# 第十三课旅游



老师:郑学懿

#### self-assisted travel





# To participate

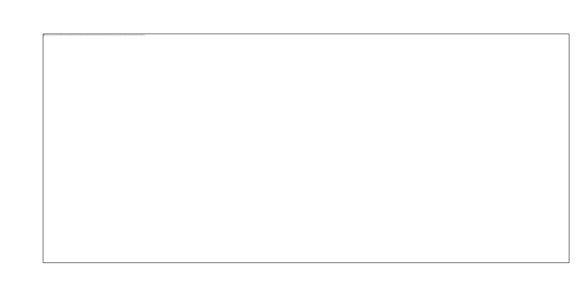
# To sign up; to register





你想要自由行还是参加旅行团?为什么?





#### To including; to consist of

# transportation







Fee of tour group including transportation and ticket

旅行团费

包括交通和门票。

#### passenger



All passenger please pay attention.

# 各位旅客请注意。

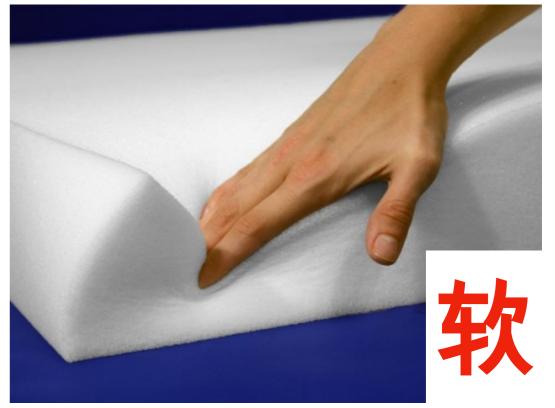




railway carriage









#### Measure word of meal



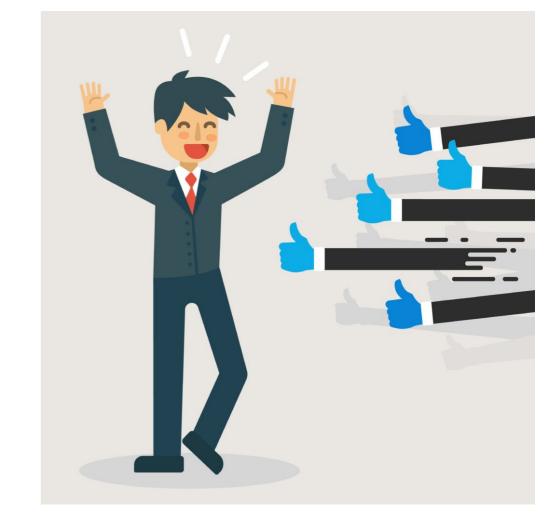
这顿早饭看起来很不错。 (餐)



#### This breakfast looks nice







1. 有/没有印象

degree of adverb

- 2. A对B的印象很好/不好/很深/不错
- 3. B给A留下很好/不好/很深的印象



# 1. 有/没有印象

# 昨天他说的话你还有印象吗?

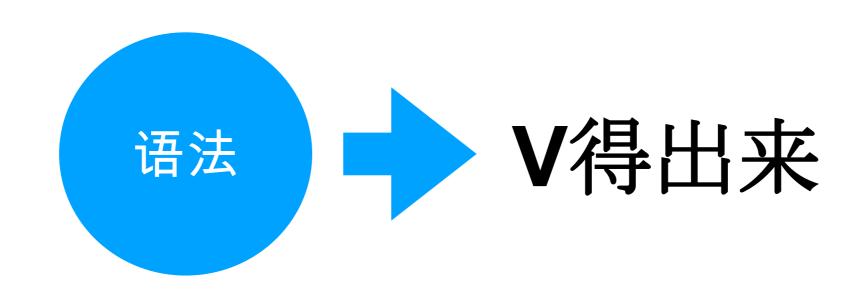


昨天他说的话我没有印象了,因为我喝醉了。



# 1. 有/没有印象

# 以前学过的语法你还有印象吗?



以前学过的语法我还有印象。



# 2. A对B的印象(很好/不好/很深/不错)

A:第一次见面的时候你对我的印象怎么样?



B:我对你的第一印象很好。

B:我对你的第一印象就是你很善良、很聪明。



1. A对B的印象(很好/不好/很深/不错)

# 她对那家饭馆儿的印象怎么样?



菜很咸,很难吃。



她对那家饭馆儿的印象不好,它的菜很咸、很难吃。



# 3. B给A留下(很好/不好/很深的)印象

A:哪道中国菜给你留下最深的印象?



