

## Unit 15: Are You Going to China?

### Part I: Listen and Learn

#### 1.

Wǒ shì Měiguó rén.  
I am an American.  
我是美國人。

Xiànzài zài xué Zhōngwén, yīnwèi Zhōngwén hěn yǒuyòng.  
(I) am learning Chinese now, because Chinese is very useful.  
現在在學中文，因為中文很有用。

Wǒ xiǎng dào Zhōngguó qù.  
I want to go to China.  
我想到中國去。

Wǒ dǎsuàn zài Zhōngguó dāi yī nián.  
I plan to stay in China one year.  
我打算在中國待一年。

Zài nàlǐ xué Zhōngwén.  
(I will) learn Chinese there.  
在那裡學中文。

Dào gè dì qù lǚyóu, kànkàn Chángchéng.  
Go to various places to travel, and see the Great Wall.  
到各地去旅遊，看看長城。

Wǒ xiànzài huì shuō yìdiǎr Zhōngwén.  
I can speak a little Chinese now.  
我現在會說一點兒中文。

Kěshì hěn duō huà hái tīng bu dǒng, shuō de hái bù liúli.  
But (I) still don't understand many words. I don't speak very fluently.  
可是很多話還聽不懂，說得還不流利。

Wǒ yào jìxù xué Zhōngwén.  
I want to continue to learn Chinese.  
我要繼續學中文。

## 2.

John shì Měiguó Bīn Zhōu yì jiā gōngsì de jīnglǐ.  
 John is manager of a company in Pennsylvania, U.S.  
 John 是賓州一家公司的經理。

Tā gēn Zhōngguó zuò shēngyì.  
 He does business with China.  
 他跟中國作生意。

Zhōngguó chángcháng yǒu rén lái Měiguó tán shēngyì.  
 There are visitors often coming from China to do business.  
 中國常常有人來美國談生意。

John xiànzài huì shuō yìdiǎr Zhōngwén.  
 John can speak a little Chinese now.  
 John 現在會說一點兒中文。

Tā kěyǐ gēn Zhōngguó lái de péngyǒu shuō Zhōngwén.  
 He can speak Chinese to the friends who come from China.  
 他可以跟中國來的朋友說中文。

Jiǎndān de huà, tā dōu tīng de dǒng.  
 He can understand all simple stuff.  
 簡單的話，他都聽得懂。

Nán yìdiǎr de huà, tā jiù tīng bu dǒng.  
 He can't understand talk which is a little difficult.  
 難一點兒的話，他就聽不懂。

Suǒyǐ tā dǎsuàn míngnián dào Zhōngguó qù jìxù xué Zhōngwén.  
 Therefore, he plans to go to China and continue to learn Chinese next year.  
 所以他打算明年到中國去繼續學中文。

## 3.

A: John, nǐ de Zhōngguó huà shuō de yuè lái yuè hǎo le.

A: John, your Chinese is becoming better and better.

A: John, 你的中國話說得越來越好了。

B: Nǎlǐ, hái bù xíng, hěn duō huà hái bú huì shuō.

B: No, I still can't speak it well. There are many words that I can't say.

B: 哪裡，還不行，很多話還不會說。

A: Nǐ xué le duō cháng shíjiān le?

A: How long have you been learning it?

A: 你學了多長時間？

B: Wǒ xué le yì nián duō le.

B: I have been learning for more than one year.

B: 我學了一年多了。

A: Nǐ dǎsuàn yǐhòu jìxù xué ma?

A: Do you plan to continue to learn in the future?

A: 你打算以後繼續學嗎？

B: Shìde. Wǒ xiǎng míngnián dào Zhōngguó qù xué.

B: Yes. I plan to go to China next year and study (Chinese).

B: 是的。我想明年到中國去學。

A: Tài hǎo le! Nǐ dǎsuàn dào nǎlǐ qù?

A: That's terrific! Where are you planning to go?

A: 太好了！你打算到哪裡去？

B: Wǒ xiǎng dào Běijīng qù.

B: I want to go to Beijing.

B: 我想到北京去。

A: Nǐ zài Běijīng yǒu péngyou ma?

A: Do you have friends in Beijing?

A: 你在北京有朋友嗎？

B: Yǒu.

B: Yes, I have.

B: 有。

A: Nà, búcuò.

A: Then, that's not bad.

A: 那，不錯。

4.

A: Nǐ de péngyǒu zài Běijīng shì zuò shénme de?

A: What does your friend in Beijing do?

