



LESSON 2.7

MUSEUM AND GETAWAY

博物馆和短途旅行

BÓWÙGUǎN HÉ DUǎNTÚ LǚXÍNG

LENGTH OF TRIP



long trip
长途旅行
chángtú lǚxíng

long haul
长线
chángxiàn



short trip /getaway
短途旅行
duǎntú lǚxíng

short haul
短线
duǎnxiàn



weekend trip
周末旅行
zhōumò lǚxíng

half day trip
半日游
bànrì yóu



day trip
一日游
yī rì yóu

half day trip
半日游
bànrì yóu

TRAVEL SAFE DURING COVID-19



在covid-19期间安全旅行 zài covid-19 qíjiān ānquán lǚxíng

Credit:

猫途鹰
tripadvisor

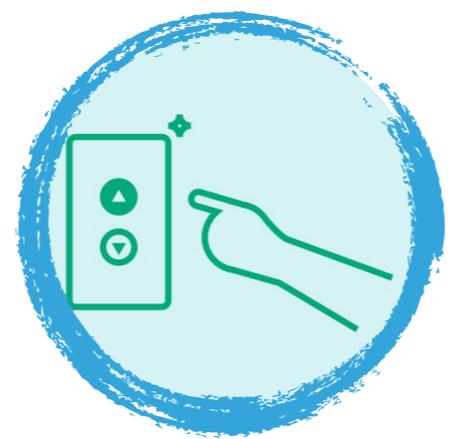
māotúyīng
(lit. cat trip eagle)

regularly wash hands
定期洗手
dìngqí xǐshǒu



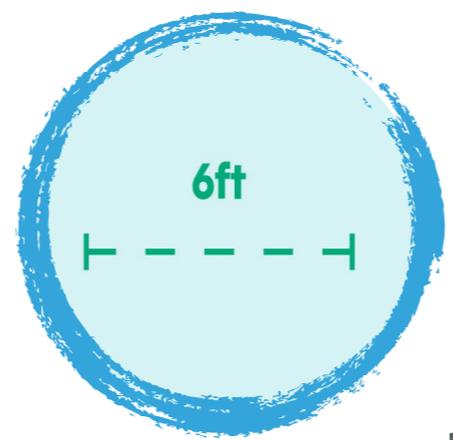
mandatory face masks
强制性口罩
qiángzhì xìng kǒuzhào

hand sanitizer
(lit. disinfect wash hand liquid)
消毒洗手液
xiāodú xǐshǒu yè



clean high traffic areas
清洁高流量区域
qīngjié gāo liúliàng qūyù

disinfect linens
消毒床上用品
xiāodú chuángshàng yòngpǐn



social distancing
社交隔离
shèjiāo gélí

SHANGHAI MUSEUM



- Back in Shanghai, Lily 莉莉 saw her cousin Lang Lang 朗朗 again.

朗 莉莉表妹,你玩得开心吗?

lìlì biǎomèi, nǐ wán dé kāixīn ma

Did you have a good time, Cousin Lilly?

莉莉 了不起!

liǎobùqǐ

It was amazing!

朗 今天我们去上海博物馆吧?

jīntiān wǒmen qù shànghǎi bówùguǎn ba

Shall we go to Shanghai Museum today?

莉莉 因为 Covid, 它不是关了吗?

yīnwèi Covid, tā bùshì guānle ma?

Isn't it closed due to Covid? (Lit. Due to Covid, isn't it closed?)

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS



5

朗 它有开门，但有严格的限制。

tā yǒu kāimén, dàn yǒu yángé de xiànzhì

It is open, but with strict restrictions.

朗 他们限制访客的数量。

tāmen xiànzhì fǎngkè de shùliàng

They limit the number of visitors.

朗 我们必须戴口罩。

wǒmen bixū dài kǒuzhào

We must wear masks.

朗 他们会检查我们的温度。

tāmen huì jiǎnchá wǒmen de wēndù

They'll check our temperatures.

BOAT RIDE



6

莉

我想呼吸新鲜空气。

wǒ xiǎng hūxī xīnxiān kōngqì

I want fresh air. (Lit. I'd like to
breath in fresh air)

朗

去朱家角水乡怎么样？

qù zhūjiājiǎo shuǐxiāng zěnmeyàng

How about going to
Zhujiajiao Water Town?

朗

我们可以乘船去那里。

wǒmen kěyǐ chéng chuán qù nàlǐ

We can take a boat
ride there.

莉

好主意！

hǎo zhǔyì

What an excellent idea!