B:麻婆豆腐给我留下最深的印象。



# adj.

# 2. B给A留下(很好/不好/很深的)印象

# 哪个国家给你留下友好的印象?



捷克给我留下友好的印象。

# adj.

## **Impression**

# 印象

- 2. A对B的印象(很好/不好/很深/不错)
- 3. B给A留下(很好/不好/很深的/adj.)印象

造句





之前 means "before such a time." If the time is specified, the preposition 在 can be used. When used alone at the beginning of sentences, 之前 means "beforehand" or "previously"



A little bit like 以前, but for native speaker 之前 is "not longer before"



"before such a time."

(在)...之前

A: 你有没有吃过中国菜?



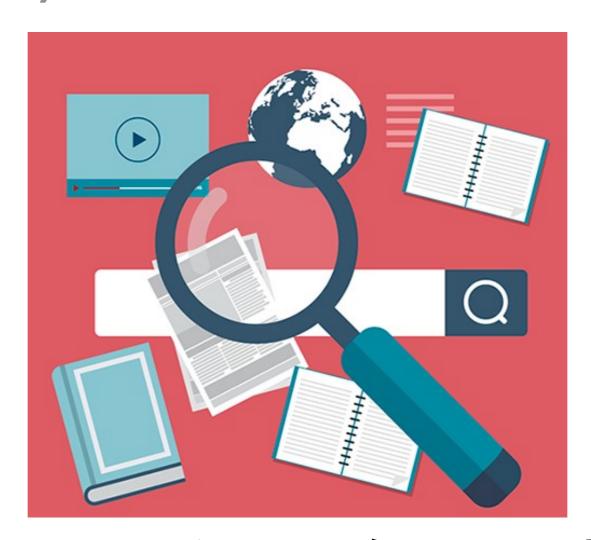
B:来中国(之)前,我吃过中国菜。



"before such a time."

(在)...之前

A:(在)旅游之前,我们需要做什么?



B:(在)旅游之前,我们需要查好资料。

之前

"before such a time."

(在)...之前

(在)吃饭之前,你会做什么?

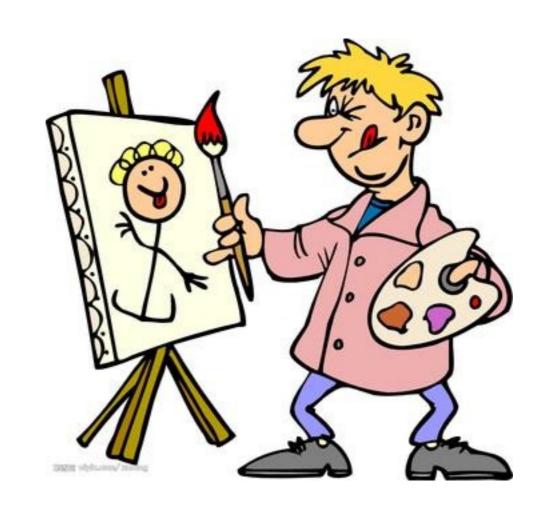




(在)吃饭之前,我会洗手。



When 之前 used alone at the beginning of sentences or after a subject, it means "beforehand" or "previously"



之前我学过画画儿。我之前学过画画儿。



When 之前 used alone at the beginning of sentences or after a subject, it means "beforehand" or "previously"

#### Someone told me this thing before



之前有人告诉我这件事。

有人之前告诉我这件事。

之前没人告诉我这件事。

没人之前一诉我这件事。



之前 means "before such a time." If the time is specified, the preposition 在 can be used. When used alone at the beginning of sentences, 之前 means "beforehand" or "previously"





Sold out





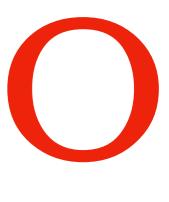
盒饭卖完了,我们只好吃方便面。

# 只好









这家饭馆儿不能刷卡,只好付现(金)。





她的男朋友在她旁边打呼噜,她只好去别的房间睡觉。



# 电车坏了



电车坏了,我们只好走路去学校。



造句

#### To leave behind



# Deep



哪个国家或地方给你留下最深的印象?

