

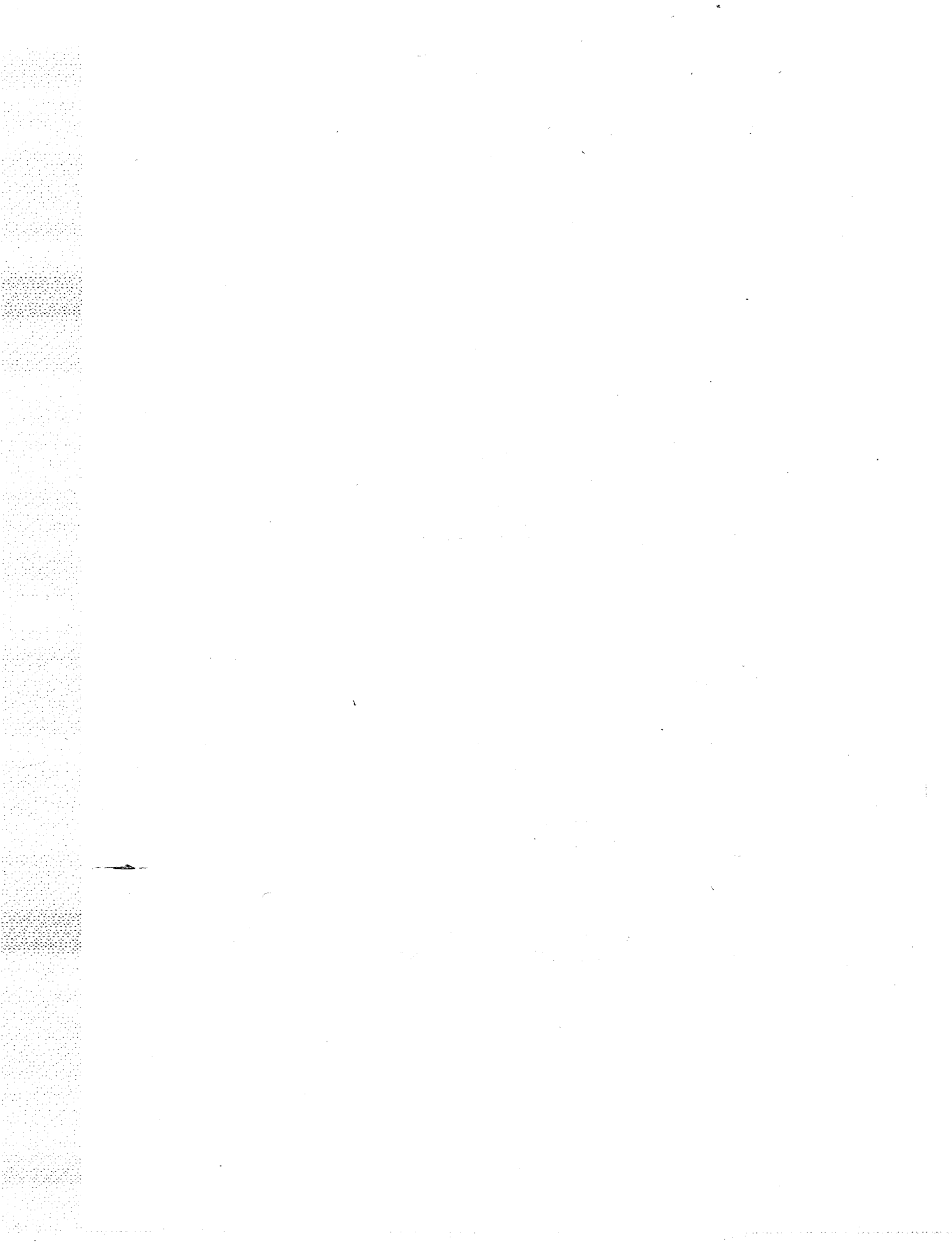
C H I N E S E

SPEAK CHINESE

Translation Exercises
and
Selections for Memorization

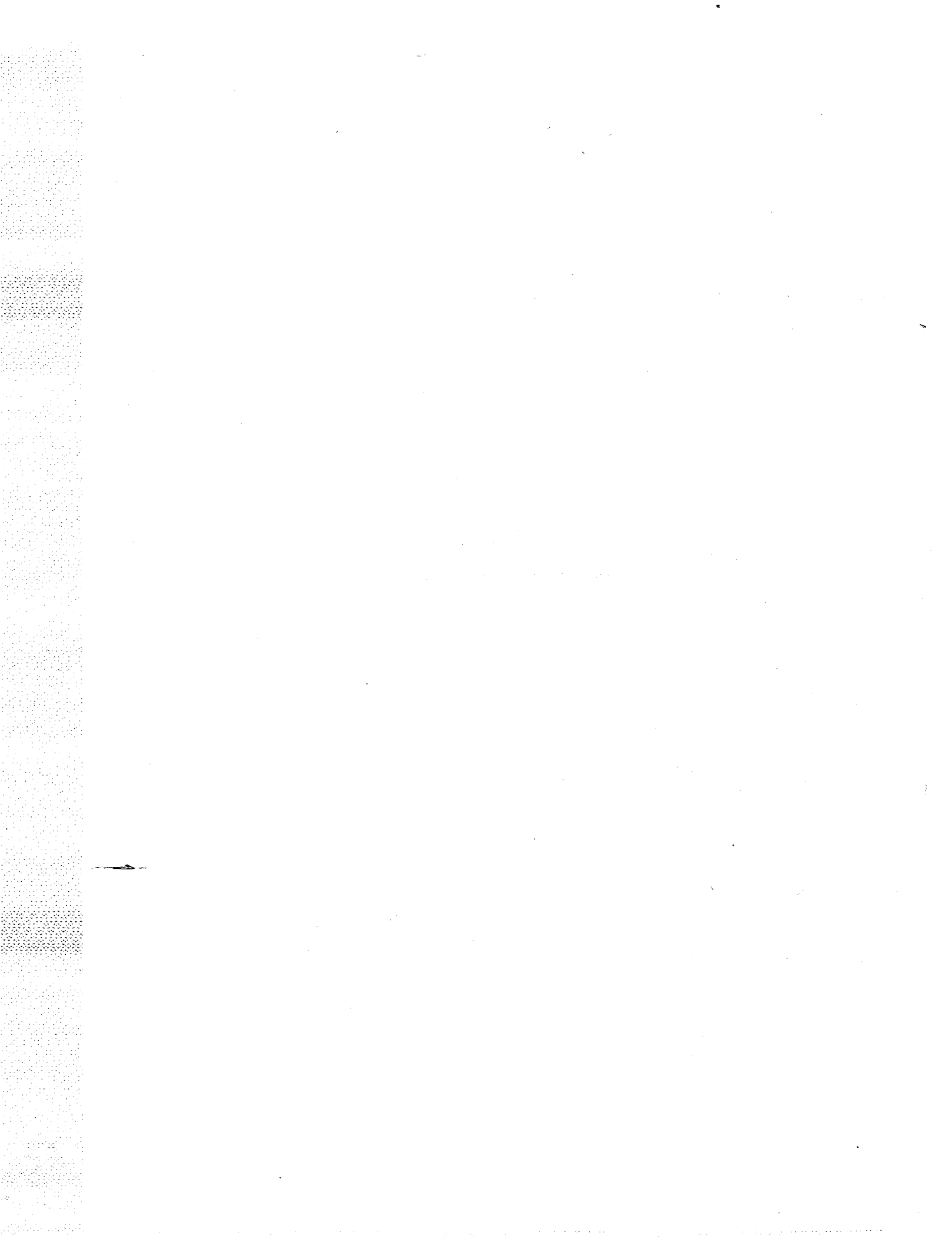
February 1966
Revised June 1975

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



PART I

Translation Exercises



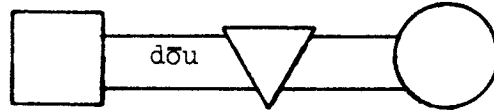
IV.	<u>All of them are rich.</u>	<u>Tāmen dou yǒu qián.</u>
	are adj.	SV
	All of S V O	S dou VO

