



Lesson29 Chinese driving license test

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Driving skills training

Key vocabulary: 规定、时间表、停、计划、差不多、解释、转、方向

Grammar Point: 谁+都;谁+都/也+不

Communication Skill: To be able to talk about some past experience on taking a training course

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
guīdìng 规定	n.	rule	e.g. 学校的老师不能做兼职，这是我们这儿的規定。 (The school teachers couldn't do part time jobs, it is our rule.)
shíjiānbǎo 时间表	n.	timetable	e.g. 门上有一张时间表，你可以去看看。 (There is a timetable on the door, you can go and have a look.)
tíng 停	v.	to stop	e.g. 对不起，这儿不能停车，前面有停车场。 (Sorry, you can't park your car here, there is a park lot in front.)
jìhuà 计划	v.	to plan	e.g. 你计划今年冬天去哪儿玩？ (Where do you plan to go this winter?)
chàbùduō 差不多	adv.	almost	e.g. 我妈妈差不多五十岁了，但是她还是像一个孩子。 (My mum is almost fifty, but she is still likes a child.)
jiěshì 解释	v.	to explain	e.g. 你不用向我解释！ (You don't have to explain it to me!)
zhuǎn 转	v.	to turn	e.g. 沿着这条路直走，再向右转，就是学校了。 (Go straight along this road and turn right, the school is right there.)
fāngxiàng 方向	n.	direction	e.g. 他们向哪个方向走了？ (Which direction did they go?)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on driving skills training		
开会 [kāihuì] to have a meeting	驾照 [jiàzhào] driving license	定 [dìng] to set
不停地 [bùtíngde] continuously	科目 [kēmù] subject	练习 [liànxí] to practice
驾校 [jiàxiào] driving school	失去 [shīqù] to lose	法律 [fǎlǜ] law
方向感 [fāngxiànggǎn] sense of direction	报名 [bàomíng] to register	标志 [biāozhì] sign



Part 4 Reading

Version A

中国人必须参加驾照 (driving license) 考试才能开车。中国的驾照考试很难, 一共有四个科目 (subject)。科目一考交通法律。科目二和科目三是开车考试。

小芳想考驾照。她去一个驾校 (driving school) 报名 (register), 拿到了时间表。她定 (set) 了一个计划。她想两个月考到驾照。她哪儿都不去。谁都不见。她每天都去练车。

昨天她参加了科目一考试。科目一考完了以后, 她开始练习 (practice) 开车了。但是她没有方向感 (direction sense), 教练不停地 (unstoppably) 解释, 她也听不懂。教练说左转, 她就右转。现在她觉得考驾照太难了。

Version B

Zhōngguó rén bìxū cānjiā jiàzhào (driving license) kǎoshì cái néng kāichē。 Zhōngguó de jiàzhào kǎoshìhěn nán, yígòng yǒu sì ge kēmù (subject)。 Kēmù yī kǎo jiāotōng fǎlǜ。 Kēmù èr hé kē mù sān shì kāichē kǎoshì。

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Xiǎofāng xiǎng kǎo jiàzhào。 tā qù yí ge jiàxiào (driving school) bàomíng (register), ná dào le shíjiānbiǎo。 Tā dìng (set) le yí ge jìhuà。 Tā xiǎng liǎng ge yuèkǎo dào jiàzhào。 Tā nǎr dōu bú qù。 Shuí dōu bú jiàn。 Tā měi tiān dōu qù liàncā。

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Zuótiān tā cānjiā le kēmù yī kǎoshì。 Kēmù yī kǎo wán le yǐhòu, tā kāishǐ liànxí (practice) kāichē le。 Dànshì tā méi yǒu fāngxiàng gǎn (sense of direction), jiàoliàn bùtíng de, Jiěshì, tā yě tīng bù dǒng。 Jiàoliàn shuō zuǒ zhuǎn, tā jiù yòu zhuǎn。 Xiànzài tā juéde kǎo jiàzhào tài nán le。

昨天她参加了科目一考试。科目一考完了以后, 她开始练习 (practice) 开车了。但是她没有方向感 (direction sense), 教练不停地 (unstoppably) 解释, 她也听不懂。教练说左转, 她就右转。现在她觉得考驾照太难了。



1. Choose the correct answer.

1 How many subjects does the Chinese driving test consist of?

A Four

B Three

2 Which subject is for transportation law?

A Subject one

B Subject two

3 What is the content of subject four?

A Driving skills

B Not mentioned in the article

4 What did Xiao Fang do after passing practise test one?

A She went for celebration.

B She continued to practise driving skills.

2. True or false.

1	2	3	4

1 Chinese driving test is tough.

2 Xiao Fang got her driving license within two months.

3 He went to practise driving every day.

4 Xiao Fang's sense of direction is great.

Part5 Listening

1	2	3	4

1 He is from Germany.

2 He does not like China because of the bad traffic.

3 His work starts at nine am. every morning.

4 He plans to spend three hours driving from home to his company.



Part 6 Grammar

谁+都.....

The interrogative 谁 is placed before a noun to become anyone or everyone. This construction is used to indicate general categorization. It can be used when you want to describe how a particular action applies to a general object.

English	Chinese			
	Subject	谁	都	Verb
My son trusts all people.	我儿子 My son			everyone
You like everyone.	你 You		喜欢。 to like	

Negative form: 谁+都.....

The adverb “也” can be used instead of “都”.

The negation “不” or “没” is placed before the verb as indicated below

English	Chinese				
	Subject	谁	都/也	Negative adverb	Verb
She does not want to see anyone.	她 She				
I did not meet anyone.	我 I		没		

More examples:

1. 你们的事情谁都不知道。(No one knows the things about you.)
2. 我在这个城市谁都不认识。(I do not know anyone in this city.)
3. 这个工作谁都可以做。(Anyone can do this job.)



Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) No one can cross this river.

这条河 过不去 谁 都

2) All the people can sing this song.

这首歌 都 谁 唱 会

3) This kind of dessert all the people like it.

这种甜点 喜欢 谁 都