

## Chinese IAB M10 TransportationHelpNote Lesson 19 你要怎么去？

You will find all quiz review sheets at <http://loyeeling.weebly.com/> and study very well from this note and quiz review sheets before taking a quiz or test.

( 在 百 货 商 场 里 )

zài bǎi huò shāng chǎng lǐ

约 翰 : 美 美 !

yuē hàn měi měi

李 美 美 : 咦 , 约 翰 !

lǐ měi měi yí yuē hàn

太 巧 了 !

tài qiǎo le

你 怎 么 在 这 儿 ?

nǐ zěn me zài zhè ér

约 翰 : 随 便 逛 逛 。

yuē hàn suí biàn guàng guàng

你 这 是 要 去 哪 儿 ?

nǐ zhè shì yào qù nǎ ér

李 美 美 : 我 刚 吃 完 午 饭 ,

lǐ měi měi wǒ gāng chī wán wǔ fàn

正 准 备 去 公 司 。

zhèng zhǔn bèi qù gōng sī

约 翰 : 你 要 怎 么 去 ?

yuē hàn nǐ yào zěn me qù

李 美 美 : 坐 <sup>30</sup> 路 公 交 车 。

lǐ měi měi zuò lù gōng jiāo chē

如 果 堵 车 的 话 ,

rú guǒ dǔ chē de huà

我就坐地铁。  
wǒ jiù zuò dì tiě

约翰：这样吧。  
yuē hàn zhè yàng ba

我正好去找麦克，  
wǒ zhèng hǎo qù zhǎo mài kè

我送你过去吧。  
wǒ sòng nǐ guò qù ba

李美美：啊... ..好... ..  
lǐ měi měi a hǎo

(李美美给小松平子打电话)  
lǐ měi měi gěi xiǎo sōng píng zi dǎ diàn huà

李美美：小松，  
lǐ měi měi xiǎo sōng

你下午还来找我吗？  
nǐ xià wǔ huán lái zhǎo wǒ ma

小松平子：嗯！  
xiǎo sōng píng zi ēn

我一会儿就过去。  
wǒ yī huì ér jiù guò qù

这个寒假我想去香港玩，  
zhè gè hán jiǎ wǒ xiǎng qù xiāng gǎng wán

你说我坐飞机还是火车？  
nǐ shuō wǒ zuò fēi jī hái shì huǒ chē

李美美：香港太远了，  
lǐ měi měi xiāng gǎng tài yuǎn le

还是坐飞机吧。  
hái shì zuò fēi jī ba

小松平子：好吧。  
xiǎo sōng píng zǐ hǎo ba

我订完机票，就打的去你那儿。  
wǒ dìng wán jī piào , jiù dǎ dí qù nǐ nà ér

Translation

(在百货商场里) (Inside the grocery store)

约翰：美美！  
John: Meimei!

李美美：咦，约翰！太巧了！你怎么①在这儿？  
Li Meimei: Oh, John! What a coincidence! Why are you here?

约翰：随便②逛逛。你这是要去哪儿？  
John: Just wander around. Where are you going to?

李美美：我刚吃完③午饭，正④准备去公司。  
Li Meimei: I just finished my lunch, and I am going to go to the company.

约翰：你要怎么去？  
John: How will you go there?

李美美：坐30路公交车。如果堵车的话⑤，我就坐地铁。  
Li Meimei: Take #30 Bus. If the traffic is heavy, I'll take subway.

约翰：这样吧。我正好去找麦克，我送你过去吧⑥。  
John: Well. I am going to find Mike as well. Let me take you there.

李美美：啊.....好.....  
Li Meimei: Well.....ok.....

（李美美给小松平子打电话）（Li Meimei gives Xiaosongpingzi a call）

李美美：小松，你下午还来找我吗？

Li Meimei: Xiaosong, are you going to see me this afternoon?

小松平子：嗯！我一会儿就过去。这个寒假我想去香港玩，你说我坐飞机还是火车？

Xiaosongpingzi: Yes! I will go there later. I want to go to Hong Kong this winter vacation. Do you think I should fly there or take a train?

李美美：香港太远了，还是坐飞机吧⑦。

Li Meimei: Hong Kong is too far away. You'd better fly there.

小松平子：好吧。我订完机票，就⑧打的去你那儿。

Xiaosongpingzi: Ok. After I book the ticket, I will take a taxi to go to your place.

### Language Note

①怎么 zěn me Both 怎么(how come) and 为什么(wèi shén me, why) are used to ask about the cause of or reason of something. However, 怎么conveys the speaker's bewilderment or surprise while 为什么does not.

②随便 suí biàn 随便is a very common-used word in oral Chinese, meaning "casual, free and random". When it is used as an adverb, it means "do at one's will", e.g. in the text, it means "freely wander around".

③吃完 chī wán 完indicates the situation/result of an action, which is added between the verb and the object. E.g. 吃完 finish eating; 看完书 finish reading (看书kàn shū, reading books)

④正 zhèng 正is the abbreviation form of 正在, means "be doing sth."