1. All of them have money.
2. All of us are tall.
3. All of you are good.
4. All of them buy watches.

V.	<u>3 pens</u>	<u>sānge bǐ</u>
	NU N	NU-M N

1. 5 tables
2. 6 chairs
3. 8 clocks
4. 9 watches
5. how many pencils?

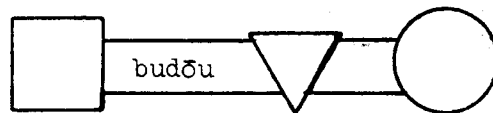
I.



Wǒmen dōu gěi qián.
All of us give money.

1. All of us have books.
2. All of the tables are expensive.
3. All of them are not too tall.
4. All of the chairs are good-looking.
5. All of our American friends understand it.

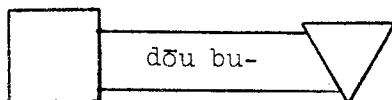
II.



Tāmen budōu mài bào.
Not all of them sell newspapers.

1. Not all of them have money.
2. Not all American books are expensive.
3. Not all Chinese tables are too low.
4. Not all of us are tired.
5. Not all pens are good-looking.

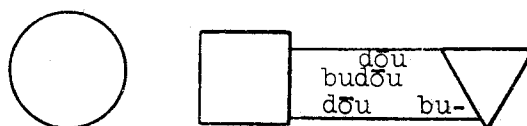
III.



Yīzi dōu buhǎo.
None of the chairs is good.

1. None of these three tables is too high.
2. These five friends are all not good-looking.
3. None of us likes to read the newspaper.
4. None of the Americans wants to buy Chinese pens.
5. Those Chinese friends are all not short.

IV.



Měiguó zhuōzi, wǒ dōu bù mǎi.
I don't buy any American tables.

1. I want all three tables.
2. He likes all his five American friends.
3. I don't want to give him all of the money.
4. Don't you like all three tables?
5. I don't want to invite any one of them.

I.

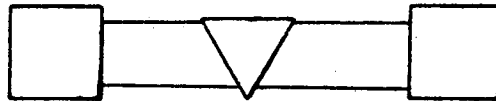


PN SP NU - M. Mod. N

Wǒ nà sānge Zhōngguó péngyou.
Those three Chinese friends of mine.

1. Those five watches of his are not all good-looking.
2. I like all of those four American friends of yours.
3. I don't want to buy all of those 10 pencils of his.
4. Who wants these two small books of mine?
5. I want to read none of those 5 books of his.

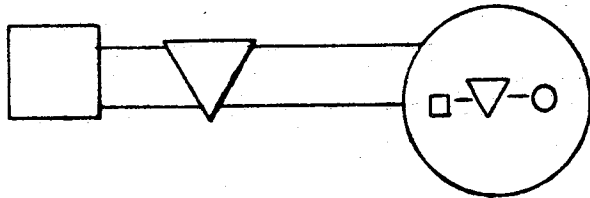
II.



Zhège shi zhuōzi.
This is a table.

1. What is he called?
2. What is his surname?
3. They are all Americans.
4. Not all of their surnames is Lee.
5. All of these three books of mine are Chinese books.

III.



Wǒ buzhīdao ta shì shéi.
I don't know who he is.

