Vehicles 1

Class Objective: to be able to learn phrases and vocabulary related to vehicles.

Concept A: Vocabulary

- 1. 飞机 飞机 (aeroplane)
- 2. 小船 xiǎochuán (boat)
- 3. 公共汽车 gōnggòngqìchē(bus)
- 4. 牌照-páizhào (license)
- 5. 摩托车 mótuōchē (motorcycle)
- 6. 有轨电车 yǒu guǐ diànchē (cable car)
- 7. 出租车 chūzū chē (taxi)
- 8. 卡车 kǎchē (truck)
- 9. 单轨电车 dānguǐ diànchē (monorail)
- 10. 自行车 zìxíngchē (bicycle)
- 11. 汽车 qìchē (car)
- 12. 地铁 dìtiě (subway)
- 13. 司机 sījī (driver)
- 14. 车 chē (vehicle)
- 15. 小型摩托车 xiǎoxíng mótuōchē (scooter)
- 16. 乘客 chéngkè (passenger)

Concept B: Grammar

- To say 'take' or 'to go by' a mode of transport, for the most part, the pattern is 坐 (zuò) + transportation. 坐 (zuò) means to sit or take transportation:
 坐车 (zuò chē) to go by car
- The noun for car is 汽车 (qì chē), but when used after a verb, as in the example above or 买车 (mǎi chē) 'to buy a car', we remove the 汽 (qì), meaning 'steam'.
- You can also use the term 打车 (dǎ chē) when talking about taking a taxi.
- To say 'ride', we use the character 骑 (qí) instead of 坐 (zuò).

骑单车 (qí dān chē) – ride a bike

摩托车 (mó tuō chē) – motorbike

马 (mǎ) - horse

Bicycle can also be 自行车 (zì xíng chē).

• If you want to talk about going somewhere on foot, then the verb 走 (zǒu) is used.

走路 (zǒu lù) – to walk

Concept C: Phrases for taking on and off a vehicle.

• Getting on or into a vehicle, use the phrase:上 (shàng) + vehicle

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