

UNIT 1

我的中国家 My Chinese Home

At the end of August, Mark arrives at Guǎngzhōu Báiyún International Airport (广州白云机场). When he gets off the airplane, he goes to Lín Xiǎomù's home with her address in his hand. Let's see what happens and learn the following.

- Asking if someone knows something
- Asking where someone lives
- Asking about and stating one's profession
- Describing the layout of a house
- Stating the exact location



1.1 五羊小区

The Five Goats Residential Community

CD Track 01-01







Follow me to learn words and expressions

CD Track 01-02

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | 小朋友
xiǎopéngyǒu | child
小: small, young; 朋友: friend |
| 2 | 五羊小区
wǔyáng xiǎoqū | the Five Goats Residential Community
五: five; 羊: sheep, goat; 小区: residential community |
| 3 | 小区
xiǎoqū | residential community
小: small; 区: district, area |
| 4 | 哪儿
nǎr | where
哪: where? 儿: a suffix |
| 5 | 城里
chénglǐ | in town
城: town, city; 里: inside |
| 6 | 当然
dāngrán | of course
当: shall be; 然: so, such; like this |
| 7 | 这儿
zhèr | here
这: here; 儿: a suffix |
| 8 | 找
zhǎo | to find, to visit
扌 = 手; 戈: weapon |
| 9 | 林小木
lín xiǎomù | a person's name
林: woods, [here] a surname; 小木: little tree, [here] a given name |
| 10 | 栋
dòng | a measure word for buildings
木: wood, tree; 东 dōng [ph.c. *] |
| 11 | 单元
dānyuán | unit (of a house, a book, etc.)
单: single; 元: head, beginning |
| 12 | 楼
lóu | a multi-story building; floor
木: wood, tree; 娄 lóu [ph.c.] |
| 13 | 室
shì | room
宀: roof, housing; 至: to arrive |

* ph.c. = phonetic component

14	麻烦 máfan	trouble 麻: hemp plant: its fibers can be used to make ropes. 烦: trouble. When the ropes made out of hemp are in a tangle, it is troublesome.
15	怎么了? zěnmē le	what's up?
16	电梯 diàntī	elevator 电: electricity; 梯: stairs
17	坏 huài	bad; broken 土=土: soil, mud; 不: not
18	直升飞机 zhíshēngfēijī	helicopter 直: vertical; 升: to rise; 飞: to fly; 机: machine
19	那儿 nàr	there 那: there; 儿: a suffix
20	玩具 wánjù	toy 玩: to play; 具: thing
21	店 diàn	store

Language notes

“了”(le) can be used in different ways. Here are three of them. We call them “了₁”, “了₂” and “了₃”.

1. “了₁”

Placed right after a verb, it indicates that the action of the verb has already been completed. It is an aspect particle.

e.g. 我学了三百个汉字。I have learned 300 characters. (Book 1, 9.4, P.275)

2. “了₂”

It is placed at the end of a sentence in order to emphasize it. It is a modal particle.

e.g. 麻烦了! Troublesome! (Book 2, 1.1, P.3)

3. “了₃”

It is the combination of “了₁” and “了₂”. It is always placed at the end of the sentence in order to state that the action is completed and to emphasize the entire idea of the sentence.

e.g. 那儿的电梯坏了。The elevator over there is broken. (Book 2, 1.1, p.3)



Let's say it

1. Asking if someone knows something

五羊小区在哪儿，你知道吗？

Do you know **where** the Five Goats Residential Community **is**?

我知道，五羊小区在城里。/这儿就是五羊小区。

Yes, I do. The Five Goats Residential Community **is in town**.

Here is the Five Goats Residential Community.

对不起，我不知道。

I'm sorry, I don't know.



2. Asking where someone lives

她住在几单元？

In which **unit** does she live?

她住在1单元。

She lives in **Unit 1**.

她住在几楼几室？

On what **floor** and in which **apartment** does she live?

她住在30楼3003室。

She lives **on the 30th floor**, **apartment 3003**.

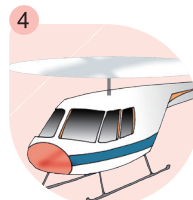




Read and write

1. Write the names of the objects in Chinese. The pīnyīn might be helpful.

• wánjù diàn • diàntī • lóu • xiǎopéngyǒu • zhíshēngfēijī



2. Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.



3. Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.



A: 你住在几单元?
B: 我住在7单元。
A: 我也住在7单元。
B: 你住在几楼几室?
A: 我住在5楼502室。



A: 啊，麻烦了!
B: 怎么了?
A: 我的小狗儿在哪儿，你知道吗?
B: 我不知道。



C: 这儿是7单元3楼303室。小狗儿，你住在哪儿?
小狗儿: ……

① 小狗儿现在在哪儿?

② 小狗儿住在几单元、几楼、几室?



The voice of Cháng'ě

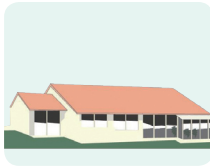
1. Listen and choose the picture that corresponds to what you hear.

CD Track 01-03

1 a.



b.



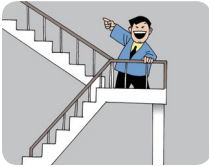
4 a.



b.



2 a.



b.



5 a.



b.



3 a.



b.



6 a.



b.



2. Listen and decide if the following statements are true or false.

CD Track 01-04

1 五羊小区在城里。 (T/F)

2 马克在美国。 (T/F)

3 他住在A室。 (T/F)

4 林小木住在2单元。 (T/F)

3. Listen and choose the sentences that best describe what you hear.

CD Track 01-05

1 a. 林小木住在乡村 (village).

b. 林小木住在城里。

3 a. 林小木住在1单元。

b. 林小木住在1栋。

2 a. 林小木住在A栋。

b. 林小木住在A室。

4 a. 林小木住在3003单元。

b. 林小木住在3003室。



Just for fun

Typing Chinese

There are many ways to type Chinese on a computer. “搜狗(sōugǒu)” is one of the commonly used methods. Get a copy of the software and follow the steps below to type “走遍中国” and “住在中国”.

Step 1. Install the software.

Step 2. Switch to “中”, which stands for “中文”.

Step 3. Type “zou”, which is the pīnyīn for “走”, and a few characters will appear.

Step 4. Select “走” by typing the number preceding it.

Then follow the steps above to type the rest of the phrases. Remember, tone marks are not necessary to type here.



Cultural note

五羊传说 The Legend of the Five Goats

About two thousand years ago there was a horrible famine in Guǎngzhōu. People did not have anything to eat. One day, a white cloud appeared in the sky. From the cloud, five gods came down riding five goats. The goats carried rice spikes in their mouths. The gods gave rice spikes to the people of Guǎngzhōu, hoping they would never be hungry again. The gods then rode on the cloud back to the sky. The goats liked Guǎngzhōu so much that they stayed there. Ever since, Guǎngzhōu has been known as the City of Goats.

In order to show their gratitude to the five gods, the people of Guǎngzhōu built a statue of their goats. You can see it at Yuèxiù Park in Guǎngzhōu. The five goats stand on a hill. The biggest one is in the middle holding a rice spike in its mouth; the other four are either drinking milk, eating grass, or just playing around. They are pretty cute, aren't they?

