面的微博，然后回答问题。

- Read the Weibo entries, and then answer the questions below.
  - 李小天来了上海多久?
  - 李小天从哪里来?
  - 上海的环境跟他的家一样吗?
  - 李小天以前住在乡下的什么地方?
  - 他以前的家空气怎么样?
  - 陈白雪的房子在哪里?
  - 那里的邻居怎么样?
  - 那里的居民觉得环境怎么样?

## 语法

### GRAMMAR

Simple directional complements: 来、去

- The basic meaning of 来 is 'coming' and 去 is 'going to', e.g. 我从中国来 'I come from China', 我去中国 'I am going to China'.
- 来 and 去 are also used as directional complements to describe the direction of a verb. The basic pattern is:

Verb + 来 or 去

It is important to consider the position of the speaker. 来 is used when the action involves coming closer to the speaker, and 去 when the action means moving away from the speaker, e.g.

- 你上去。 You go up.
  - 我下来。 I am coming down.
  - 李小天今天在上海，明天回去乡下。 Li Xiaotian is in Shanghai today. He is going back to the countryside tomorrow.
- Adding a place with 到
 

到 + place + 来 or 去

e.g.

    - 小天的哥哥到上海来了。 Xiaotian's elder brother has arrived in Shanghai.
    - 我住在香港，明天到马来西亚去。 I live in Hong Kong and will go to Malaysia tomorrow.



## 六 说话

### 6 Speaking

两人一组，回答以下问题。

Work in pairs to ask and answer the following questions.

- 1 你家附近有什么公共设施?
- 2 你喜欢住在市中心还是郊区? 为什么?
- 3 住在市中心有什么好处? 有什么坏处?
- 4 住在郊区有什么好处? 有什么坏处?

#### 词语

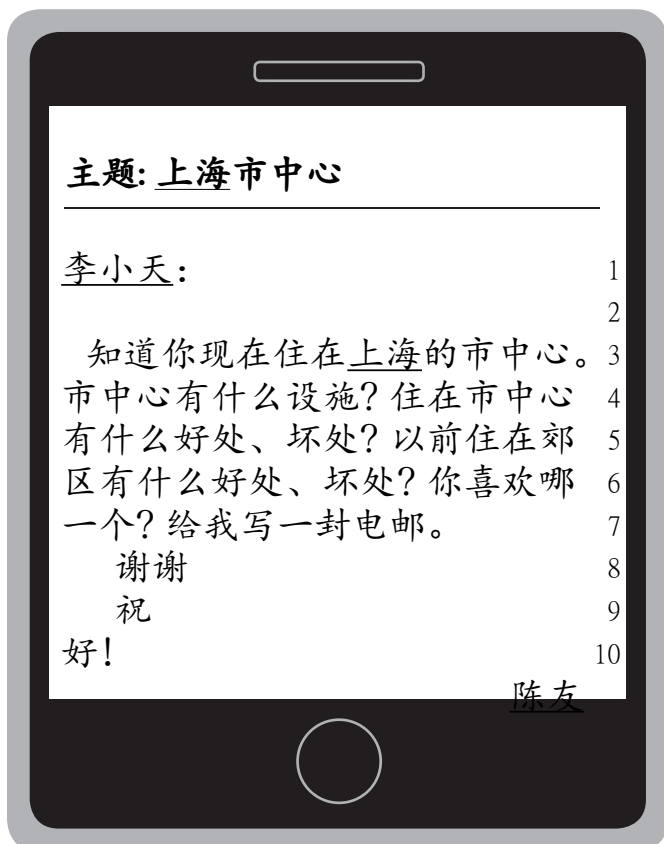
##### VOCABULARY

- |      |          |                    |
|------|----------|--------------------|
| 1 好处 | hǎo chù  | advantage          |
| 2 坏处 | huài chù | disadvantage, harm |

## 七 写作

### 7 Writing

李小天的朋友陈友给他发了一条短信：



给陈友回信，不少于 150 个汉字。

### 小贴士

#### TOP TIP

- 1 Most of the materials you prepared in the Speaking activity can be used in this task.
- 2 Include some idiomatic expressions, such as 花草树木, 设施齐全.
- 3 Include sentence structures such as '……离…… + adjective' and '到……来 / 去', too.

