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## Abbreviations for Parts of Speech

Adj.	<i>Adjective</i>
Adv.	<i>Adverb</i>
AP	<i>Adjective Phrase</i>
AV	<i>Auxiliary Verb</i>
CE	<i>Common Expression</i>
Collo.	<i>Colloquial</i>
Conj.	<i>Conjunction</i>
Exc.	<i>Exclamation</i>
IE	<i>Idiomatic Expression</i>
Interj.	<i>Interjection</i>
Loc.	<i>Localizer</i>
MW	<i>Measure Word</i>
N	<i>Noun</i>
NP	<i>Noun Phrase</i>
Num.	<i>Numerals</i>
Obj.	<i>Object</i>
P	<i>Particle</i>
PN	<i>Proper Noun</i>
Pol.	<i>Polite Expression</i>
Prep.	<i>Preposition</i>
Pron.	<i>Pronoun</i>
PW	<i>Place Word</i>
QW	<i>Question Word</i>
Subj.	<i>Subject</i>
TW	<i>Time Word</i>
V	<i>Verb</i>
VP	<i>Verb Phrase</i>

## Characters in the Story

### 人物介绍



大卫  
David



玛丽  
Mary



经理  
manager



总裁  
CEO



张小姐  
Miss Zhang



厂长  
factory director

# 1

## 第一课 到达

# Lesson 1 Arrival

Dialogue 1 On the Airplane 在飞机上







## 一、在飞机上

**空姐：**各位旅客，十分钟以后，我们就要到达北京首都机场了，请您系好安全带。

**大卫：**终于到北京了，我真高兴！

**李小姐：**这是您第一次到中国吗？

**大卫：**是的，我来北京做生意，这是我的名片，有事请跟我联系。

**空姐：**北京到了，请您带好随身行李以及您的护照、签证和申报单，准备入关。

**李小姐：**要入关了，有人来接您吗？

**大卫：**不知道，我们公司的秘书给中国公司发了电子邮件。希望有人来，要不然我就得坐出租汽车了。

**李小姐：**不用担心，这里“打的”很方便。

**大卫：**打？打什么？我要坐车！

## Duihua I : Zài Fēijī Shang

**Kōngjiě:** Gè wèi lǚkè, shí fēnzhōng yǐhòu, wǒmen jiù yào dàodá Běijīng Shǒudū Jīchǎng le, qǐng nín jìhǎo ānquándài.

**Dàwèi:** Zhōngyú dào Běijīng le, wǒ zhēn gāoxìng!

**Lǐ xiǎojiē:** Zhè shì nín dì-yī cì dào Zhōngguó ma?

**Dàwèi:** Shì de, wǒ lái Běijīng zuò shēngyì. Zhè shì wǒ de míngpiàn, yǒu shì qǐng gēn wǒ liánxì.

**Kōngjiě:** Běijīng dào le, qǐng nín dài hǎo suǐshēn xíngli yǐjí nín de hùzhào, qiānzhèng hé shēnbàodān, zhǔnbèi rù guān.

**Lǐ xiǎojiē:** Yào rù guān le, yǒu rén lái jiē nín ma?

**Dàwèi:** Bù zhīdào, wǒmen gōngsī de mìshū gěi Zhōngguó gōngsī fāle diànzi yóujiàn. Xīwàng yǒu rén lái, yàoburán wǒ jiù děi zuò chūzū qìchē le.

**Lǐ xiǎojiē:** Búyòng dānxīn, zhèli “dǎ dī” hěn fāngbian .

**Dàwèi:** Dǎ? Dǎ shénme? Wǒ yào zuò chē!



## 一、在飛機上

**空姐：**各位旅客，十分鐘以後，我們就要到達北京首都機場了，請您繫好安全帶。

**大衛：**終於到北京了，我真高興！

**李小姐：**這是您第一次到中國嗎？

**大衛：**是的，我來北京做生意，這是我的名片，有事請跟我聯繫。

**空姐：**北京到了，請您帶好隨身行李以及您的護照、簽證和申報單，準備入關。

**李小姐：**要入關了，有人來接您嗎？

**大衛：**不知道，我們公司的秘書給中國公司發了電子郵件。希望有人來，要不然我就得坐出租汽車了。

**李小姐：**不用擔心，這裏“打的”很方便。

**大衛：**打？打什麼？我要坐車！

ENGLISH TEXT



Dialogue I : On the Airplane

**Flight Attendant:** Ladies and gentlemen, we will be arriving at Beijing Capital Airport in 10 minutes. Please fasten your seat belts.

**David:** I finally arrived in Beijing. I am so happy!

**Miss Li:** Is this your first time to come to China?

**David:** Yes, I've come to Beijing for business. Here is my business card for your future reference.

**Flight Attendant:** We have landed in Beijing. Please take your personal belongings and have your passport, visa and customs declaration form ready for arrival.