#### To share



To share your traveling experience

分享一下你的旅游经验。



# To share joy, happiness, benefit, or something pleasant or positive

# usage:跟/和 someone 分享



丽莎跟天明要结婚了,他们跟大家分享喜悦。 xǐyuè



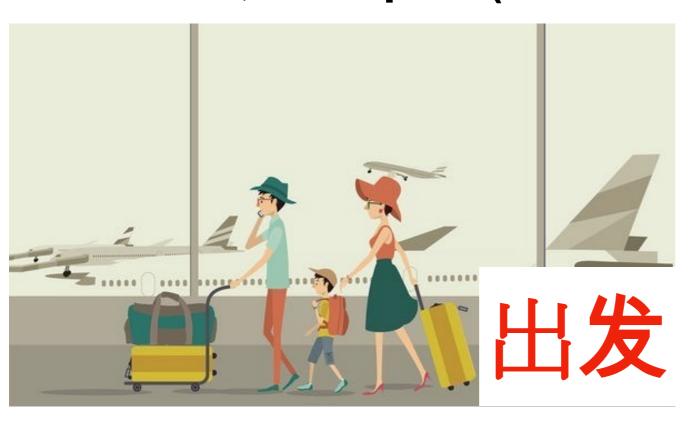
# To share joy, happiness, benefit, or something pleasant or positive

# usage:跟/和 someone 分享

如果你中乐透,你想跟谁分享你的快乐? lètòu



#### To set out; to depart (for travel)





To tease; to play with



她说笑话逗我开心。

To make



# humorous



# provincial capital

昆明市是云南省的省会

省会

#### diet; food and drink







Do I need to change my diet?

每个国家的饮食习惯不一样。

我需要改变我的饮食吗?