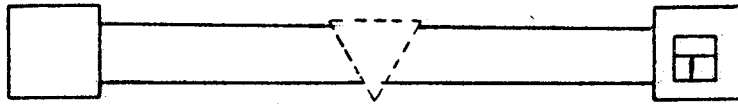
1. I know he has a girl friend.
2. I would say that he doesn't have money.
3. Do you or don't you know that he is an American?
4. I asked him to buy a table.
5. I asked him to read the newspaper.
6. I asked him who he is.
7. I want to ask you whether you know who he is or not.
8. He asks me what I want.
9. I asked him to give me money.
10. Who wants to ask me to buy things?

Qǐng and wèn:

Note: When qǐng or wèn takes a noun as an object: qǐng means 'invite', wèn means 'ask'.
When qǐng or wèn takes a clause as an object: wèn only takes "questions" and always means "ask"; while qǐng takes statements, but may mean 'ask', 'invite', or request.

Translation Lesson 6

I.



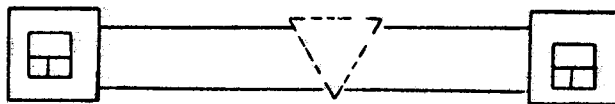
Zhège zhuōzi
This table

(shì)
is

sānkuai qián.
three dollars.

1. This book is ten dollars.
2. All of those pencils sell for eight cents. (apiece)
3. How much is this chair?
4. Not all of my clocks sell for \$50.64.
5. The big watches are \$25.45, the small watches are \$54.83.

II.



Yīmáo qián
Ten cents

(mǎi)
apiece.

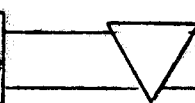
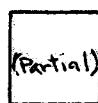
yíge.

1. One for each person.
2. Two for \$5.00.
3. Each person gives me \$1.95.
4. The paper is \$.03 a sheet.
5. I know that each (one) of them has one.

III.



,



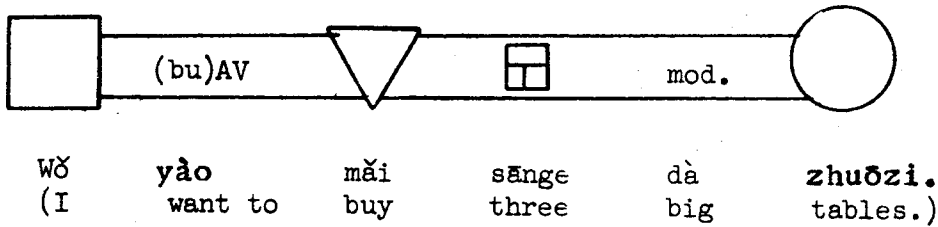
- (a) Wǒmen sānge rén, liǎngge rén méiyǒu chǎn.
Among us three, two have no money.
- (b) Nà wǔběn shū, wǒ yào kàn sānběn.
Or those five books, I want to read three.

1. Among those five pens, four are American pens.
2. Of these six tables, I want two.
3. Two of those three children are Chinese.
4. I like five of those seven tables.
5. How many of your friends are Americans?

Speak Chinese

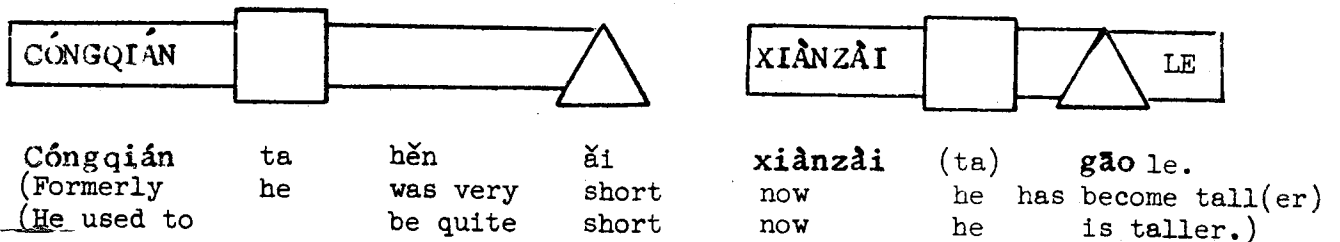
Translation Lesson 7

I.