LAST-MINUTE DECISION



莉

怎么预定?

zěnmē yùdìng

How to book?

朗

我们可以给猫途鹰打电话。

wǒmen kěyǐ gěi māotúyīng dǎdiàn huà

We can call
Tripadvisor. *(Lit. We can give
Tripadvisor a call)*

莉

这是很临时。

zhè shì hěn línshí

It is very last minute.

朗

走一步算一步。

zǒu yībù suàn yībù

Let's see/Take it One
Step at a Time. *(Lit. Walk a step
count a step)*

ADVANCED – BOOK NOW, PAY LATER



即时预订, 稍后付款 *jíshí yùdìng, shāo hòu fùkuǎn*



From £96.97



Free cancellation up to 24 hours in advance

提前24小时免费取消
tíqián 24 xiǎoshí miǎnfèi qǔxiāo

Low price guarantee

低价保证
dī jià bǎozhèng

No booking fees

无预订费
wú yùdìng fèi

Secure payments

安全付款
ānquán fùkuǎn

24/7 support (Lit. All day customer service)

全天候客户服务
quán tiān hóu kèhù fúwù

Half Day Tour to Zhujiajiao Water Town with Boat Ride from Shanghai

上海乘船游览朱家角水乡半日私人游
shànghǎi chéng chuán yóulǎn zūjiājiǎo shuǐxiāng bànrì yóu

Credit:



猫途鹰
tripadvisor

[English site](#)

[Chinese site](#)

GRAMMAR – VISIT A PLACE VS VISIT A PERSON



- In English, we use “visit” for both place and person. This is not the same in Chinese.
- Google translates “visit” to 访问 (*fǎngwèn*) which means “interview”!

visit (a place)

参观
cānguān

- Chinese use 参观 only for a place/event with **aesthetic, educational, or entertainment value**, e.g. an art gallery, a circus, a museum, a palace. It has an implication of **enjoyment**.
- Chinese never use 参观 for a hospital, unless it is open day and there is a special exhibition for the public to raise awareness.

go to (a place)

去
qù

- Same as English, in everyday spoken and written conversation, Chinese use 去 instead of 参观.
- 去 is neutral and is less formal and can be universally applied to any establishments including hospital.

visit (a person)

探望
tànwàng

- Chinese use 探望 only for a person, e.g. a patient, my grandmother, an old friend not seen for a long time.
- Same as English, in everyday spoken and written conversation, Chinese use “go see” 去看 (*qù kàn*). For example, “I go to see my granny” 我去看我的奶奶。 (*wǒ qù kàn wǒ de nǎinai*)

Example: I go to hospital visit my granny. (I visit my granny in the hospital)

例子: 我去医院探望我的奶奶。

lizi: wǒ qù yīyuàn tànwàng wǒ de nǎinai



Yin Yang 阴阳 (yīnyáng)

What is it?

- Yin (**dark**) and yang (**light**) is a concept of dualism in ancient Chinese philosophy, describing how seemingly opposite or contrary forces may actually be **complementary, interconnected, and interdependent** in the natural world.
- Together they form an **equilibrium**. Within the darkness there is light, within the light there is darkness that **balances** each other.

Examples

- Life and death
- **Male and female**
- Heaven and earth
- Night and day
- Sun and moon
- Health and sickness
- Black and white
- Cold and hot
- Positive and negative

Women's rights in China 妇女权利 (fùnǚ quánlì)

Gender Equality 男女平等 (nánǚ píngděng)

- Chinese philosophy has no history of assuming that "man" and "woman" are natural categories. Rather, Chinese culture has always assumed that "man" and "woman" are **socially constructed categories**.
- Most of the leaders in Chinese feminism movements are men not women, while in western countries, women are the main sponsors of movements for Woman's Rights.

Some breakthroughs but more can be done

- 2001: China amended its marriage law, so that abuse was considered grounds for divorce.
- 2005: China added new law to include sexual harassment.
- 2015: China enacted its first nationwide law prohibiting domestic violence

APPENDIX – COVID19 SPECIAL



Coronavirus

冠状病毒
guānzhuàng bìngdú

(New) Covid-19

新冠肺炎
xīn guān fèi yán



quarantine

隔离
gélí

vaccine

疫苗
yìmiáo



self isolation

自我隔离
zìwǒ gélí



wash your hands frequently
(lit. diligently wash hands)

勤洗手
qín xǐshǒu



wear mask

戴口罩
dài kǒuzhào

