Xuéxiào Fùjìn Yǒu Chāoshì ma

学校附近有超市吗

Is there a supermarket near the school





Kǎ'ěr hé Lǐ Míngming zài xuéxiào ménkǒu 卡尔和李明明在学校门口。

Karl and Li Mingming are standing at the gate of the school.

Kă'ěr:

Xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu chāoshì ma?

● 卡尔:

学校附近有超市吗?

Karl:

Is there a supermarket near the school?

Lǐ Míngming: Yǒu. Xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu liǎng jiā chāoshì, Jiālèfú hé Wò'ěrmă.

○ 李明明:

有。学校附近有两家超市,家乐福和沃尔玛。

Li Mingming: Yes, there are two supermarkets near the school: Carrefour and Walmart.

Kď'ěr:

Zài năr?

● 卡尔:

在哪儿?

Karl:

Where are they?

Lǐ Míngming: Jiālèfú zài xuéxiào de nánbian, Wò'ěrmă zài xuéxiào de běibian.

○ 李明明:

家乐福在学校的南边, 沃尔玛在学校的北边。

Li Mingming: Carrefour lies to the south of the school, and Walmart the north.

Kă'ěr:

Nă jiā gèng jìn?

● 卡尔:

哪家更近?

Karl:

Which one is nearer?

Lǐ Míngming: Jiālèfú.

○ 李明明:

家乐福。

Li Mingming: Carrefour.

Kă'ěr:

Zěnme zǒu?

● 卡尔:

怎么走?

Karl:

How can I get there?

Lǐ Míngming: Guò mǎlù, yìzhí wǎng qián zǒu, dào dì yī ge lùkǒu wǎng zuǒ guǎi,

○ 李明明:

过马路,一直往前走,到第一个路口往左拐,

jiù dào le. 就到了。

Li Mingming: Cross the street, go straight ahead and turn left at the first crossing, and

then you will see it.

Kă'ěr:

Xièxie!

● 卡尔:

谢谢!

Karl:

Thanks!

生 词 Shēngcí	New Wo	rds	
1. 附近	fùjìn	N	near, nearby
2. 超市	chāoshì	N	supermarket
3. 和	hé	Conj	and
4. 在	zài	V	to exist, to be, to lie
5. 南边	nánbian	N	south
边	bian	Suf	suffix of location words
6. 北边	běibian	N	north
7. 更	gèng	Adv	more, even more
8. 近	jìn	Adj	near
9. 过	guò	V	to cross



1. 家乐福 2. 沃尔亞		èfú 'ěrmă	Carrefour Walmart
专有名词	Zhuānyŏu míngcí	Proper No	ouns
18. 拐	guǎi	V	to turn
17. 左	zuŏ	N	left
16. 路口	lùkŏu	N	crossing, intersection
			order, such as lst, 10th
15. 第	dì	Suf	used before integers to indicate
14. 到	dào	V	to arrive
13. 前	qián	N	front
12. 往	wăng	Prep	to, towards
11. 一直	yìzhí	Adv	straight
10. 马路	mălù	N	street, road

注释 Zhùshì **Notes**

1 学校附近有超市吗? Is there a supermarket near the school?

"有"字句。我们在第一单元课文一中学过"有"字句表示"拥有"的用法。这里是另外一种用法,表示"某地存在某人或某事",和英文里的"there be..."用法类似。主语是表示处所的名词短语,宾语多带数量词,有时数量词也可省略。基本结构:处所词语 + "有" + 数量词 + 名词。例如:

In Text 1, Unit 1, we have learned that the "有"-sentence indicates "have". This is another usage, that is, "有" indicates there is somebody or something at some place. It is similar to "there be..." in English. The subject can be a noun phrase indicating place. Its object often takes a quantifier; sometimes the quantifier can be omitted. The basic pattern is: words of place + "有" + quantifier + noun. For example,

S		P
PW	V (有)	Q + NP (O)
学校附近	有	(一家)超市。

肯定句 Affirmative sentence	学校附近有 (一家) 超市。
否定句 Negative sentence	学校附近没有超市。
疑问句 Interrogative sentence	学校附近有超市吗?

在表示存在的"有"字句中,对宾语和主语提问要用不同的疑问代词。例如:

If a "有"-sentence is used to indicate the existence of somebody or something, different pronouns are used to question the object and the subject. For example,

- ① 学校附近有什么? (提问宾语 To ask about the object.)
- ②哪儿有超市? /超市在哪儿? (提问表示处所的主语 To ask about the subject indicating place.)

注意: "有" 后的宾语是不定指的。宾语表示的人或事物不是主语表示的处所范围里的唯一存在,还有别的东西。例如:

Note: The object after "有" is non-specific, and the person or thing it denotes is not the only one at the place the subject indicates. For example,

- ③ 学校对面 (duìmiàn, opposite) 有一家超市。(不定指 unspecific)(√)
- ④ 学校对面有这家超市。(定指 specific)(×)

2 家乐福在学校的南边,沃尔玛在学校的北边。

Carrefour lies to the south of the school, and Walmart the north.

