



## Lesson9 Lost Property

### Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Lost property

Key vocabulary: 警察局、市中心、大使馆、烦恼、粗心、解决、保护

Grammar Point: Revision: verb + time phrase (as a complement)

Communication Skill: To be able to share special experience on a trip

### Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
jǐngchájú 警察局	n.	police office	e.g. 请问，附近有警察局吗？ (Excuse me, is there a police office nearby?)
shìzhōngxīn 市中心	n.	city centre	e.g. 你知道怎么去市中心吗？ (Do you know how to go to the city centre?)
dàshǐguǎn 大使馆	n.	embassy	e.g. 你需要把这些材料(cáiliào)送到大使馆。 (You need to send these materials to the embassy.)
fánnǎo 烦恼	n.	trouble	e.g. 我的烦恼越来越多。 (My trouble gets more and more.)
cūxīn 粗心	adj.	careless	e.g. 粗心是你的劣势。 (To be careless is your disadvantage.)
jiějué 解决	v.	to solve	e.g. 你不用自己解决这些问题。 (You don't have to solve these problems by your own.)
bǎohù 保护	v.	to protect	e.g. 让我来保护你吧！ (Let me protect you!)

### Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on lost property	
丢 [diū] lost	告诉 [gàosu] to tell
帮 [bāng] to help	工作人员 [gōngzuòrényuán] staff member
桂林 [guìlín] Guilin	当地 [dāngdì] local
美食 [měishí] fine food	一定 [yíding] definitely



## Part 4 Reading

### Version A

去年夏天，我去了中国桂林(Guilin)旅行。我爱桂林的风景，也爱桂林的美食(fine food)，可是(but)我最喜欢的是桂林的人。让我来告诉(tell)你为什么。

在桂林的时候，因为我很粗心，我的护照不见了(was lost)。我给英国大使馆打了电话，大使馆的工作人员(staff member)让我去当地(local)警察局。我去了警察局，可是那儿的警察都不会说英语。他们请了一个会说英语的大学生帮忙，告诉我一定(definitely)会解决我的烦恼。他们在我的宾馆找了三个小时，最后在宾馆外面的垃圾里找到了我的护照。我太感动了。我觉得桂林的人太好了。

### Version B

Qùnián xiàtiān, wǒ qù le zhōngguó guilín (Guilin) lǚxíng。 Wǒ ài guilín de fēngjǐng, yě ài guilín de měishí (fine food), kěshì (but) wǒ zuì xǐhuan de shì guilín de rén。 Ràng wǒ lái gào su (tell) nǐ wèishénme。 去年夏天，我去了中国桂林(Guilin)旅行。我爱桂林的风景，也爱桂林的美食(fine food)，可是(but)我最喜欢的是桂林的人。让我来告诉(tell)你为什么。

Zài guilín de shíhou, yīnwèi wǒ hěn cūxīn, wǒ de hùzhào bú jiàn le (was lost)。 Wǒ gěi yīngguó dàshǐ guǎn dǎ le diànhuà, dàshǐ guǎn de gōngzuò rényuán (staff member) ràng wǒ qù dāngdì(local) jǐngchá jú。 Wǒ qù le jǐngchá jú, kěshì nàr de jǐngchá dōu bú huì shuō yīngyǔ。 Tāmen qǐng le yí ge huì shuō yīngyǔ de dàxuésheng bāngmáng, gàosu wǒ yíding (definitely) huì jiějué wǒ de fánnǎo。 Tāmen zài wǒ de bīnguǎn zhǎo le sān ge xiǎoshí, zuìhòu zài bīnguǎn wàimian de lājī lǐ zhǎo dào le wǒ de hùzhào。 Wǒ tài gǎndòng le。 Wǒ juéde guilín de rén tài hǎo le。 在桂林的时候，因为我很粗心，我的护照不见了(was lost)。我给英国大使馆打了电话，大使馆的工作人员(staff member)让我去当地(local)警察局。我去了警察局，可是那儿的警察都不会说英语。他们请了一个会说英语的大学生帮忙，告诉我一定(definitely)会解决我的烦恼。他们在我的宾馆找了三个小时，最后在宾馆外面的垃圾里找到了我的护照。我太感动了。我觉得桂林的人太好了。



1. Choose the correct answer.

1 When did the author travel to Guilin?

- A Last summer
- B Last Autumn

2 What did he lose in Guilin?

- A Passport
- B Purse

3 Who told him to go to the police office?

- A An embassy staff member
- B A hotel staff member

4 Where was his lost property found?

- A In the rubbish
- B In his hotel room

2. True or false.

1	2	3	4

1 This interview is about the communication between young people and their parents.

2 The interviewee used to contact his parents via text messages.

3 The interviewee prefers watching videos to listening to the radio.

4 The interviewee finds new social media tools not easy to use.

Part5 Listening

1	2	3	4

1 The British embassy found the author's lost property eventually.

2 He had a bad experience in Guilin because of Chinese policeman.

3 The policemen he met spoke very good English.

4 The author thinks Guilin people are very kind.



### Part 6 Grammar

#### Time complement

Using “Verb+ time expression” to indicate the duration of the action.

English	Chinese			
	Subject	Adverbial (place)	Verb	Time complement
We searched for three hours in the rubbish.	我们 We	在垃圾里 in the rubbish	找了 to search for	三个小时。 three hours
I have waited for five hours.	我 I	N/A	等了 to wait	五个小时。 five hours

#### When two “了” in one sentence

了 1 (le) indicating this action has been completed, 了 2 (le) indicating this action may still continue until now.

Sentence meaning comparison	Chinese					
	Subject	Verb	了 <sub>1</sub>	Object	(measure word + noun)/time duration	了 <sub>2</sub>
She <u>has been to</u> the USA before, and stayed there for 1 year, but is <u>not there now</u> .	她 she	去 to go	√	美国 USA	一年 1 year	×
She <u>has been in</u> the USA for 1 year. (she is <u>still there</u> )	她 she	去 to go	√	美国 USA	一年 1 year	√

More examples:

1. 我已经等了三个小时了。(I have waited for three hours.)
2. 他去了中国十年了。(He has been to China for ten years.)
3. 他爷爷睡了三年，昨天他醒(xǐng)了。(His grandpa has slept for three years, and he woke up yesterday.)



### Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



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2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) We have been running for fifteen minutes.

\_\_\_\_\_ 我们 跑 了 分钟 十五

2) I have been eating for one hour, but I am still very hungry.

\_\_\_\_\_ 我 吃了 一个小时 但是 很饿 我 了 还是 已经

3) We searched for three days, but we still couldn't find him.

\_\_\_\_\_ 我们 三天 已经 找 了 但是 了 他 还是 没找到