

# Chinese Grammar Worksheet: Golden Week Travel - Essential Transportation Vocabulary

Lesson Date: 2025-10-02

Total Phrases: 10



## Grammar Explanation

This lesson focuses on **Golden Week Travel - Essential Transportation Vocabulary**, which is a fundamental pattern in Chinese grammar.

The basic sentence structure in Chinese follows the pattern: **Subject + Verb + Object/Complement**

Key characteristics:

- Chinese verbs don't conjugate based on tense like in Spanish or English
- Time reference is often indicated by context or time expressions
- Particles and auxiliary words provide grammatical information
- Word order is crucial for meaning

The phrases in this lesson demonstrate common usage patterns and practical applications of this grammatical structure in everyday conversation.



## Model Sentences

- 火车站已经很拥挤了。 **huǒchēzhàn yǐjīng hěn yōngjǐ le**. The train station is already very crowded.
- 我在排队买票。 **wǒ zài páiduì mǎi piào**. I'm queuing to buy tickets.
- 飞机场人很多。 **fēijīchǎng rén hěn duō**. There are many people at the airport.
- 我跟朋友一起去旅行。 **wǒ gēn péngyou yīqǐ qù lǚxíng**. I'm going on a trip with friends.
- 景区还没开放。 **jǐngqū hái méi kāifàng**. The scenic area hasn't opened yet.



## Part 1: Translate into Chinese

Translate the following into Chinese. Include both characters and pinyin.

- The train station is already very crowded. →

2. There are many people at the airport. →
  3. The scenic area hasn't opened yet. →
  4. The streets are full of national flags. →
  5. Outside the station is packed with people. →
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## ❖ Part 2: Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct characters. Write both characters and pinyin.

1. 火车站已经\_\_\_\_拥挤了。 **huǒchēzhàn yǐjīng hěn yōngjǐ le.** (incomplete)
  2. 我在排\_\_\_\_买票。 **wǒ zài páiduì mǎi piào.** (incomplete)
  3. 飞机场\_\_\_\_很多。 **fēijīchǎng rén hěn duō.** (incomplete)
  4. 我跟朋友一\_\_\_\_去旅行。 **wǒ gēn péngyou yìqǐ qù lǚxíng.** (incomplete)
  5. 景区还\_\_\_\_开放。 **jǐngqū hái méi kāifàng.** (incomplete)
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## 🎵 Part 3: Reorder the Words

Rearrange the words to form a correct sentence. Then write the sentence with both characters and pinyin.

1. 火车站已经很拥挤了 → (characters) → (pinyin)
  2. 我在排队买票 → (characters) → (pinyin)
  3. 飞机场人很多 → (characters) → (pinyin)
  4. 我跟朋友一起去旅行 → (characters) → (pinyin)
  5. 景区还没开放 → (characters) → (pinyin)
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## □ Part 4: Transform the Sentences

Transform the sentences as indicated. Include both characters and pinyin.

1. 火车站已经很拥挤了。 → (Change to negative) **huǒchēzhàn yǐjīng hěn yōngjǐ le.**
2. 我在排队买票。 → (Change to question) **wǒ zài páiduì mǎi piào.**
3. 飞机场人很多。 → (Change to past tense (add 了)) **fēijīchǎng rén hěn duō.**
4. 我跟朋友一起去旅行。 → (Make it more polite (add 吧 or 请)) **wǒ gēn péngyou yìqǐ qù lǚxíng.**
5. 景区还没开放。 → (Add a time expression) **jǐngqū hái méi kāifàng.**

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## Part 5: Speaking Practice (口语练习)

Read each sentence aloud. Then create a similar sentence by changing one key word.

- 火车站已经很拥挤了。 **huǒchēzhàn yǐjīng hěn yōngjǐ le.** → Practice changing: 火车站已经很拥挤了
- 我在排队买票。 **wǒ zài páiduì mǎi piào.** → Practice changing: 我在排队买票
- 飞机场人很多。 **fēijīchǎng rén hěn duō.** → Practice changing: 飞机场人很多
- 我跟朋友一起去旅行。 **wǒ gēn péngyou yìqǐ qù lǚxíng.** → Practice changing: 我跟朋友一起去旅行
- 景区还没开放。 **jǐngqū hái méi kāifàng.** → Practice changing: 景区还没开放

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## Summary Table

Chinese	Pinyin	Meaning
火车站已经很拥挤了。	huǒchēzhàn yǐjīng hěn yōngjǐ le.	The train station is already very crowded.
我在排队买票。	wǒ zài páiduì mǎi piào.	I'm queuing to buy tickets.
飞机场人很多。	fēijīchǎng rén hěn duō.	There are many people at the airport.
我跟朋友一起去旅行。	wǒ gēn péngyou yìqǐ qù lǚxíng.	I'm going on a trip with friends.
景区还没开放。	jǐngqū hái méi kāifàng.	The scenic area hasn't opened yet.
我们预定了酒店。	wǒmen yùdìng le jiǔdiàn.	We've reserved a hotel.
大街上挂满了国旗。	dàjiē shàng guà mǎn le guóqí.	The streets are full of national flags.
我在看旅游地图。	wǒ zài kàn lǚyóu dìtú.	I'm looking at a tourist map.
车站外面挤满了人。	chēzhàn wàimiàn jǐ mǎn le rén.	Outside the station is packed with people.
我希望交通顺利。	wǒ xīwàng jiāotōng shùnlì.	I hope the traffic goes smoothly.

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**Important: Practice pronunciation with audio files. Every sentence includes both Chinese characters and pinyin for accurate learning.**