# 你们学校在哪里?

Nimen xuéxiào zài năli

# DIALOGUE

I

A:你們學校在哪裡?

B:在大學路。

A:學生多不多?

B:不太多,只有五、六千個學生。

A:有宿公舍录(sùshè)\*嗎?

B:有,圖書館後面的大樓就是學生宿舍。

A: 你常在宿舍裡看書嗎?

B:不,宿舍裡人太多,我常在圖書館看書。

A:學校附近有書店嗎?

B:有,學校外面有兩家書店,學生都喜歡在那兒買書。

A:那麼,學生看書、買書都很方便。

B:是啊。





宿於舍录(sùshè): dormitory

#### Dì Jiǔ Kè

## Nimen Xuéxiào Zài Năli?

## 1

A: Nimen xuéxião zài năli?

B: Zài Dàxué Lù.

A: Xuéshēng duō bùduō?

B: Bútài duō, zhǐ yǒu wǔ, liùqiān ge xuéshēng.

A: Yǒu sùshè ma?

B: Yǒu, túshūguǎn hòumiànde dàlóu jiùshì xuéshēng sùshè.

A: Nǐ cháng zài sùshèlǐ kànshū ma?

B: Bù, sùshèlĭ rén tài duō, wŏ cháng zài túshūguǎn kànshū.

A: Xuéxiào fùjìn yŏu shūdiàn ma?

B : Yǒu, xuéxiào wàimiàn yǒu liǎngjiā shūdiàn, xuéshēng dōu xǐhuān zài nàr mǎi shū.

A: Nàme, xuéshēng kànshū, mǎi shū dōu hěn fāngbiàn.

B: Shì a.

A: Where is your school?

B: It's on University Road.

A: Does your school have many students?

B: Not very many. It only has five to six thousand students.

A: Does it have dormitories?

B: Yes, it does. The big building behind the library is the student dormitory.

A: Do you often study in the dormitory?

B: No, there are too many people in the dormitory; I often go to the library to study.

A: Is there a bookstore near the school?

B: Yes, there are two bookstores outside the school. All the students like to buy their books there.

A: Well, in that case, it's very convenient for students to read and buy books.

B: Yes.

# NARRATION

我父親的書房在樓下。書房裡有很多書,有中文的,也有外文的。房間當沒中沒(dāngjhōng/dāngzhōng)\*有一張大桌子,桌子旁邊有一個椅子。我父親常在這兒看書。



<sup>\*</sup> 當 中 2 (dāngjhōng /dāngzhōng): in the middle of, the center

桌子上有筆,有杯子,還有一些小東西。椅子後面的牆之(ciáng/qiáng)\*上有一張很好看的畫兒。

現在書房裡沒有人,可是我們的小貓兒在桌子底下。



<sup>™</sup> 牆≨ (ciáng/qiáng): wall

Wǒ fùqīnde shūfáng zài lóuxià. Shūfánglǐ yǒu hěn duō shū, yǒu Zhōngwénde, yě yǒu wàiwénde. Fángjiān dāngzhōng yǒu yìzhāng dà zhuōzi, zhuōzi pángbiān yǒu yíge yǐzi. Wǒ fùqīn cháng zài zhèr kànshū.

Zhuōzishàng yŏu bǐ, yŏu bēizi, hái yŏu yìxiē xiǎo dōngxī. Yǐzi hòumiànde qiángshàng yŏu yìzhāng hěn hǎokànde huàr.

Xiànzài shūfánglǐ méiyǒu rén, kěshì wŏmende xiǎo māor zài zhuōzi dĭxià.

My father's study is downstairs. There are many books in the study, including Chinese and foreign books. In the middle of the room there is a big desk, and at the side of the desk there is a chair. My father often studies here.

On the desk are pens and cups and a few other small things. On the wall behind the chair there is a beautiful painting.

Right now there is no one in the study, but our little cat is under the desk.

## VOCABULARY

- 1 在 [ (zài) V/CV: to be (at, in, on, etc.)
- 2 哪尋裡如/哪尋兒n (nălǐ/năr) N(QW): where

你3家草在紧哪多裡2?