⑤如果.....的话 rú guǒ.....de huà This structure means "if (supposed) ... happened"

⑥吧 ba 吧is a sentence-final "suggestion" particle. Which is often used at the end of an imperative sentence to soften the tone.

⑦还是.....吧 hái shì.....ba The structure "还是...(吧)" means "had better". It can be used to signify making a selection after considering two or more options. Sometimes in making such a decision one is forced to give up one's preference.

⑧就 jiù The adverb就 connecting two verbs or verb phrases, indicates that the second action happens as soon as the first one is completed.

## Vocabulary

随便 suí biàn - free, casual, random, whatever, anyhow

逛 guàng – to wander

刚 gāng - just

完 wán – to finish, complete

午饭 wǔ fàn - lunch

准备 zhǔn bèi – to prepare, to be ready to

坐 zuò – to sit

公交车 gōng jiāo chē - public transportation

如果 rú guǒ - if

堵车 dǔ chē - traffic jam

地铁 dì tiě - subway

找 zhǎo – to find

寒假 hán jià - winter vacation

飞机 fēi jī - airplane

火车 huǒ chē - train

订 dìng – to reserve, to book

打的 dǎ dī – to take a taxi

去 qù – to go to

## Key sentences

你要怎么去？

nǐ yào zěn me qù

**How do you go there?**

太巧了！

tài qiǎo le

**What a coincidence!**

你怎么在这儿？

nǐ zěn me zài zhè ér

**How come you are here?**

**(Why are you here?)**

随便逛逛。

suí biàn guàng guàng

**Wandering around.**

我刚吃完午饭，

wǒ gāng chī wán wǔ fàn

**I just finished my lunch**

正准备去公司。

zhèng zhǔn bèi qù gōng sī

**I am going to go to the company.**

如果堵车的话，

rú guǒ dǔ chē de huà

**If the traffic is heavy,**

我就坐地铁。

wǒ jiù zuò dì tiě

**I will take subway.**

你说我坐飞机还是火车？

nǐ shuō wǒ zuò fēi jī hái shì huǒ chē

**Do you think I should fly there or take a train?**

我送你过去吧！

wǒ sòng nǐ guò qù ba

Let me take you there.

我一会儿就过去。

wǒ yī huì ér jiù guò qù

I will go there later.

我订完机票，

wǒ dīng wán jī piào

After I book the ticket,

就打的去你那儿。

jiù dǎ dí qù nǐ nà ér

I will take a taxi to go to your place.

Lesson 20 谢谢您帮了我的忙

小松平子：美美，

xiǎo sōng píng zi měi měi

我在你公司旁边的超市等你。

wǒ zài nǐ gōng sī páng biān de chāo shì děng nǐ

李美美：好！

lǐ měi měi hǎo

（小松平子买了两瓶水。

xiǎo sōng píng zi mǎi le liǎng píng shuǐ

麦克排在她后面）

mài kè pái zài tā hòu miàn

售货员：一共<sup>6</sup>块。

shòu huò yuán yī gòng kuài

小松平子：不好意思，我没带钱包。

xiǎo sōng píng zi bù hǎo yì sī wǒ méi dài qián bāo

我的朋友马上就要来。

wǒ de péng yǒu mǎ shàng jiù lái 。

可以等一下吗？

kě yǐ děng yī xià ma

：“（看见麦克）”

kàn jiàn mài kè

小松平子：请问你是李美美

xiǎo sōng píng zi qǐng wèn nǐ shì lǐ měi měi

的老板、

de lǎo bǎn

广告公司的经理麦克先生吗？

guǎng gào gōng sī de jīng lǐ mài kè xiān shēng ma

麦克：对。

mài kè duì 。

小松平子：您好，我是美美的

xiǎo sōng píng zi nín hǎo , wǒ shì měi měi de

朋友小松平子。

péng yǒu xiǎo sōng píng zi 。

不好意思，

bù hǎo yì sī ,

您能帮我一个忙吗？

nín néng bāng wǒ yī gè máng ma

麦克：什么忙？

mài kè shén me máng



小松平子：我没有带钱包。  
xiǎo sōng píng zi wǒ méi yǒu dài qián bāo

我可以问您借<sup>6</sup>块钱吗？  
wǒ kě yǐ wèn nín jiè kuài qián ma

美美一会儿就过来。  
měi měi yī huì ér jiù guò lái

麦克：哦，我记得美美在电  
mài kè é wǒ jì dé měi měi zài diàn

话里提过你。  
huà lǐ tí guò nǐ

没问题。这是<sup>10</sup>块钱。  
méi wèn tí zhè shì kuài qián

小松平子：麦克经理，  
xiǎo sōng píng zi mài kè jīng lǐ

谢谢您帮了我的忙！  
xiè xiè nín bāng le wǒ de máng

麦克：不用谢。  
mài kè bù yòng xiè

### Translation

小松平子：美美，我在你公司旁边的①超市等你。

Xiaosongpingzi: Meimei, I will wait for you in the supermarket next to your company.