A: 你的朋友在北京是作什麼的？

B: Tā shì yì jiā jìn-chūikǒu gōngsī de jīnglǐ.

B: He is manager of an import and export company.

B: 他是一家進出口公司的經理。

A: Nǐ jīngcháng dào Zhōngguó qù ba?

A: Do you often go to China?

A: 你經常到中國去吧？

B: Bù cháng qù. Búguò wǒ dǎsuàn míngnián qù yí cì.

B: Not very often. But I plan to go there next year.

B: 不常去。不過我打算明年去一次。

A: Qù kàn péngyou háishì tán shēngyì?

A: To go to see your friends or to do business?

A: 去看朋友還是談生意？

B: Tán shēngyì, shùnbìan yě kànkàn péngyǒu.

B: For business, and take this chance to see friends

B: 談生意，順便也看看朋友。

A: Nǐ dǎsuàn zài Běijīng dāi duō jiǔ?

A: How long are you going to stay in Beijing?

A: 你打算在北京待多久？

B: Dàgài yī ge yuè.

B: Probably one month.

B: 大概一個月。

## 5.

A: Tīngshuō nǐ yào dào Zhōngguó qù, shì ma?

A: I heard that you will go to China, is that right?

A: 聽說你要到中國去，是嗎？

B: Shìde. Wǒ yào qù Běijīng.

B: Yes. I will go to Beijing.

B: 是的。我要去北京。

A: Shénme shíhòu zǒu?

A: When are you leaving?

A: 什麼時候走？

B: Xià ge xīngqī liù.

B: Next Saturday.

B: 下個星期六。

A: Zài Běijīng yào dāi duō jiǔ?

A: How long will you stay in Beijing?

A: 在北京要待多久？

B: Sān ge xīngqī zuǒyòu.

B: About three weeks.

B: 三個星期左右。

A: Yào bu yào wǒ sòng nǐ?

A: Do you need a ride?

A: 要不要我送你？

B: Bú yòng, xièxie. Wǒ tàitai huì sòng wǒ dào fēijīchǎng.

B: No, thank you. My wife will give me a ride to the airport.

B: 不用，謝謝。我太太會送我到飛機場。

A: Nà, zhù nǐ yí lù píng'ān.

A: Then, have a good trip.

A: 那祝你一路平安。

B: Xièxie.

B: Thank you.

B: 謝謝。

## Part II: Utterances and Notes

- The difference of 'dǎsùn', 'xiǎng' and 'yào':  
 'dǎsùn': to plan to do something which is not implemented yet  
 'xiǎng': to think about a plan, not planned yet  
 'yào': one has made a decision already and will do it, this event will definitely happen.
- The difference between 'zhù' and 'dāi':  
 'zhù': you live somewhere with a relatively fixed address  
 'dāi': you are in somewhere for a period of time, not focusing on a particular address
- 'Zhōngguó lái de péngyou': the friends who came from China. This pattern is explained in the previous unit. Remember the 'left' and 'right' branching difference between Chinese and English?
- The use of 'yuèlái yuè':

Example: Tā Zhōngwén shuō de yuèlái yuè hǎo le.  
 He speaks Chinese more and more fluently.

Tiānqì yuèlái yuè lěng le.  
 The weather becomes colder and colder.

Zhōngwén yuèlái yuè nán le.  
 Chinese is becoming more and more difficult.

Note that 'le' usually occurs with 'yuèlái yuè' because it is a dynamic and changing process.

- 'zuò shénme de': is used to ask about a person's profession. The pattern is: 'V(N)de'

More examples:

zuò shēngyì de the one who does business  
 niàn wánxué de the one who studies literature  
 jiāo Zhōngwén de the one who teaches Chinese

- 'zhù nǐ yí lù píng'ān' literally means: 'wish you all way safe'

### Part III: New Sentence Modules

#### Questions and Answers

#### Topic I: About the learning Chinese

##### 1. How long have you been learning Chinese?

Nǐ Zhōngwén xué le

duō jiǔ le?  
duō cháng shíjiān le?  
jǐ nián le?

yī nián le.  
bú dào yī nián.  
bú dào bàn nián.  
bā ge yuè.  
jiǔ ge duō yuè.  
zhǐ xué le sān ge yuè.

##### 2. You speak Chinese more and more fluently.

Nǐ Zhōngwén shuō de yuè lái yuè

liú lì le.  
hǎo le.  
biāo zhǔn le.