Nǐ jiā zài nă lǐ? Where is your home?

3 路次(lù) N: road (M:條於tiáo)

這些是严東之一一路次。

Jhè shìh Dōngyī Lù. Zhè shì Dōngyī Lù. This is Ist East Road. 4 圖京書菜館等 (túshūguǎn) N: library

她京不是在景圖至書是館等。

Tā bú zài túshūguǎn. She's not at the library.

5 後云面景 (hòumiàn) N(PW): behind, back

你多後家面最是於張光等生了。

Nǐ hòumiàn shìh Jhāng Siānshēng. Nǐ hòumiàn shì Zhāng Xiānshēng. Behind you is Mr. Zhang.

後云 (hòu) L: after, behind

面景 (miàn) N: face, surface, side

6 大学樓菜 (dàlóu) N: big building, skyscraper (M:座景zuò)

樓如 (lóu) N: floor, story

他京家中在第二个樓里。

Tā jiā zài èrlóu.

His home is on the second floor.

7 裡型 (lǐ) L:in

圖京書京館等裡如有求很好多沒書了。

Túshūguănlǐ yǒu hěn duō shū.

There are many books in the library.

裡如面景 (lǐmiàn) N(PN): inside

誰心在於裡如面景?

Shéi zài lǐmiàn?

Who is inside?

## 8 附示近景 (fùjìn) N(PW): nearby

我会家草附系近最沒只有文大多學量。

Wǒ jiā fùjìn méiyǒu dàsyué. Wǒ jiā fùjìn méiyǒu dàxué. There is no university near my home.

近景 (jìn) SV: to be near

9 書文店菜 (shūdiàn) N: bookstore

#### 那為家中書是店家裡也有文很好多多學是生是。

Nèijiā shūdiànlǐ yǒu hěn duō syuéshēng. Nèijiā shūdiànlǐ yǒu hěn duō xuéshēng. There are many students in that bookstore.

店 ½ (diàn) N/BF: store, shop

10 外茶面景 (wàimiàn) N(PW): outside

他节在最外於面景。

Tā zài wàimiàn. He is outside.

11 家 (jiā) M: measure word for stores

那尽家学書《店家就炎賣品中美文》書《。

Nèijiā shūdiàn jiòu mài Jhōngwún shū. Nèijiā shūdiàn jiù mài Zhōngwén shū. That bookstore sells Chinese books only.

12 那以兒 / 那以裡如 (nàr / nàlǐ) N(PW): there

你是的皇衣一服是不是在是那是兒儿。

Nǐde yīfú bú zài nàr. Your clothes are not there.

## 13 那灸麼草 (nàme) A: well, in that case

A:他\$不\$在紧客歌廳之。

B:那家麼豆,他专一一定是在最書录房長。

A: Tā bú zài kètīng.

B: Nàme, tā yídìng zài shūfáng.

A: He's not in the living room.

B: Well, he must be in the study then.

## 14 方元便量 (fāngbiàn) SV: to be convenient

## 我必家以附京近点有文很好多多書及店员,所多以一買品書及很好方定便员。

Wǒ jiā fùjìn yǒu hèn duō shūdiàn, suǒyǐ mǎi shū hèn fāngbiàn.

Near my home there are many bookstores; therefore, buying books is very convenient.

## 29 書录房录 (shūfáng) N: study

## 他幸在吳書及房氣裡也看到書及呢是。

Tā zài shūfánglǐ kànshū ne. He is studying in the study.

30 樓光下景 (lóusià / lóuxià) N(PW): downstairs

下 (sià / xià) L: down, under

下页面。(siàmiàn / xiàmiàn) N(PW): under, below

你了的沒筆之在最書是下於面景。

Nǐde bǐ zài shū siàmiàn. Nǐde bǐ zài shū xiàmiàn. Your pen is under the book.

## 23 樓光上光 (lóushàng) N(PW): upstairs

我於的沒書及房記在於樓次上於。

Wŏde shūfáng zài lóushàng. My study is upstairs.