**Miss Li:** We are approaching customs. Do you have anyone to meet you?

**David:** I don't know. The secretary in our company sent an e-mail to the company in China. I hope someone will be here. Otherwise, I will have to take a taxi.

**Miss Li:** Do not worry. It is very convenient to "beat *Di*" here.

**David:** Beat? Beat what? I want to take a taxi!





### 1. 在……上 (Prep. ...Loc. )

Location expressions include three parts: 在 + place + localizer. Location expressions are used in the following positions:

(1) Before the verb, location expressions are used as a prepositional phrase to indicate location. Some of the most common localizers are 上、下、里、外、前面、后面、中间、旁边。

|| Subj. + 在 + place + Loc. + V ||

#### Examples:

1. 老师在黑板上写字。

The teacher is writing on the blackboard.

2. 孩子们在公园里玩。

Children are playing in the park.



### Substitutive drills:

小 王

李小姐

大 卫

空 姐

在

飞机

机场

汽车

旅客

上

旁边

里

前面

看电视。

工作。

休息。

讲话。

(2) Location expressions can also be placed after the verb to indicate a particular place.

Subj. + V + 在 + place + Loc.

### Examples:

1. 我家住在城外。

My family lives outside of town.

2. 医生站在护士旁边。

The doctor is standing next to the nurse.

### Substitutive drills:

名 片

空 姐

王小姐

李先生

放

坐

住

站

在

桌子

椅子

公司

汽车

上。

上。

里。

旁边。



## 2. 以后……就 (Loc. ...Adv.) "after... then"

以后 is placed at the end of a phrase or a time word, 就 connects the action that takes place right after.

### Examples:

1. 十分钟以后, 商店就(要)关门了。  
10 minutes from now, the store is going to close.
2. 他吃完早饭以后, 就去上班。  
After he finishes his breakfast, he will go to work.

### Substitutive drills:

一个星期

十天

李小姐

大卫有了

我的朋友

到北京 以后,

签证

吃完饭

工作

哥哥

就

结束了。

要去中国了。

去公司。

去买飞机票。

发电子邮件。

## 3. 终于……了 (Adv. ...P) "finally"

The expression is used to describe a completion of an action throughout a long time or process.



### || Subj. + 终于 + V + 了 ||

#### Examples:

1. 我终于到家了。

I am finally home.

2. 我弟弟终于会开车了。

My little brother finally knows how to drive.

#### Substitutive drills:

我

他

大卫

李秘书

终于

到美国

入关

到机场

来

了。

#### 4. 请 + Obj. + V *imperative sentence*

请 here means “to ask” or “to request” someone to do something. It gives commands or requests to a listener. If the listener is a second person 你 or 你们, the listener can be omitted from the sentence structure.

#### Examples:

1. 入境前请（您）填好健康卡。

It is required that you fill out the health card before entering the country.

2. 请秘书帮李先生发一下电子邮件吧。

Please ask the secretary to send an e-mail for Mr. Li.





### Substitutive drills:

空姐

旅客系好安全带。

检查人员

那位小姐打开她的行李。

对不起，

请（您）等一下。

（您）填写健康卡。

登记。

### 5. 要不然 (Conj.) "otherwise"

The conjunction 要不然 is used to show other options or possibilities. If not A, then B.

#### Examples:

1. 希望中国公司有车来接我，要不然我就得打的了。

I hope there will be a car from the Chinese company to pick me up; otherwise, I'll have to take a taxi.

2. 希望明天天气好，要不然我们就不能出去了。

I hope the weather will be nice tomorrow; otherwise, we can't go outside.



### Substitutive drills:

希望出租汽车快点来，  
周末你来我家玩，  
你别走，  
大卫想去北京做生意，

要不然

我就要迟到了。  
我就去你家。  
我们都会想你。  
他不会学中文。





## 中国人的称呼

### Common Terms of Address in Chinese

表 1

English	Chinese	Pinyin	Usage
Mr.	先生	xiānsheng	used occasionally to address senior intellectuals including women
Mrs.	太太	tàitai	Mrs.; madam; wife (preceded by a personal pronoun)
Ms.	女士	nǚshì	a formal term for a lady; married or unmarried
miss	小姐	xiǎojiě	a young lady (unmarried)
"master"	师傅	shīfu	a popular form of address among workers
comrade	同志	tóngzhì	used in Mainland China for strangers of both sexes and all ages
loved one	爱人	àiren	used in Mainland China as a sex-neutral term for "spouse"

\* Another common way of formal address is to use a person's title or position after that person's family name, such as: 李秘书(Lǐ mìshū), "secretary Li".