1. You can't speak French? What language can you speak?
2. I want to give him seven Chinese books, not seven American books.
3. You may buy ten pieces of French candy.
4. He can write fifty-some Chinese characters.
5. He wants to sell all three of his paintings.

II.



1. I didn't used to speak Chinese; now I can speak a little.
2. He used to be very busy; (but) he isn't any longer.
3. I used to like him; (but) I don't any more.

4. These used to be 50 cents apiece; now they are a dollar (apiece).
5. He can no longer work now.

III.

1. Q: What does your friend like to do?
A: He likes to sing, but he doesn't like to read.
2. Q: Do you know how to cook Chinese food?
A: No, but I can make American food.
3. Q: What (kind of) candy would you like to eat?
A: I'd like to eat a little Chinese candy.
4. Q: Can all foreigners speak Chinese?
A: Not all; some can and some can't.
5. Q: Can you sing any Chinese songs?
A: I used to be able to, but I can't any more.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lessons 8 & 9

Part A

I.	<u>S</u>	<u>V de</u>	<u>(SP NU-M)</u>	<u>N</u>	
	wǒ	mǎide	(zhège)	bǐ	the pen that I bought
	<u>V</u>	<u>O de</u>	<u>(SP NU-M)</u>	<u>N</u>	
	mài	bàode	(nàge)	háizi	the child who sells newspapers

1. The food which my wife cooked is good to eat.
2. The American who can speak Chinese is very clever.
3. The new book I bought is not expensive.
4. I don't want to buy the picture which he painted.
5. Those three dollars which I gave him are yours.

II.	SV de	-	xīnde	...	new one(s)
	S V de	-	wǒ mǎi de	...	the one(s) that I bought
	V O de	-	màibàode	...	newspaper seller (the one who sells newspapers)

1. I want to listen to what is interesting.
2. I don't want the big one, I think the small one is good.
3. This is the one which he painted.
4. I don't understand what he says.

5. The one which he made is a small one.

Part B

1. Q: Which of these two hats is yours?
A: This little one is mine, the big hat belongs to a friend of mine.
2. Q: Whose hat is it that you are wearing.
A: The hat I am wearing belongs to my younger brother.
3. Q: Which is your younger brother, the tall one or the short one?
A: My younger brother is the man wearing a small cap, not the one with no hat on.
4. Q: Which of those two pictures is the one you painted?
A: The one I painted is the big one, not the little one.
5. Q: Was the hat you bought expensive?
A: The one I bought was quite cheap but the one my older sister bought was very expensive.

Part A

I.

(zai) PW de N

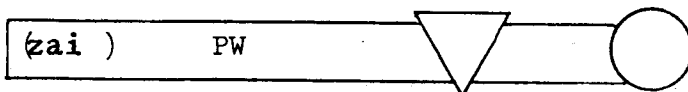
(zai) shàngtōu de zhuōzi

The table which is above.

1. The store (which is) in front sells hats.

2. The one (who is) behind you is my brother.

II.

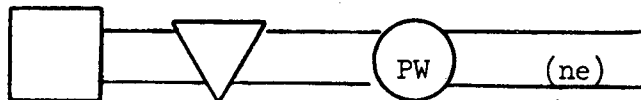


(zai) Zhuōzishang yǒu shū.
On the table there are (some) books.

1. How many students are there in that school?

2. Is there anyone in front of you.

III.



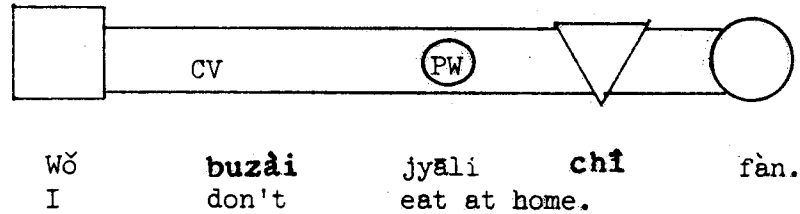
wǒ zài zhèr ne.
I am here.