"在",动词,表示人或事物存在的处所、位置,一般要带宾语。基本结构:名词/名词短语+"在"+方位词。例如:

The verb "在" indicates the place or position of somebody or something. It is generally followed by an object. Its basic pattern is: noun / noun phrase + "在" + locality noun. For example,

S	P	
N / NP	V(在)	PW(O)
家乐福	+	学校的南边。
沃尔玛	在	学校的北边。



肯定句 Affirmative sentence	家乐福在学校的南边。	
否定句 Negative sentence	家乐福不在学校的南边。	
一般疑问句 General interrogative sentence	家乐福在学校的南边吗?	
特殊疑问句 Special interrogative sentence	家乐福在哪儿? (提问宾语 To ask about the object.) 哪儿有家乐福? (提问表示处所的主语 To ask about the location the subject indicates.)	

3 家乐福在学校的南边,沃尔玛在学校的北边。

Carrefour lies to the south of the school, and Walmart the north.

"南边"、"北边",方位词。

"南边" and "北边" are locality nouns.

(1)汉语中的单纯方位词"东、西、南、北、上、下、前、后、左、右、中、里、内、外、旁"一般不单用,常和"边、面"等组成合成方位词。请看下表:

The simple locality nouns in Chinese, such as "东", "西", "南", "北", "上", "下", "前", "后", "左", "右", "中", "里", "内", "外", "旁", are usually not used by themselves, but often used together with "边" or "面" to form compound locality nouns. Please read the following form:

单纯方位词 Simple location words	边	面(miàn)
东(dōng, east)	东边	东面
西(xī, west)	西边	西面
南	南边	南面
北	北边	北面
上 (shàng, up)	上边	上面
下(xià, down)	下边	下面
左	左边	左面
右 (yòu, right)	右边	右面
前	前边	前面
后 (hòu, back)	后边	后面

(续表)

单纯方位词 Simple location words	边	面(miàn)
里(lǐ, inside)	里边	里面
外(wài, outside)	外边	外面
旁(páng, beside)	旁边	1

注意: "中(zhōng, middle)"一般与"间(jiān, between, among)"构成"中间"。

Note: "中 (zhōng, middle)" is generally used with "问 (jiān, between, among)" to form "中间".

(2)单纯方位词也可以和一般的表示处所的名词组合。例如:

A simple locality noun can also be used together with a common noun of place. For example,

- ①书在桌子上。
- ②他在公寓里。
- (3)合成方位词可以在"有"字句中充当主语。例如:

A compound locality noun can serve as the subject in a "有"-sentences. For example,

- ③南边有一家超市。
- ④ 外面有很多人。
- (4)方位词常和"在"等介词组成"介词+名词+方位词"短语,"在"有时可省略。例如,"在学校南边有一家超市"和"学校南边有一家超市"意思相同。但如果省略方位词,变成"学校有一家超市",那么意思就改变了。

Locality nouns are often used together with some prepositions, like "在", to form the structure of "preposition + noun + locality noun". "在" is omitted sometimes. For example, "在学校南边有一家超市" is equivalent in meaning to "学校南边有一家超市", but "学校有一家超市" is different in meaning if the locality noun is omitted.

4 哪家更近? Which one is nearer?

"更",副词,表示程度加深。常用在动词短语或形容词的前面,作状语。"更"用作比较,句中常有对比的两个方面,而且应该一方比另一方的程度更深。没有比较时,不能用"更"。例如:

The adverb "更" indicates the degree is stronger. It is often used as an adverbial before a verb phrase or an adjective. "更" is used to compare two things and one is stronger in degree than the other. "更" is not used if no comparison is made. For example,

① 他说得不好,我说得更不好。



- ②这件白的很好看,不过,我更喜欢(xǐhuan, to like)那件蓝的。
- ③ 张老师和王老师, 你更喜欢哪一个?

5 怎么走? How can I get there?

"怎么",疑问代词。"怎么+动词"可以用来询问动作的方式。我们在第一册第五单元课文二中学过。例如:

"怎么" is an interrogative pronoun. "怎么+ V" can be used to ask how to do something, which was learned in Text 2, Unit 5 of Book 1. For example,

S	P	
	怎么(Qpr)	V
电脑		开(kāi, to turn on)
这个字 (zì, character)	怎么	写?
去图书馆(túshūguǎn, library)		走?

6 一直往前走,到第一个路口往左拐。 Go straight ahead and turn left at the first crossing.

指路用语。"一直",副词,这里表示顺着一个方向不变。"往",介词,表示动作的方向。 后面要带表示方向的方位词,作动词的状语。"到"后是表示处所、方位的词语。例如:

The structure is often used to show directions. The adverb "一直" here means going straight towards a direction. The preposition "往" is followed by a locality noun. It indicates the direction of an action and serves as the adverbial of a verb. "到" is followed by words indicating place or direction. For example,

- ①一直往前走,到第一个路口往右拐。
- ②一直往西走,到第二个路口往左拐。
- ③一直往南走,到第三个红绿灯(hónglǜdēng, traffic light)往东拐。

7 到第一个路口往左拐,就到了。 Turn left at the first crossing, and then you will see it.

"就",副词,这里表示它后面的动作紧接着前面的事情或动作发生。后面常加助词"了"。例如:

The adverb "就" indicates an action happens right after the preceding one. It is often followed by the particle "了". For example,

- ①他说完就走了。
- ② 我送他到车站(chēzhàn, stop)后,就回学校了。
- ③ 你打开窗户就能看见。