# custom



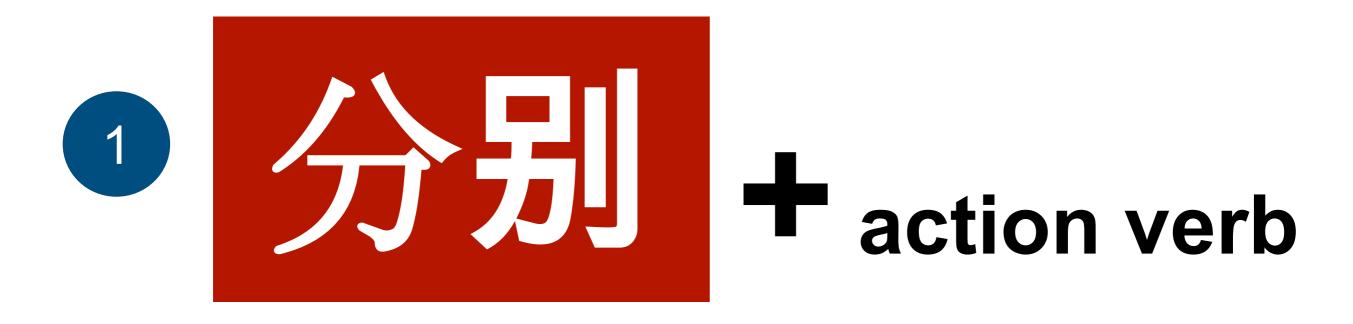
# To go sightseeing





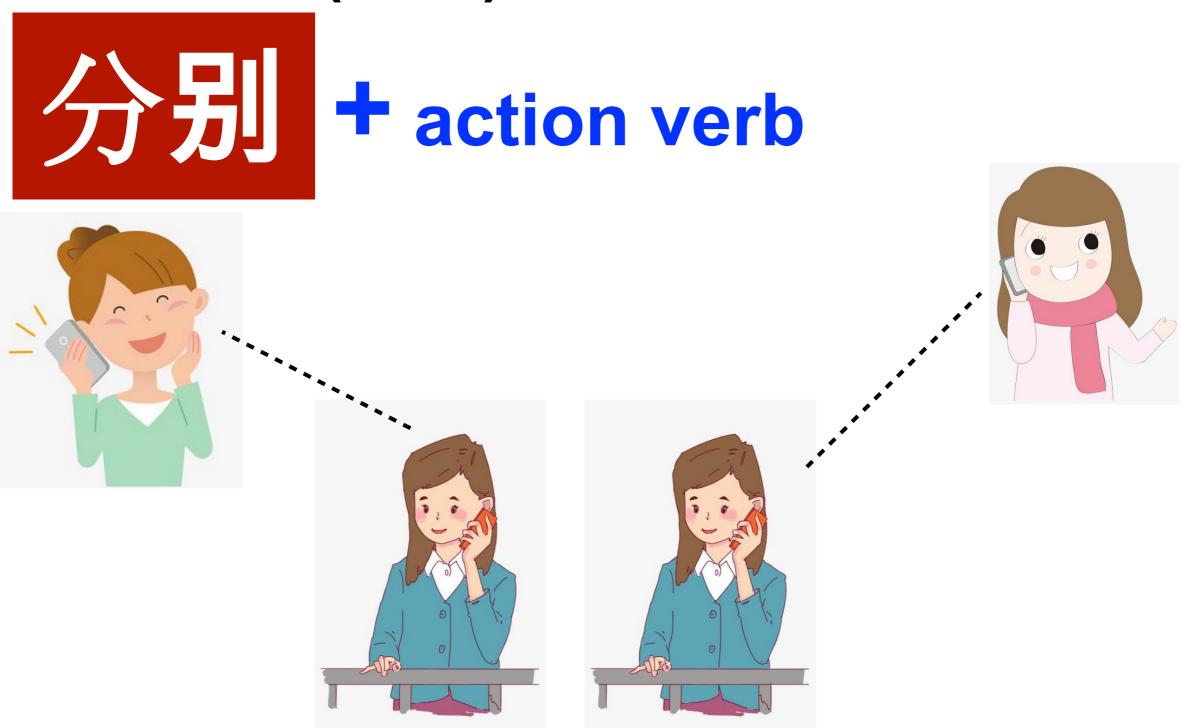


# separately; to part from each other



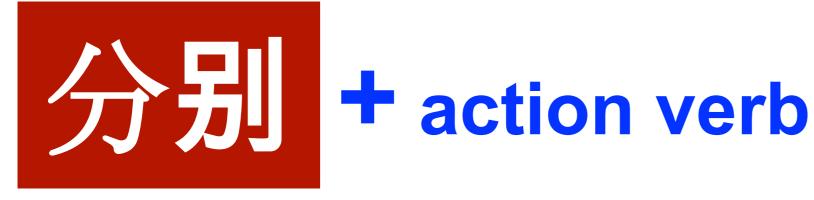
The adverb 分别 is usually used before action verbs separately

# separately (adv.)



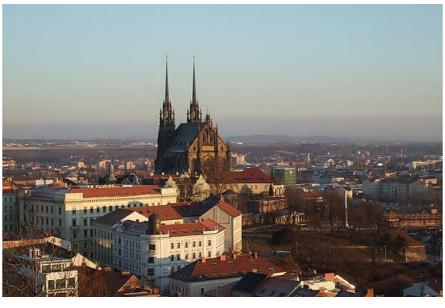
我给朋友们分别打了电话。

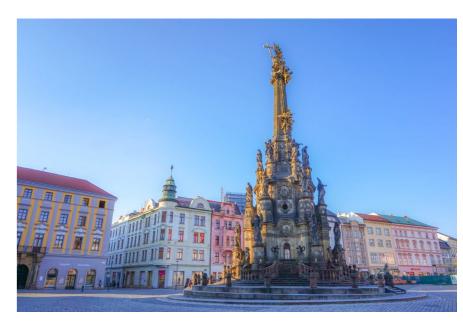
## separately (adv.)



A: 你去了捷克哪里?







B:我去了三个地方,分别是布尔诺、布拉格和Olomouc。

separately (adv.)



+ action verb

They go separately on Friday. 他们星期五分别出发



他们星期五分别从布拉格和布拉提斯拉发出发。

"To separate"; "to part from each other" (V.)

2

# 分别



毕业后,我就和同学们分别了。

"To separate"; "to part from each other"