上点 (shàng) L: up, on

上壳面壳 (shàngmiàn) N(PW): above, up there

上是面具有文很多多畫家兒儿。

Shàngmiàn yǒu hěn duō huàr. There are many paintings up there.

24 房 和 間 (fángjiān) N : room

這类是严我於妹只妹只的沒房是間等。

Jhè shìh wŏ mèimeide fángjiān. Zhè shì wŏ mèimeide fángjiān. 20 旁条邊景 (pángbiān) N(PW): beside

她幸在最我於旁系邊言。

Tā zài wǒ pángbiān. She is beside me.

31 桌景子 i (jhuōzih / zhuōzi) N: table

你心的沒書沒在於那冬張業桌業子中上最。

Nǐde shū zài nèijhāng jhuōzihshàng. Nǐde shū zài nèizhāng zhuōzishàng. Your book is on that table.

桌 (jhuō / zhuō) BF: table 書 桌 桌 (shūjhuō / shūzhuō) N: desk

32 椅-子 ; (yǐzih / yǐzi) N : chair

## 33 底空下空 (dǐsià / dǐxià) N(PW): underneath, below, beneath

椅一子中底之下下沒只有文東是西工。

Yizih disià méiyŏu dōngsī. Yizi dixià méiyŏu dōngxī. There is nothing under the chair.

34 前景面景 (ciánmiàn / qiánmiàn) N(PW): front, ahead

我於家草就是在於前草面最。

Wǒ jiā jiòu zài ciánmiàn. Wǒ jiā jiù zài qiánmiàn. My home is right ahead.

前章 (cián / qián) L: front, forward, before

35 這类裡型/這类兒』(jhèlǐ/zhèlǐ, jhèr/zhèr) N(PW): here

他等的沒書及在最這些兒儿。

Tāde shū zài jhèr. Tāde shū zài zhèr. His book is here.

## SYNTAX PRACTICE

#### I. Place words

- (I) Proper Noun used as a Place Word 中國、美國、日本、臺灣、臺新北次(Táiběi)\*、紐契約# (Niǒuyuē/Niǔyuē)\*, etc.
- (II) Positional Noun used as a Place Word 上面、下面、裡面、外面、前面、後面、上邊、下邊、裡邊、 外邊、前邊、後邊、旁邊、這裡、那裡、當中、底下, etc.

<sup>\*</sup> 臺票 / 台票北平 (Táiběi): Taipei

<sup>\*</sup> 無義約章 (Niǒuyuē / Niǔyuē): New York

(III) Noun + Positional Noun used as a Place Word

桌子上(面)、房子裡(面)、學校前面、椅子底下、我家 後面、我這兒、你旁邊, etc.

# II. 在 as Main Verb (with place word as complement), is used to indicate "Y is located at X".

# S 在 PW 書 在 哪兒? Where is the book? 書 在 桌子上。 The book is on the table.

- 1. 我父母都在日本。
- 2. 請問,洗工手录間景 (sǐshǒujiān/xǐshǒujiān)\*在哪裡? 洗手間在那邊。
- 3. 他的東西在椅子底下。
- 4. 你的筆在我這兒。
- 5. 現在他不在家,他在學校裡。
- 6. 爸爸不在書房,也不在客廳。

#### III. Existence in a Place

When 有 (there is ) is used after a place word, the meaning conveyed is "in X there is Y".

PW 有 N

哪兒 有 華文報?

Where are Chinese newspapers?

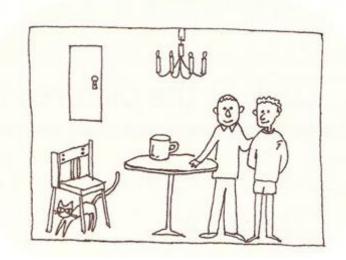
圖書館裡 有 華文報。

In the library there are Chinese newspapers.

- 1. 樓上有三個房間。
- 2. 桌子上有一個杯子。
- 3. 我家那兒沒有好飯館兒。
- 4. 學校附近有很多商店。
- 5. 那間屋子裡沒有人。
- 6. 那邊有很多房子。

## Look at the pictures and complete the sentences below

- 1. 椅子底下有什麼?
- 2. 桌子上面有什麼東西?
- 3. 桌子旁邊有幾個人?
- 4. 屋子裡有什麼?



