

UNIT 10 坐火车吧。

Let's take the train.

Unit overview

Theme	Transportation
Vocabulary	Types of transport, holiday activities
Grammar	Questions with 还是 and with 好吗, superlative 最, particle 吧
Listening	Identifying types of transport
Reading	Travel plans
Speaking	Talking about transport types, discussing the type of transport to take
Writing	Completing an email invitation

然后

然后 is used to introduce the second action or event in a sequence. For example: 我们去购物中心买东西, 然后去吃晚饭。

一点儿

一点儿 can be used both in a positive statement and a negative sentence with different usage. When it is used in a positive sentence, it is often placed after an adjective, meaning one thing is slightly higher in degree in comparison with another thing. For example: 地铁方便一点儿 (compared with the bus). When it is used in a negative sentence, it is often placed before an adjective or verb, meaning "not at all". For example: 坐公共汽车一点儿也不方便。我一点儿不知道她会来。

Extra language points

Pronunciation: "c" vs. "ch"

"c" and "ch" are often confused by students. Note that "c" sounds like "ts" in English (as in boats), while "ch" sounds like "tj" (as in chicken). For example: 餐厅 (cāntīng) vs. 吃饭 (chīfàn).

Emphasis structure "是……的"

"是……的" is used to emphasize certain aspect of an action or event, such as time, manner, purpose, etc. Sometimes, 是 can be omitted. For example: 你的T恤 (是) 在哪里买的? 这件T恤是在购物中心买的。我 (是) 在上海认识她的。

Warm-up activities

LESSON 1

- 1 Ask students to look at the pictures and words for transport on page 116.
- 2 Say the words for transport aloud one by one, illustrating the meaning of the words by using body language or miming relevant actions; for example: riding a bike, waving for a taxi and then getting into the taxi, etc.

- 3 Mime different forms of transport. Encourage students to call out the correct words for the transport.
- 4 Continue this process, increasing the speed of changing actions until students' responses become automatic.

LESSON 2

- 1 Bring some pictures of holiday activities to the class to illustrate the key words written on the board.
- 2 In pairs, students rank the activities from the most interesting to the least interesting.
- 3 As a class, vote for the most interesting holiday activity.

Teaching tips

喜欢 vs. 想

喜欢 is used to express general interest in something, meaning "like" or "be fond of" in English. To express some plan or intention at a specific time, 想 is used, meaning "would like to". For example:

我喜欢买东西。I like (am fond of) shopping. (in general)

我想今天晚上去买东西。I'd like to go shopping tonight. (at a specific time)

Decoding the words

xūyào
需要 需 require; necessities; 要 important; essential; want; ask for

gōnggòng
公共 公 public; 共 common; share; altogether; 公共 public; communal;
qìchē
汽车 汽 steam; 车 vehicle

háishì
还是 还 in addition; still more; also; as well

ránhòu
然后 然 right; correct; so; like that; however; 后 back; behind; rear; after; afterwards; later

dāngrán
当然 当 should; must; just at (a time or place); work as; serve as; deserve; 然 right; correct; so; like that; however

yìdàlì
意大利 意 meaning; idea; intention; anticipate; expect; 大 big, large; 利 advantage; profit

lǚxíng
旅行 旅 stay away from home; 行 (xíng) go; circulate; do; perform; behaviour; conduct; all right; OK

shǔjià
暑假 暑 heat; hot weather; 假 holiday; vacation; leave of absence

jiàqī
假期 假 holiday; vacation; leave of absence; 期 a period of time; phase; stage; scheduled time; expect

yóulǎn
游览 游 floating; rove around, wander; tour; roving; 览 (formal) look at; see; view

pāizhào
拍照 拍 clap; pat; beat; racket; 照 shine; illuminate; light up

cānguān
参观 参 enter; join, take part in; refer to; 观 watch; observe; sight; outlook; concept

jǐngdiǎn
景点 景 scenery; scene; 点 dot; spot; point; drop

Answer key & audio scripts

Student's Book

LESSON 1

Vocabulary and listening

- 1 1 f, 2 e, 3 c, 4 a, 5 b, 6 d
- 4 1 不好看, 2 三里屯的购物中心, 3 新衣服,
4 坐地铁, 5 意大利菜
- 5 三里屯, 星期六, 坐地铁, 意大利餐厅

Pronunciation and speaking

- 3 1 去吃青菜, 2 坐出租车去

LESSON 2

Reading and writing

- 2 1 桂林, 2 坐火车, 3 史蒂夫和马克, 4 坐船游览,
购物, 爬山, 拍照, 参观景点
- 3 旅行, 火车, 爬山, 拍照, 参观景点, 一起
- 4 1 坐公共汽车/出租车; 2 坐公共汽车/出租车;
3 走路, 坐出租车

Language in use

Alternative questions with 还是

- 1 1, 3
- 2 1 你是中国人还是日本人?
2 她坐公共汽车还是地铁?
3 我们看电影还是听音乐?
4 今天是五号还是六号?

Questions ending with 好吗

- 1 1, 2
- 2 2, 3

Expressing superlatives with 最

- 1 1, 2

Using the particle 吧

- 1 1, 3
- 2 1 坐公共汽车吧。2 现在吧。
3 我们一起去银行吧。

LESSON 3

Character writing

- 2 1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 4 a

Review and practice

- 1 1 c, 2 a, 3 d, 4 b
- 2 1 一起, 2 便宜, 3 爬山, 4 旅行
- 3 1 a, 2 b, 3 a

Vocabulary extension

(left to right, top to bottom) 火车站, 停车场, 飞机场,
加油站

Workbook

LESSON 1

- 1 地铁, 出租车, 火车, 飞机, 自行车, 公共汽车
- 2 1 怎么, 2 怎么样, 3 很远, 4 方便, 5 还是,
6 左右; 7 三里屯, 8 不是, 9 没有, 10 出租车,
11 不远, 十五分钟左右
- 3 1 √, 2 √
- 4 1 b, 2 a, 3 b, 4 a, 5 b, 6 a, 7 b, 8 a, 9 a, 10 b, 11 b, 12 a

LESSON 2

- 1 1 e, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5 d
- 2 1 一起旅行; 2 桂林; 3 是; 4 坐火车, 八月
- 4 1 你要裙子还是裤子? / 你要裤子还是裙子?
2 你喜欢吃日本菜还是意大利菜? / 你喜欢吃
意大利菜还是日本菜?
3 三点还是四点打篮球?
4 你今天还是明天有时间?

- 5** 1 我们吃中餐好吗?
 2 我们坐出租车好吗?
 3 我们星期五晚上看电影好吗?
- 6** 1 我最喜欢星期六。
 2 白色最漂亮。
 3 饺子最好吃。
 4 我最喜欢我妈妈。
- 7** 1 Try it out.
 2 Let's go to the concert.
 3 Can you make it any cheaper?
 4 Let's go and have Japanese food.
 5 Let's go to see a movie on Tuesday.
 6 Let's take the subway, that's more convenient.

LESSON 3

- 1** 3 √, 4 √
2 1 b, 2 a, 3 e, 4 f, 5 c, 6 d

Unit Quiz

- 1** b, **2** a, **3** a, **4** b, **5** d, **6** a, **7** b,
8 a, **9** a, **10** c, **11** c, **12** c, **13** b, **14** c,
15 b, **16** b, **17** b, **18** c, **19** b
20 好吗, **21** 还是, **22** 是不是, **23** 上班/购物中心
24 我们坐公共汽车参观景点。
25 我们坐火车去旅行。