李美美：好！

Li Meimei: Ok!

（小松平子买了两瓶水。麦克排在她后面②）

(Xiaosongpingzi bought two bottles of water. Mike is lining up after her)

售货员：一共6块。

Salesperson: 6 Yuan in total.

小松平子：不好意思……我没③带钱包。我的朋友马上就来。可以等一下吗？...（看见麦克）

Xiaosongpingzi: Sorry... I did not bring my purse with me. My friend will come here in a minute. Can you wait for a second?... (She saw Mike)

小松平子：请问你是李美美的老板、广告公司的经理麦克先生吗？

Xiaosongpingzi: Excuse me, are you Li Meimei's boss Mr. Mike, the manager of the advertisement company?

麦克：对。

Mike: Yes.

小松平子：您好……我是美美的朋友小松平子。不好意思，您能④帮我一个忙吗？

Xiaosongpingzi: ... I am Meimei's friend Xiaosongpingzi. Sorry, can you do me a favor?

麦克：什么忙？

Mike: What is it?

小松平子：……我没有③带钱包。我可以问您借6块钱吗？美美一会儿就过来。

Xiaosongpingzi: ... I did not bring my purse. Can I borrow 6 yuan from you? Meimei will be here soon.

麦克：哦，我记得美美在电话里提过⑤你。没问题。这是10块钱。

Mike: Oh, I remembered Meimei mentioned you previously in the phone. No problem, this is 10 yuan.

小松平子：麦克经理，谢谢您帮了我的忙！

Xiaosongpingzi: Mr. Mike, thank you for your help!

麦克：不用谢。

Mike: You are welcome.

### Language Notes

①旁边的 páng biān de 旁边 means “next to”. 的 is a particle between the adjective and the noun. 你公司旁边的超市 the supermarket next to your company.

②在...后面 zài...hòu mian Behind

③没（有） méi (yǒu) 没（有） is one of the two negative adverbs in Chinese. 不 is often used for the present and future time, and it can be used with 是(to be). 没（有）

is often used when talking about the past. For example, “我没（有）带钱包” I did not bring my purse.

④能 néng The basic meaning of能 is “to be capable of (the action named by the following verb)”. It can also be an indication of whether one’s own abilities or circumstances allow the execution of an action.

⑤提过 tí guò 提 is the verb meaning “mention”. 过 can be regarded as a dynamic particle. It signifies that the occurrence or completion of a past action. It is usually used after a verb, but it should not be taken as an equivalent to the past tense in English.

## Vocabulary

旁边 páng biān - next to

超市 chāo shì - supermarket

等 děng – to wait

买 mǎi – to buy

瓶 píng - bottle

水 shuǐ - water

一共 yí gòng - in total

没 méi - not

带 dài – to bring, to take

钱包 qián bāo - purse

朋友 péng you - friend

马上 mǎ shàng - at once, in a minute

等一下děng yí xià - hold on , wait for a second

老板 lǎo bǎn - boss

能 néng – to be able to, can

帮 bāng – to help (v.)

（帮）忙 (bāng) máng – to do a favor

记得 jì dé – to remember

借 jiè – to borrow

没问题méi wèn tí - no problem

## Key Sentences

我 在 你 公 司 旁 边 的 超 市 等 你 。

wǒ zài nǐ gōng sī páng biān de chāo shì děng nǐ  
I will wait for you in the supermarket next to your company.

不 好 意 思 ，

bù hǎo yì sī

**Sorry,**

我 没 带 钱 包 。 I did not bring my purse with me.

wǒ méi dài qián bāo

我 的 朋 友 马 上 就 来 。

wǒ de péng yǒu mǎ shàng jiù lái

**My friend will come here in a minute.**

您 能 帮 我 一 个 忙 吗 ？

nín néng bāng wǒ yī gè máng ma

**Can you do me a favor?**

我 可 以 问 您 借 6 块 钱 吗 ？

wǒ kě yǐ wèn nín jiè kuài qián ma

**Can I borrow 6 dollar from You**

**?**

谢 谢 您 帮 了 我 的 忙 ！

xiè xiè nín bāng le wǒ de máng

**Thank you for your help!**

## Culture Reflection for Transportation and Help



Please write a reflection (120-150 words) after researching Google and watching any video you can find on: **Why is Traffic so bad in Beijing?** An example of a suitable video is also located in the sidebar and below. You will need to type your reflection in word processing document and save the file on your hard drive or a disk. Please state the URL for your video on the reflection. Then, submit your assignment.

<https://youtu.be/bJf2SYdK-SI>

```
<iframe width="560" height="315"  
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/bJf2SYdK-SI" frameborder="0"  
allowfullscreen></iframe>
```