Ná lǐ, jiǎn dān de huà wǒ tīng de dǒng.  
Bù xíng, nán yì diǎn r de huà wǒ jiù tīng bu dǒng.  
Hěn duō huà hái bú huì shuō.  
Hěn duō huà hái tīng bu dǒng.

##### 3. You write Chinese characters more and more beautifully.

Nǐ de Zhōngguó zì xiě de yuè lái yuè piào liang le.

Ná lǐ, hěn duo zì hái bú rèn shi.  
Hěn duō zì hái bú huì xiě.

#### 4. Do you plan to continue to study?

Nǐ yǐhòu 

dǎsuàn xiǎng yào
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 jìxù xué ma?

Jìxù xué. Dào Zhōngguó qù xué. Bù xiǎng jìxù xué le. Bù dǎsuànà xué le.
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### Topic II: About a planned trip

#### 1. When are you leaving?

Nǐ 

shénme shíhòu nǎ yì tiān jǐ hào
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zǒu? dòngshēn? chūfā?
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Xià ge xīngqī liù. Xià ge yuè. Míngtiān. Hòutiān. Xià ge yuè èr shí wǔ hào. Zài guò liǎng ge xīngqī.
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#### 2. How long are you going to stay in...?

Nǐ 

yào dǎsuàn zhǔnbèi
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zài Běijīng zài Shànghǎi zài Zhōngguó zài Rìběn
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 dāi 

duō jiǔ? duō cháng shíjiān? jǐ ge yuè?
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Wǒ dǎsuàn zài nàlǐ

dāi  
zhù

wǔ tiān.  
sān ge xīngqī zuǒyòu  
yí ge yuè  
bàn nián  
bú dào yí ge yuè

### 3. Do you need a ride to the airport?

Yào bu yào wǒ sòng nǐ?  
Shéi sòng nǐ dào fēijīchǎng qù?

Xièxie, bú yòng. Wǒ tàitai huì sòng wǒ.  
Wǒ zìjǐ zuò chūzū qìchē qù.

### 4. Anybody will meet you there?

Nàbiān yǒu rén jiē nǐ ma?  
Dào le Běijīng yǐhòu yǒu rén jiē nǐ ma?

Yǒu rén jiē. Yíjīng dōu ānpái hǎo le.  
Wǒ zài Běijīng yǒu péngyou. Tā huì lái jiē wǒ.  
Nàbiān gōngsī huì pài rén lái jiē wǒ.  
Dōu shuō hǎo le. Méiyǒu wèntí.

### 5. Have a nice trip!

Zhù nǐ yí lù píng'ān.  
Bǎozhòng.  
Hòuhuī yǒuqī

**Part IV: Practice Makes Perfect*****Say the following expressions in Chinese:***

to be useful, to stay for one year, various places, to travel (for pleasure), to continue to,

***How do you say the following sentences in Chinese?***

Your Chinese is becoming more and more fluent.

You speak Chinese better and better.

Your daughter grows taller and taller (g1o).

I plan to study Japanese.

I want to go to Germany to do business.

I will go to China to study Chinese next month.

I will stay in China for two years.

I plan to stay in Beijing for one year and one year in Shanghai.

What (business, profession) is your friend doing?

I am a businessman. (I am the one who does business)

I am leaving on October 24.

Do you need my ride?

My friend will give a ride to the airport.

***Answer the following questions in Chinese:***

Nǐ Zhōngwén xué le duō cháng shíjiān le?

Nǐ Zhōngwén shuō de yuèláiyuè hǎo le.

Wǒ shuō de huà nǐ dòu tīng de dǒng ma?

Nǐ juéde Zhōngwén nán bu nán?

Nǐ dǎsuàn yǐhòu jìxù xué ma?

Nǐ dǎsuàn dào nǎlǐ qù xué?

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng dào Zhōngguó qù?

Nǐ dǎsuàn shénme shíhòu qù?

Nǐ dǎsuàn dào Běijīng qù háishì dào Shànghǎi qù?

Nǐ dǎsuàn zài nǎlǐ dāi duō cháng shíjiān?

Nǐ zài nǎlǐ yǒu péngyou ma?

***Final Oral presentation***

Congratulations! Now you have completed 15 units of this conversational Chinese Online. Please prepare a presentation of about 5 minutes to talk about your experience of learning Chinese.

You may start the presentation by introducing your self and your family, your business. You can also say something about the sports and food. Say also something about your feeling of learning Chinese: is it difficult? Can you speak or understand now? Finally say something about your future plan to learn Chinese. Feel free to add anything you want.

***Wish you a success in your future study of Chinese!***