

Lesson24 Cross the River

(an interesting Chinese mathematical problem)

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Rivers and ships

Key vocabulary: 过、河、船、一半、放

Grammar Point: Using “把” to express things being put in place, or the position of things having been changed.

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about topics on water transportation

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
guò 过	v.	to cross	e.g. 他们正在过马路。 (They are crossing the road)
hé 河	n.	river	e.g. 我住的地方离泰晤士河(tàiwùshì hé)不远。 (Where I live is not far from the Thames River.)
chuán 船	n.	boat; ship	e.g. 我可以坐船去中国吗? (Can I go to China by ship?)
yíbàn 一半	n.	one half	e.g. 这个蛋糕很好吃, 我已经吃了一半了。 (This cake is delicious, I have already eaten half of it.)
fàng 放	v.	to put	e.g. 爸爸放了很多啤酒在冰箱里。 (Dad put a lot of beer in the fridge.)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary of this lesson		
马路 [mǎlù] road	泰晤士河 [tàiwùshìhé] the Thames	楼梯 [lóutī] stairs
然后 [ránhòu] then	艘 [sōu] a measure word for big ships	蔬菜 [shūcài] vegetables
兔子 [tùzi] rabbit	一棵白菜 [yì kē báicài] a cabbage	如果 [rúguǒ] if
下面的 the following	留下 [liúxià] leave...behind	咬 [yǎo] to bite
最后 [zuìhòu] at last	香蕉 [xiāngjiāo] banana	



Part 4 Reading

Version A(Without pinyin)

一个男人要带一条狗，一只兔子([tùzi], rabbit) 和一棵([kē], measure word for plants) 白菜([báicài], cabbage) 过河，船很小，只有一半的地方可以放东西，所以这个男人每次过河只能把一个东西放在船里。如果([rúguǒ], if) 男人不在，兔子会吃白菜，狗会咬([yǎo], to bite) 兔子。男人想了一下，决定用下面的(the following) 这个办法。

1. 先把兔子带过去。
2. 回来把狗带过去，然后([ránhòu], then) 留下([liúxià], leave ... behind) 狗，把兔子再带回来。
3. 留下兔子，把白菜带过去。
4. 最后([zuìhòu], at last) 再回来把兔子带过去。

Version B(With pinyin)

Yí gè nánrén yào dài yì tiáo gǒu, yì zhī tùzi hé yì kē
 一个男人要带一条狗，一只兔子([tùzi], rabbit) 和一棵([kē], measure word
 báicài guò hé, chuán hěn xiǎo, zhǐyǒu yíbàn de dìfang kěyǐ fàng
 for plants) 白菜([báicài], cabbage) 过河，船很小，只有一半的地方可以放
 dōngxi, suǒyǐ zhè gè nánrén měicì guò hé zhǐnéng bǎ yí gè dōngxi fàng zài chuán lǐ. Rúguǒ
 东西，所以这个男人每次过河只能把一个东西放在船里。如果([rúguǒ], if)
 nánrén bú zài, tùzi huì chī báicài, gǒu huì yǎo tùzi. Nánrén xiǎng le yíxià,
 男人不在，兔子会吃白菜，狗会咬([yǎo], to bite) 兔子。男人想了一下，
 juéding yòng xiàmiàn de zhè ge bànfǎ.
 决定用下面的(the following) 这个办法。

- Xiān bǎ tùzi dài guòqù.
 1. 先把兔子带过去。
- Huílái bǎ gǒu dài guòqù, ránhòu liúxià gǒu,
 2. 回来把狗带过去，然后([ránhòu], then) 留下([liúxià], leave ... behind) 狗，
 bǎ tùzi zài dài huílái.
 把兔子再带回来。
- Liúxià tùzi, bǎ báicài dài guòqù.
 3. 留下兔子，把白菜带过去。
- Zuìhòu zài huílái bǎ tùzi dài guòqù.
 4. 最后([zuìhòu], at last) 再回来把兔子带过去。



1. Read then Answer the Questions

1) Which animal cannot be left together with cabbage?



2) Which one cannot be left together with the dog?



2. Fill in the blanks according to the text.

rabbit dog cabbage

- 1) Step1: First take the _____ across the river.
- 2) Step2: Then take the _____ across the river, and bring the _____ back with him.
- 3) Step3: Leave _____ behind, and take the _____ across the river.
- 4) Step4: Lastly, take the _____ across the river.

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

1. Whose birthday is it today?
A. Mum Pig B. Mum Cat
2. Which one will be taken across the river first?
A. Piggy B. Birthday gift



Part 6 Grammar

- Using 把 to express things being put in place, or the position of things having been changed.

English	Chinese						
	Subject			Object 1	Verb		Object 2 (position)
I put the money on the table.(already done)	我(I)	/	把	钱 (money)	放 (put)	在	桌子上 (on the table)
I want to put the money on the table.(not happened)		想 (want to)					

English	Chinese						
	Subject	Negative words		Object 1	Verb		Object 2 (position)
She (didn't) put the phone in the bag.	她(he)	/	把	手机 (phone)	放 (put)	在	包里 (bag inside)
		没					

This 把 structure is used to express that O1 changes from one position to O2 as the result of an action. Negative words such as "没, 不" should be put in front of 把.

- 把 used with direction complements to express the position of things has been changed.

English	Chinese					
	Subject		Object	Verb	Direction Complement	
I took the book back.	我 (I)	把	书 (book)	拿 (take)	回来 (back)	了
He took the phone out.	他 (He)		手机 (phone)	拿 (take)	出来 (out)	

More examples:

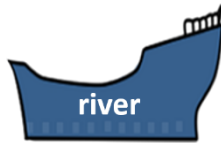
1. 我把书放在椅子上了。(I put the books on the chair.)
2. 我没把猫放在床上。(I didn't put the cat on the bed.)
3. 妈妈把牛奶拿出来了。(Mum took the milk out.)



Part 7 Exercises

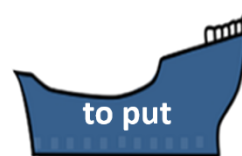
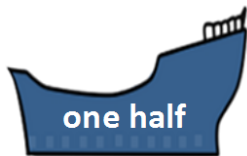
1. Translate the following words.







2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) He wants to put the money on the table.

他 钱 放 想 把 在 桌子上

2) She put the phone in the bag.

她 包里 把 手机 放 在 了

3) He brought all the books over.

他 书 把 都 带来 了

4) He put his bicycle under the bed.

他 把 床 下面 他的 自行车 放 在 了