2

# 分别

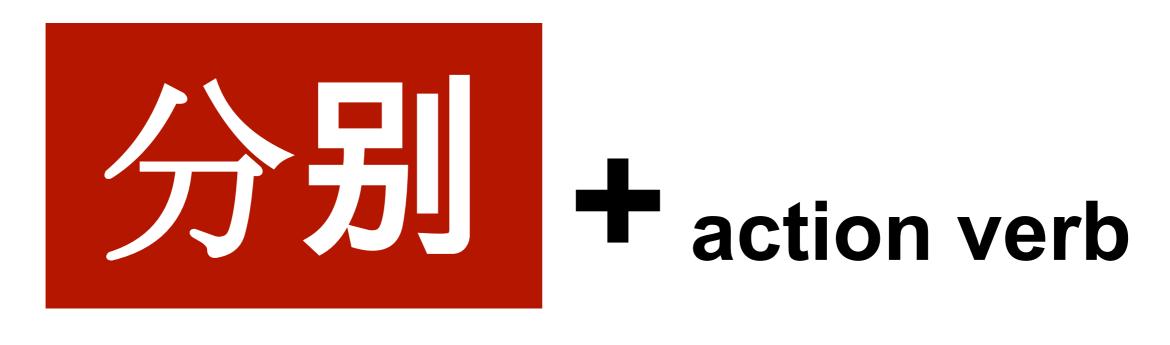
After she separated with her family, she call her family everyday.





她和家人分别以后天天给家人打电话。

### separately; to part from each other



The adverb 分别 is usually used before action verbs

| separately

造句





My mom tell me a story.

我妈妈跟我讲一个故事。

讲



电话

事情







佩特任瞭望塔 pèi tè rèn liàowàng tǎ 1889年盖好的

一1891年盖好的

ancient; old

# 哪个塔比较古老?

### tea house





# 灯笼□

- To come and go
- 2 connection



- 1 There are many people to come and go in the train station.
- 车站里来往的人很多。/车站里来来往往的人很多。
- 2 After we broke up, we don't have any connection.

我们分手后没有任何的来往。

### Landlord



# 房东

# 



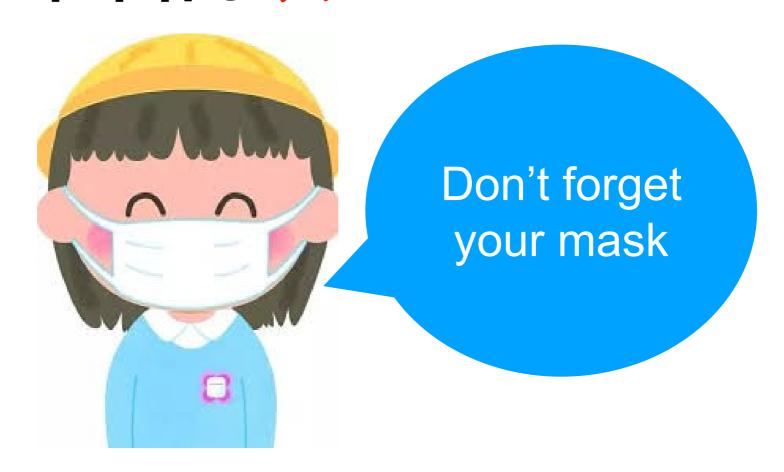


make certain" It occurs in imperative sentences to advise of



Usage: 千万+要/别+your advice or urge

### 现在出门千万.....



# 现在出门千万别忘了戴口罩。

dài zhào



Usage: 千万+要/别+your advice or urge

明天考期末考,你千万.....



明天考期末考,你千万别迟到了。



Usage: 千万+要/别+your advice or urge

# 出门的时候千万要记得.....





锁门 suǒ mén

出门的时候千万要记得带钥匙。



Usage: 千万+要/别+your advice or urge

# 去旅游千万要记得....





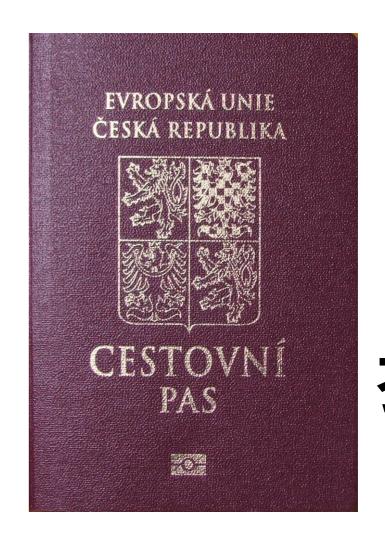
去旅游千万要记得买纪念品。



Usage: 千万+要/别+your advice or urge

### 去旅游千万别....





护照 hùzhào

去旅游千万别忘了带护照。



make certain" It occurs in imperative sentences to advise of

造句

### You Mustn't Do It!

e scenarios below, advise your friend against doing somethin



火车上的东西又贵又不新鲜,

一千万别在火车上买东西吃。



那个家庭旅馆又不干净,又不能上网,

一千万别住那个家庭旅馆。

八月的时候三十五度



云南南部八月非常热,

一八月的时候千万别去。



### 对面茶馆卖的茶贵极了,

一千万别买他的茶。



河边那个景点这几天人太多,挤死了

一千万别去那个景点。

# 亲眼,亲自,亲耳,亲手,亲身

亲is short for 亲自(oneself). 亲手、亲眼 and 亲耳 suggest firsthand experiences, whereas 亲身 and 亲自 convey personal attention and special care because the person considers it important to do so.