## 八 阅读 (四)

### 8 Reading (4)

一、朗读以下词语。

- 1 Read aloud the following words.

| 1   | 2  | 3  | 4  |
|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
| wǎng yòu guǎi<br>往右拐  | xiàng zuǒ guǎi<br>向左拐  | hóng lǜ dēng<br>红绿灯  | shí zì lù kǒu<br>十字路口  |

#### 词语

##### VOCABULARY

拐 guǎi to turn (to another direction)

### 小贴士

#### TOP TIP

The two phrases 往……拐 and 向……拐 have the same meaning, i.e. you can also say 往左拐 or 向右拐.

二、陈小红要去找王一好。请看一看以下的对话。在地图上找出王一好的家在哪里。

2 Chen Xiaohong will go to Wang Yihao's home. Read their conversation, then find Wang's house on the map. **CD 01, Track 36**

陈小红

一好，我明天来你家玩儿，你家离汽车站有多远？

王一好

我家离汽车站不远，走五分钟左右。

陈小红

从汽车站到你家怎么走？

王一好

我家离汽车站不远。从汽车站出去后往南走，你会路过一个公园，然后往右拐，右边是文具店，左边是电影院。

陈小红

然后呢？

王一好

顺着马路一直走，到了第三个路口再转右，我家就在你右边了。我家对面是诊所。

陈小红

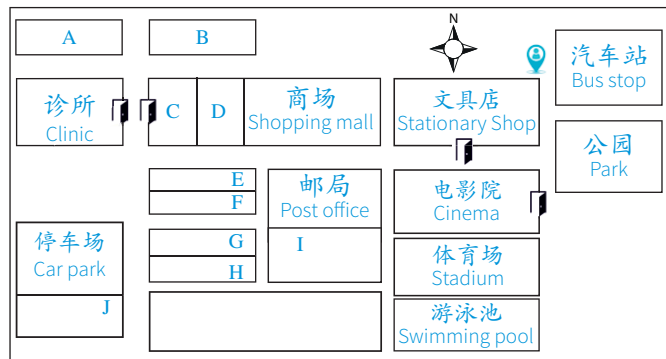
我迷路的话怎么办？

王一好

可以打公用电话。

陈小红

好，麻烦你了！



词语

VOCABULARY

|   |               |                         |  |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | ……离……<br>有多远？ | ……lí……<br>yǒu duō yuǎn? | How far is (Place 1) from (Place 2)?   |
| 2 | 到……怎么<br>走？   | dào……zěn<br>me zǒu?     | How do you get to ...?   |
| 3 | 出去            | chū qù                  | to go out  |
| 4 | 往……走          | wǎng……<br>zǒu           | to go towards/in the direction of, e.g. in the text 往南走 means 'to go south'; 走 to walk |
| 5 | 路过            | lù guò                  | to pass through/by   |
| 6 | 过马路           | guò mǎ lù               | to cross the road; 过 to cross; 马路 road   |
| 7 | 一直            | yì zhí                  | all the way; 直 straight  |
| 8 | 顺着            | shùn zhe                | along; 顺着马路一直走 go straight ahead along this road                                       |
| 9 | 在……边          | zài……biān               | on the (right/left) side   |

## 词语

### VOCABULARY

- |    |        |                    |  |
|----|--------|--------------------|--|
| 10 | 迷路     | mí lù              | to get lost                                  |
| 11 | 麻烦你了   | má fan nǐ le       | sorry to bother you; 麻烦 to trouble (someone) |
| 12 | 目的地    | mù dì dì           | destination                                  |
| 13 | ……在哪儿? | ……zài nǎr?         | Where is...?                                 |
| 14 | 公用电话   | gōng yòng diàn huà | public phone                                 |

## 延伸活动

### AIM HIGHER

Work in pairs and try to ask each other for the directions below:

|       | 目的地 |
|-------|-----|
| 1 诊所  | 体育场 |
| 2 电影院 | 汽车站 |
| 3 文具店 | 停车场 |
| 4 C   | 游泳池 |

You can use the question patterns:

- 体育场在哪儿?
- 从诊所到体育场怎么走?

Use the phrases in Reading (4) to help you answer the questions.

## 句型

### LANGUAGE

……离……有多远?

To ask how far one place is from another place, you can use the question pattern 离……有多远?

e.g. 球场离这儿有多远? 'How far is the stadium from here?' A possible answer is 不远, 要走五分钟 'Not far, it takes 5 minutes to walk'.

## 自我评估

### Self-Assessment

- I can listen to and read descriptions about living environments
- I can read a map in Chinese and ask for/give directions
- I can write about my living environment
- Prepositions 在, 从, 到
- Simple directional complements 来 and 去
- Sentence structure ……离…… + adjective
- Localizers such as 东, 南