UNIT 4 STAGE 1

Discussing Itineraries

Dialogue Setting

Train
Trip to Fuzhou

Two passengers on a train departing Beijing discuss their destinations. Du Qiu initiates the conversation and freely gives information about his trip.

Du Qiu: Nǐ yě qù chūchāi ya?
Tóngshēng: Ėi.

Du Qiu: Dào nǎr?
Tóngshēng: Fúzhōu.

**Dialogue Information:**

* on a business trip: chū=chāi

* go to a specific place or for a specific purpose: qù

* go on a business trip: qù chū=chāi

* going off to school: qù shàng=xué

* go home to visit one’s family: qù tàn=qīn

* go somewhere looking for a job: qù zhǎo gōngzuò

* go shopping: qù mǎi dōngxi

* go to borrow some books: qù jiè=shū

* go to visit a friend: qù kàn pénghèu

* go to see a friend off at the airport or train station: qù sòng pénghèu

* Asking if you are also on a business trip: Nǐ yě qù chū=chāi ya?

* Answering positively with minimal information: Èi.

* Asking where one is going to go on a business trip: Dào nǎr chū=chāi?

* Asking where one shops: Zài nǎr mǎi dōngxi?

* Asking about one’s destination: Dào nǎr?

* Repeating that Fuzhou (is the destination): Fúzhōu.

* Expressing surprise at the coincidence: Ēiya, zhēnshì tài qiáo le.

* go to Fuzhou: qù Fúzhōu

* go to America: qù Měiguó
* go to Wuhan: qù Wūhàn
* go to the office: qù bàngōngshì
* go to the library: qù túshūguǎn
* Informing that I also go to Fuzhou: Wǒ yě qù Fúzhōu.
* run into Lao Wang: pèngshang Lǎo Wáng
* run into a friend: pèngshang ge péngyou
* run into a fellow traveller: pèngshang ge tónglùrén
* schoolmate: tóngxué
* colleague: tóngshì
* comrade: tóngzhì

* Remarking about it being such an interesting coincidence to run into a person also going to Fuzhou upon getting on the train headed for Fuzhou: Zhēn yǒu yìsī, yí shàng=chē jiù pèngshang ge tónglùrén.

* bus: dà kēché
* public bus: gōnggōng qíchē
* school bus: xiàochē
* sedan: jiàochē
* jeep: jǐpúché
* truck: kǎché
* van: miànbāochē
* sports car: páochē
* Volkswagen: Dàzhòng
* Toyota: Fēngtián
* Ford:  
  Fútè

* Lincoln:  
  Línkěn

* Nissan:  
  Richǎn

* get on the train or bus:  
  shàng=chē

* go to bed:  
  shàng=chuáng

* attend class:  
  shàng=kē

* go to work:  
  shàng=bān(r)

* get off the bus or train:  
  xià=chē

* get out of bed:  
  xià=chuáng

* dismiss or leave a class:  
  xià=kē

* get off work:  
  xià=bān(r)

* Promising that I’ll go to your house as soon as I get off work:  
  Wǒ yí xià=bān(r) jiù qù nǐ jiā.

* Promising that I’ll read this book as soon as I have free time:  
  Wǒ yí yǒu kòng jiù kàn zhèběn shū.

* Reporting that I run into a fellow traveller as soon as I board the train:  
  Yí shàng=chē jiù pèngshàng ge tónglùrén.

* Informing that this book is really interesting:  
  Zhèběn shū zhēn yǒu yìsī.

* Commenting that Xiao Zhang is really a lot of fun and everyone likes her:  
  Xiǎo Zhāng zhēn yǒu yìsī, dàjiā dōu xǐhuǎn tā.

* Commenting that Xiao Zhang is really something else and she never picks up a tab:  
  Xiǎo Zhāng zhēn yǒu yìsī, tā cóngbù qǐngkè.
Vocabulary (Shēngcí)

1. Phrases (cízǔ)
   yi V1 jiù V2
   xiān V1 ránhòu (zài) V2
   Zhēn yǒu yìsi.
   Tài qiáo le.

2. Adverb (fúcí)
   zhēnshì

3. Adjective (xíngróngcí)
   qiáo

4. Nouns (míngcí)
   huòchē
   tónglùrén
   chē
   zìxīngchē
   pengyou
   nánpengyou
   nǚpengyou

5. Place (dìdiǎn)
   xiūxíshì

6. Modal (qíngtài dōngcí)
   yào

7. Verbs (dōngcí)
   tàn=qiín
   sòng
   shàng
   dào
   xià
   pèngshàng
   wán
   chū=chāi
   zhǎo
   jiè=shū

8. Verbs of Direction (qūxiàng dōngcí)
   lái
   qù

Xiao Wu de qinqi
Drill One: Correcting an assumption about where you are going.

Example:

Instructor:  Nǐ qù túshūguǎn ma?
Student:    Bù, wǒ bú-qù túshūguǎn.
            Wǒ qù wénjūdiàn.