# 亲手

### suggest firsthand experiences





# 这个蛋糕是她亲手做的。

# 亲眼

### suggest firsthand experiences



他终于亲眼看到埃菲尔铁塔了!

# 亲耳

### suggest firsthand experiences

d you hear she say she break up with her boyfriend by yourse

我跟我男友吹了。



你是亲耳听见她说她和她男友吹了吗?

# 亲口

suggest firsthand experiences

Yes, she told me by herself.

我跟我男友吹了。



对,是她亲口告诉我的。



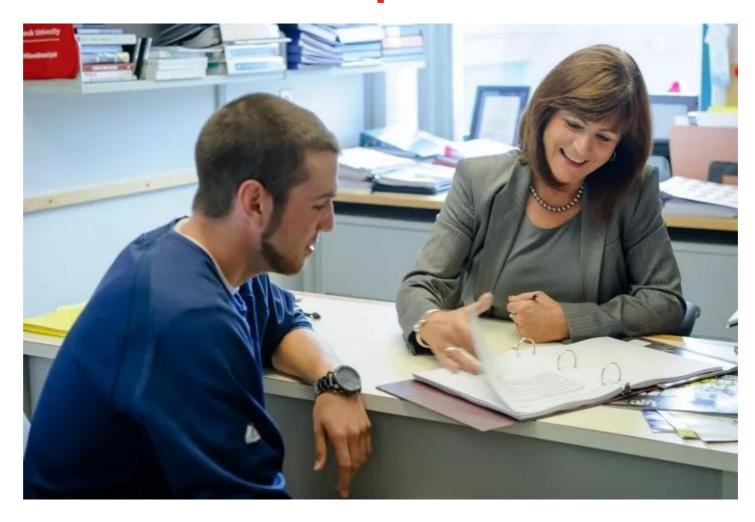
convey personal attention and special care because the person considers it important to do so.



我妈妈生病了,我得亲自去看她。



convey personal attention and special care because the person considers it important to do so.



你的指导教授有事找你,请你亲自去找她。



convey personal attention and special care because the person considers it important to do so.

### 亲身+own experience



# 这些是我的亲身经历。

# 亲眼,亲自,亲耳,亲手,亲身

suggest firsthand experiences

convey personal attention and special care because the person considers it important to do so.

造句

### **Language Practice**

### A. I Know It by First-Hand Experience...

Make each of the following statements more convincing by using 親眼/亲眼,親耳/亲耳,親口/亲口,親自/亲自,or親手/亲手.

### **EXAMPLE:**

這次去雲南,我看到了雲南美麗的自然風景。

→ 這次去雲南,我親眼看到了 雲南美麗的自然風景。 这次去云南,我看到了云南美丽的自然风景。

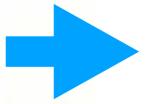
这次去云南,我亲眼看到了云南美丽的自然风景。

### 亲眼/亲自/亲口

1. 这次去云南, 我们看到了 有名的石林。

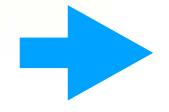
**这次去云南,我们亲眼**看到了 有名的石林。

2.他告诉我他今年冬天肯定 去哈尔滨。



他亲口告诉我他今年冬天肯定去哈尔滨。

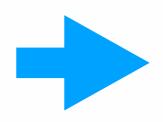
3. 舅妈教我做清蒸鱼。



舅妈亲自教我做清蒸鱼。

### 亲耳/亲自/亲手

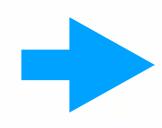
4. 这件衣服是我奶奶做的。



这件衣服是我奶奶亲手做的

**C** 

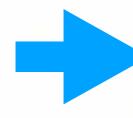
5. 我听她说她买的是硬卧票。



我亲耳听她说她买的是硬卧票

0

6. 那位老教授开车送我去机场



那位老教授亲自开车送我去机场

- However; but (conjunction)
- only; no more than (adv.)

