



## Lesson32 A Canada born Chinese's trip in China

### Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Travelling

Key vocabulary: 加拿大、长城、住宿、到达、当地、桥、服务台、汽水

Grammar Point: 一.....就(every time)

Communication Skill: To be able to communicate for accommodation during trips

### Part 2 Essential Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
jiānádà 加拿大	n.	Canada	e.g. 他要去加拿大留学。 (He is going to study abroad in Canada.)
chángchéng 长城	n.	the Great Wall	e.g. 他打算明天去长城。 (He is planning to go to the Great Wall tomorrow.)
zhùsù 住宿	n.	accommodation	e.g. 我的朋友给我安排住宿。 (My friend will arrange accommodation for me.)
dàodá 到达	v.	to arrive	e.g. 飞机什么时候到达? (When will the plane arrive?)
dāngdì 当地	adj.	local	e.g. 这个是当地最有名的食物。 (This is the most famous local food.)
qiáo 桥	n.	bridge	e.g. 一座大桥 (a big bridge)
fúwùtái 服务台	n.	customer service desk	e.g. 酒店服务台 (the customer service desk in the hotel)
qìshuǐ 汽水	n.	fizzy drink	e.g. 她很喜欢喝汽水。 (She really likes to drink fizzy drink.)

### Part 3 Desirable vocabulary

More vocabulary on traveling	
故宫 [gùgōng] Gugong Museum	武汉 [wǔhàn] Wuhan
故事 [gùshi] story	回忆 [huíyì] memory
听说 [tīngshuō] to be told	不到长城非好汉 [bú dào chángchéng fēi hǎohàn]
人山人海 [rénshānrénhǎi] huge crowds of people	He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a true man



## Part 4 Reading

## Version A (without pinyin)

Rachael 出生在加拿大，她的爸爸妈妈都是中国人。从小到大，她一听爸爸讲中国的故事 (story) 就特别开心。今年她高中毕业了，她决定自己一个人去中国玩。她爸爸的朋友们在当地为她安排了住宿。

她一到北京就去了长城，因为她听说 (to be told) “不到长城非好汉” (He who doesn't reach the great wall is not a true man)。可是她到了长城以后不太满意，因为那儿人山人海 (huge crowds of people)。

后来 Rachael 去了武汉 (Wuhan)，因为武汉是她父母的家乡。在参观武汉长江大桥的时候，她买到了一种汽水，她爸爸说小时候一考第一名就有这种汽水喝。Rachel 觉得武汉比北京好，因为那里有她父母的回忆 (memory)。

## Version B (with pinyin)

Rachael chūshēng zài jiānádà, tā de bàba māma dōu shì zhōngguó rén. Cóng xiǎo dào dà, tā yì tīng bàba jiǎng zhōngguó de gùshi (story) jiù tèbié kāixīn. Jīn nián tā gāozhōng bìyè le, tā jué dìng zìjǐ yí ge rén qù zhōngguó wán. Tā bàba de péngyou men zài dāngdì wèi tā ānpái le zhùsù. Tā yí dào běijīng jiù qù le chángchéng, yīnwèi tā tīngshuō (to be told) “bú dào chángchéng fēi hǎohàn” (He who doesn't reach the great wall is not a true man)。kěshì tā dào le chángchéng yǐhòu bú tài mǎnyì, yīnwèi nàr rén shān rén hǎi (huge crowds of people)。

Hòulái Rachael qù le wǔhàn (Wuhan), yīnwèi wǔhàn shì tā fùmǔ de jiāxiāng. Zài cānguān wǔhàn chángjiāng dàqiáo de shíhou, tā mǎi dào le yí zhǒng qìshuǐ, tā bàba shuō tā xiǎo shíhou yì kǎo dì yī míng jiù yǒu zhè zhǒng qìshuǐ hē. Rachel juéde wǔhàn bǐ běijīng hǎo, yīnwèi nàlǐ yǒu tā fù mǔ de huíyì (memory)。

Hòulái Rachael qù le wǔhàn (Wuhan), yīnwèi wǔhàn shì tā fùmǔ de jiāxiāng. Zài cānguān wǔhàn chángjiāng dàqiáo de shíhou, tā mǎi dào le yí zhǒng qìshuǐ, tā bàba shuō tā xiǎo shíhou yì kǎo dì yī míng jiù yǒu zhè zhǒng qìshuǐ hē. Rachel juéde wǔhàn bǐ běijīng hǎo, yīnwèi nàlǐ yǒu tā fù mǔ de huíyì (memory)。



1. Choose the correct answer.

1 Where was Rachel born?

- A China
- B Canada

2 Who did she travel with to China?

- A Her parents
- B By herself

3 What was the first place she visited in Beijing?

- A The Great Wall
- B The forbidden city

4 Which city does Rachel like more?

- A Beijing
- B Wuhan

2. True or false.

1	2	3	4

1 Rachel has been very interested in China since young.

2 Rachel booked her hotel herself.

3 Rachel enjoyed her visit to the Great Wall.

4 Rachel appreciates her parents' background and culture.

Part5 Listening

1. True or false.

1	2	3	4

1 The woman works in a travel agency.

2 The man is a Chinese living in Canada

3 The man wants to go to see the Great Wall.

4 The travel agency does not offer the service of booking hotel.

## Part 6 Grammar

### Expressing “every time” with “一……就……”

In this structure, “一” means “every time”, followed by some certain condition, which could be the reason or the cause of what happened after “就”. The subjects of the two “Events” are usually the same.

English	Chinese		
	Subject	Event 1	Event2
Every time I watch movie, I fall asleep.	我 I	看电影 to watch movie	睡觉。 to fall asleep
He plays games every time he is free.	他 He	有空 to be free	打游戏。 to play games

More examples:

- 我一回家妈妈就做很多菜。(Every time I go home, mum cooks a lot of food.)
- 我一去北京就去长城。(Every time I go to Beijing, I will go to the Great Wall.)

## Part 7 Exercises

### 1. Translate the following words.



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### 2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) As soon as she arrived home, she lied on bed.

家 到 她 就 一 躺 在 床 上

2) The scenery of Canada is very beautiful.

加 拿 大 好 看 真 的 风 景

3) My local friends will arrange accommodation for me.

当 地 朋 友 安 排 住 宿 我 的 给 我

4) Every time when she is unhappy, she eats a lot of food.

一 不 高 兴 她 就 很 多 食 物 吃