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**Drill Two: Finding out where people are going on their business trips.**

Example:  

Instructor: Liú jīnglǐ míngtiān qù chūchāi.  
Student: Tā dào nàr qù chūchāi?

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

**Drill Three: Telling where people are going.**

Example:  

Instructor: Nǐ míngtiān dào nàr qù?  
Student: Wǒ dào bàngōngshì qù.
Drill Four: Asking the time of the trip.

Example:  
Instructor: Zhāng fǔjìnglǐ yào dào Qīngdǎo qù chūchāi.  
Student: Tā shénmé shíhou dào Qīngdǎo qù?  
Instructor: Xiàge lìbàlsān.

Drill Five: Asking the purpose of the trip. Review the following expressions for activities and the images we use to represent them for this drill.

chūchāi  take a business trip

tànqīn visit family members or relatives
zhǎo gōngzuò  look for a job

mǎi dōngxi  go shopping

ná yóupiào  get stamps

jièshū  borrow books

jiéhūn  get married
When asked about activities, answer according to the picture. In the example, you will be asked about the activity you are going to do in the office.

Example:

1. Instructor: 尼到傍orgòshì qù 个 gàn shénme?
   Student: 顝到傍orgòshì qù ná yóupiào.

2. kāihuì have a meeting

3. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

4. k`ihu* have a meeting

5. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

6. k`ihu* have a meeting

7. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

8. k`ihu* have a meeting

9. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

10. k`ihu* have a meeting

11. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

12. k`ihu* have a meeting

13. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

14. k`ihu* have a meeting

15. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

16. k`ihu* have a meeting

17. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

18. k`ihu* have a meeting

19. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

20. k`ihu* have a meeting

21. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment

22. k`ihu* have a meeting

23. mǎi shèbèi buy equipment
Drill Six: Remark on a coincidence.

Example:
Instructor: Zhāng jīnglǐ míngtiān yào dào Shànghǎi qù.
Student: Èiya, zhēnshi tài qiāo le. Míngtiān wǒ yě yào qù Shànghǎi.

1. 2. 3. 4.
Drill Seven: Asking if it was interesting.

Example:

Instructor:  Wǒ zuótiān kàn-le yìběn shū.
Student:    Nǐ kàn de nàběn shū yǒu yìsi ma?

1.  2.  3.  4.  5.

Drill Eight: Stating your opinion of an event. Review the following two mostly commonly used expressions for giving your opinions of the matter and the images we use to represent them for this drill.

hěn yǒu yìsi  very interesting

méi-(yǒu) yìsi  boring

When asked about what you did or do, give your opinion of the matter according to the picture. In the examples, you will first give a bad review of a shopping trip and then approve of taking business trips to Wuhan.
Example 1:

Instructor: Zuótiān qù mǎi dōngxi yǒu yīsì ma?
Student: Zuótiān qù mǎi dōngxi méi-yīsì.

Example 2:

Instructor: Měige yuè dōu dào Wūhàn qù chūchāi yǒu yīsì ma?
Student: Měige yuè dōu dào Wūhàn qù chūchāi hěn yǒu yīsì.
Drill Nine: Explaining chance encounters.

Example:

Instructor: Nǐ zài Běijīng pèngshang shuí le?

Drill Nine: Explaining chance encounters.

Example:

1. Lǎo Wáng  
...looking for a job...


3. Zhāng Xiǎojūān  
...studying...

4. Ms. Wáng, the secretary  
...buying stamps...

5. Ms. Fáng, the manager  
...meeting with Prof. Ouyang...

6. Xiǎo Wú’s mother  
...shopping...

7. Mr. Li, the teacher  
...visiting family...

8. Huǒchē  
...train...
Drill Ten: Reporting when you met different people.

Example:

Instructor:  
Nǐ shénme shíhou pèngshang-le Xiǎo Wáng de nǔpéngyou?

Student:  
Wǒ xiàchē de shíhou pèngshang-le Xiǎo Wáng de nǔpéngyou.

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Drill Eleven: Doing one thing immediately after another.

Example:

Instructor:  Nǐ shénme shíhou qù túběihuà?  
Student:  Wǒ yí xiàbān jiù qù túběihuà.
**Drill Twelve:** Explaining that you eat before going on to the next activity.

Example:  
Instructor: Nǐ yí xiàbān jiù qù tūshūguǎn ma?  
Student: Bù, xiàbān hòu, wǒ xiān chīfàn ránhòu zài qù tūshūguǎn.

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2.  
3.  
4.  
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**Dialogue Comprehension**

Dù Qiū: Nǐ yě qù chūchāi ya?  
Tóngshēng: Êi.

Dù Qiū: Dào nǎr?  
Tóngshēng: Fúzhōu.

Dù Qiū: Éiya, zhēnshì tài qiáo le. Wǒ yě qù Fúzhōu. Zhēn yǒu yìsi, yí shàngché jiù pèngshang ge tónglùrén.