#### IV. 在 as a Coverb of Location

在, which is used as a coverb (or preposition) to show where the action of the subject is taking place, is generally placed together with its object in front of the main verb.

S	在	PW	V	0	
他	在	大學	念	書	0
He is studying at (the) university.					

- 1. 父親在書房裡看書呢。
- 2. 我不常在飯館兒吃飯。
- 3. 你現在在哪裡做事? 我在大學教書。

- 4. 媽媽在客廳裡看電視呢。
- 5. 他哥哥姐姐都在美國念書。
- 6. 他們在大樓前面說話呢。

## Look at the picture and complete the sentences below

- 1. 父親在
- 2. 母親在\_\_\_\_\_。
- 3. 哥哥在 。
- 4. 姐姐在
- 5. 妹妹在
- 6. 弟弟在 \_\_\_\_\_\_



## V. Nouns Modified by Place Expressions

(在) PW 的 N

(在) 桌子上 的 那本書

that book on the table

- 1. 前面的那個人是我朋友。
- 2. 東一路的那些房子都很貴。
- 3. 在你家前面的那輛汽車是我的。
- 4. 我家附近的飯館兒都不錯。
- 5. 他家在學校後面(的)那個大樓的五樓。
- 6. 你前面(的)那本書上的那枝筆是他的。

## Look at the picture and complete the sentences below



- 1.\_\_\_\_\_的那位先生是張先生。
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_的那位太太是張太太。



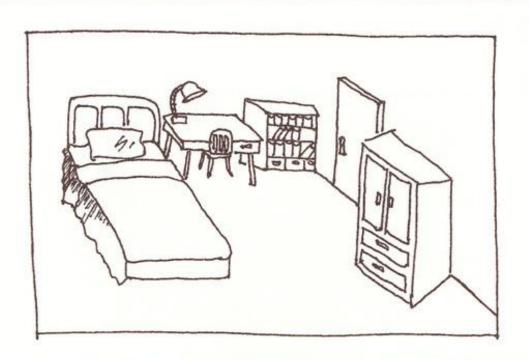
## APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

I. Describe the things in your classroom, and describe where they are located. (The teacher may want to write the names of the objects on the objects themselves.)



#### II. Draw a picture describing your room.

III. Have one student orally describe objects in the room in the picture, and the other students listen and draw another picture. Compare pictures when finished.



黑 (hēibǎn): black board

門 (mén): door

窗 (chuāng): window

床》(chuáng): bed

檯券燈" (táidēng): desk lamp

書《架》 (shūjià): bookcase

衣-櫃《(yīguì): wardrobe

# 6 NOTES

1. Positional suffix 面, can be interchanged with 頭剝 (tóu) or 邊.

e.g. 上頭=上頭=上邊 一下頭=下頭=下邊 一下面=裡頭=裡邊 外面=外頭=前邊 一一後頭=後題

above, on top of below, under inside outside front, in front of back, behind 2. Positional Nouns, such as 上面、外面、底下, etc., can be used like any other noun: they can also be added to the end of other nouns. When they are used in this way, with the Chinese words for 上 "on" or 裡 "in" for example, the suffix 面 / 頭 and 邊 are often omitted.

e.g. 下面有筆。

There are pens below. There are pens on the bottom.

他在外面。

He is outside.

你的書在桌子上(面)。

Your book is on the table.

屋子裡 (頭)的那個人是我弟弟。

The person inside the room is my younger brother.

- 3. If city, country or proper nouns occur after 在, they never take the positional suffix 裡面 or 裡.
  - e.g. 在臺灣有很多有名的畫家。

There are many famous painters in Taiwan.

在臺灣裡有很多有名的畫家。(incorrect)

在臺灣裡面有很多有名的畫家。(incorrect)

Note that some place nouns such as 家 or 學校 that occur after 在 can also omit the localizer 裡.

e.g. 我媽媽不在家。

My mother isn't home.

王先生在不在學校?

Is Mr. Wang at school?