

Lesson13 I have been to China last year

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Travel experience

Key vocabulary: 今年、去年、已经、告诉、找、介绍

Grammar Point: Using “过” to express you have had the experience of doing something

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about your travel experience

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
jīnnián 今年	n.	this year	e.g. 今年我想去中国。 (I want to go to China this year.)
qùnián 去年	n.	last year	e.g. 去年我没去中国。 (I didn't go to China last year.)
yǐjīng 已经	adv.	already	e.g. 我已经二十二岁了。 (I am already twenty-two years old.)
gàosu 告诉	v.	to tell	e.g. 他告诉了我一个秘密([mìmi], secret) (He told me a secret.)
zhǎo 找	v.	to find; to look for	e.g. 你找到你的手表了吗? (Have you found your watch?)
jièshào 介绍	v/n.	to introduce; introduction	e.g. 老师正在给他们介绍毛笔。 (The teacher is introducing the Chinese writing brush to them.)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on I have been to China last year		
计划 [jìhuà] plan	故事 [gùshi] story	成都 [chéngdū] Chengdu
国家 [guójiā] country	地方 [dìfang] place	重庆 [chóngqìng] Chongqing
长大 [zhǎngdà] to grow up	青蛙 [qīngwā] frog	西安 [xī'ān] Xi'an



Part 4 Reading

Version A (Without Pinyin)

Omar is studying the map of China...

Steve: Omar, 你在找什么?

Omar: 我在找成都([Chéngdū]) 在哪儿, 梅梅说成都有大熊猫([dà xióngmāo], giant pandas)。

Steve: 成都在这儿, 你要去吗?

Omar: 对, 我今年想去中国玩。Steve, 你去过中国吗?

Steve: 我去过中国, 我去过北京和上海, 还去过成都和重庆([Chóngqìng])。

Omar: 太好了! 你可以给我介绍一下吗?

Steve: 好。

Version B (With Pinyin)

Omar is studying the map of China...

Omar, Nǐ zài zhǎo shénme?

Steve: Omar, 你在找什么?

Wǒ zài zhǎo Chéngdū zài nǎr, Méimei shuō Chéngdū yǒu dà xióngmāo.

Omar: 我在找成都([Chéngdū]) 在哪儿, 梅梅说成都有大熊猫 ([dà xióngmāo], giant pandas)。

Chéngdū zài zhèr, nǐ yào qù ma?

Steve: 成都在这儿, 你要去吗?

Duì, wǒ jīnnián xiǎng qù Zhōngguó wán. Steve, nǐ qù guò Zhōngguó ma?

Omar: 对, 我今年想去中国玩。Steve, 你去过中国吗?

Wǒ qù guò Zhōngguó, wǒ qù guò Běijīng hé Shànghǎi, hái qù guò Chéngdū hé Chóngqìng.

Steve: 我去过中国, 我去过北京和上海, 还去过成都和重庆 ([Chóngqìng])。

Tài hǎo le! Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ jièshào yíxià ma?

Omar: 太好了! 你可以给我介绍一下吗?

Hǎo.

Steve: 好。

1. Read then Answer the Questions

1) What are they doing?

- A. Asking for directions
- B. Looking for places on a map
- C. Talking about Meimei

2) Which cities did Steve go?

- A. Beijing and Chengdu
- B. Chongqing and Chengdu



C. Both A and B

3) Omar wants to go to Chengdu to see giant pandas.

- A. True
- B. False

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

1. What countries has Omar been to?

- A. America and Germany
- B. America and China
- C. China and Germany

2. What do you think “roujiamo” is?

- A. Souvenir
- B. City
- C. Food

Part 6 Grammar

“过(guò)” can be used after a verb to express you have had the experience of doing something.

English	Chinese				
	Subject	Time	Verb		Object
I have been to China this year.	Wǒ 我 I	jīnnián 今年 this year	qù 去 to go	guò 过	Zhōngguó 中国。 China
He has learned tennis last year.	Tā 他 He	qùnián 去年 last year	xué 学 to learn		wǎngqiú 网球。 tennis

The negative form of “过” is to put “没(有)” before the verb.

English	Chinese				
	Subject		Verb		Object
He has not drunk beer before.	Tā 他 He	méi(yǒu) 没(有)	hē 喝 to drink	guò 过	píjiǔ 啤酒。 beer
I have not seen pandas.	Wǒ 我 I		kàn 看 to see		xióngmāo 熊猫。 panda

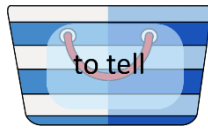
More examples:

1. 我没有吃过羊肉。(I have not eaten mutton before.)
2. 你去过北京吗? (Have you been to Beijing?)
3. 你今天吃过早饭吗? (Have you eaten breakfast today?)

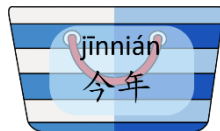


Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) Have you played football last week?

_____ 上个 星期 踢过 足球 你 吗

2) Have you watched this film?

_____ 你 看过 电影 这个 吗

3) Have you listened to her song before?

_____ 你 她的歌 以前 听过 吗

4) I have been to many places(地方[difang]).

_____ 我 地方 很多 去过