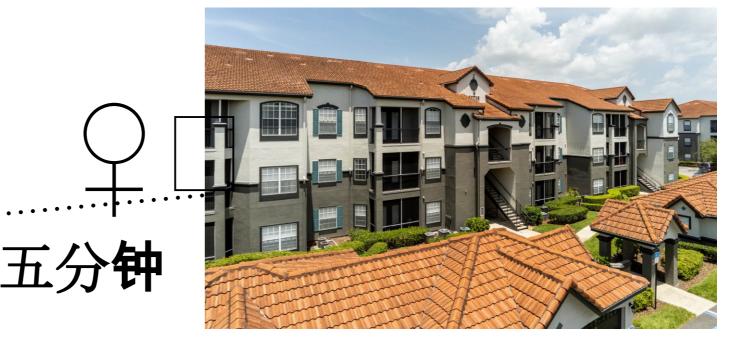
(It can be modified by "只")



1 这里的夏天非常热,不过冬天舒服的很。

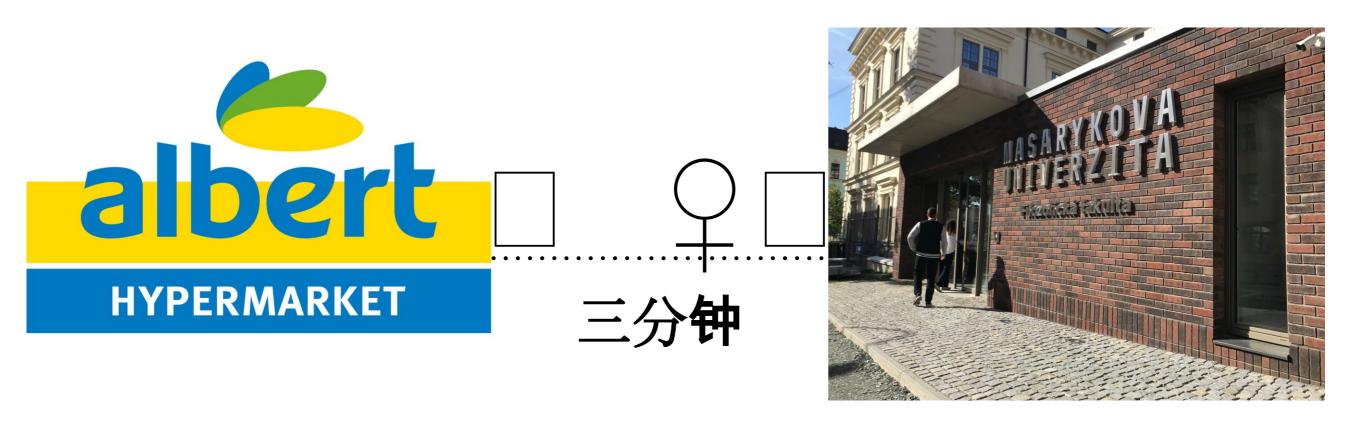






我的宿舍离学校很近,走路不过五分钟。

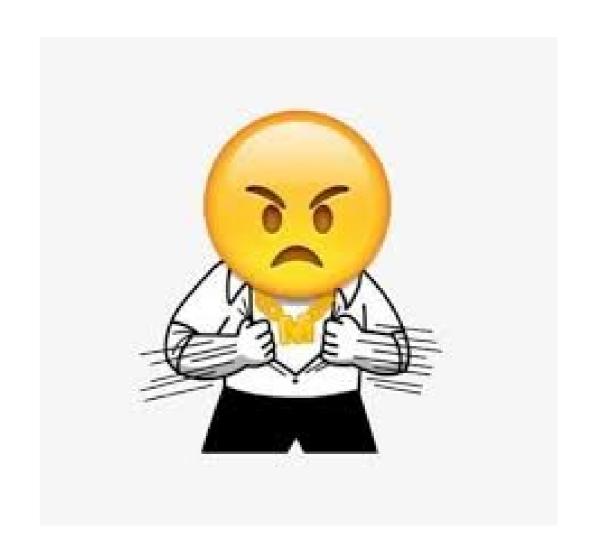




从学校走到albert不过三分钟。











我开玩笑的



only(只是)

他不过开你玩笑,你怎么就哭了。

(It can be modified by "只")



造句