1. Who is at his home?

2. The pen I bought is upstairs.

3. Those five chairs of yours are all at my house.

IV.



1. Do you work in the city or in the country?
2. All of the students who study in that school like to drink.
3. Who is the person eating behind you?

Part B

1. They are all in that room reading.
2. All the people in this place are ~~candy-makers~~.
3. How many teachers are there in that school? There are ten in that school; our school has only six.
4. Is that little room upstairs yours? No, my room is the large one downstairs.
5. I don't like any of the people who are eating in that restaurant.
6. Not all of the books that he wrote in China are Chinese books.

7. Where are all your books? Some are on the table, some are under the chair, and some aren't here - they are at my house.

8. He works at our school but he doesn't study there.

9. There is a small building outside the restaurant; that is his home.

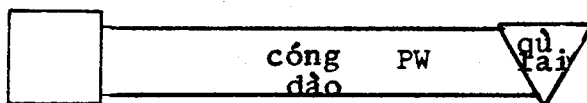
10. Why don't you live outside the city? Because the stores are all inside the city.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 11

Part A

I.

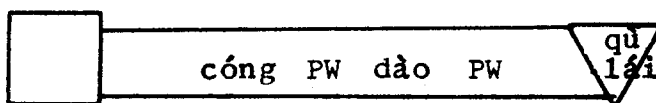


Wǒmen
We'll

cóng fànguǎnr qù.
go from the restaurant.

Qǐng dào wǒ jiā lái.
Please come to my home.

II.



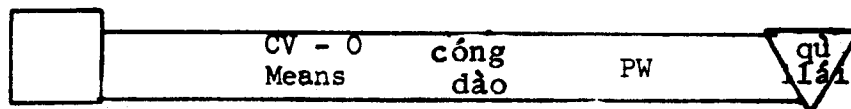
Wǒmen
We

cóng Fàguo dào Yīngguo qù.
go to England from France.

1. Why don't you come to my house?
2. You cannot go there from here, you can go from the school.
3. Will you please come to me from the table?
4. Is it difficult to go to China from Russia?

Part B

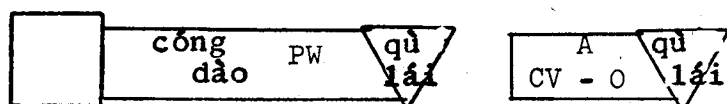
I.



Wǒ
I

zuò huǒche dào Niūyuē qù.
go to New York by train.

II.



Nǐ dào Niǔyuē qù, zěnme qù?
How (by what means) do you go to New York?

1. I am going to England by air.
2. How (by what means) do you come here?
3. Would you like to go to school in my car?
4. Can you come to me by plane?

Part C

S	(CV-PW)	(lái)	<u>PURPOSE</u>	
		(qù)	V-0	lái qu
Tā	dào Niǔyuē	(qù)	mǎi dōngxi	qu.
He	is going to N.Y.	to	buy things.	

1. He goes to town to work.
2. I am going to his house to have a drink.
3. He is going to come here to sing.
4. Where is he going to buy the watch?

Part D

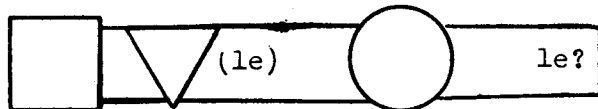
1. How about going to that restaurant to eat?
2. How do you make Chinese food?
3. He does it this way; I do it that way.
4. He is coming from the school to buy some things.
5. He doesn't have any money so he certainly can't go to China.
6. I am going to the city to see a friend.
7. What are you going to China to do? I want to learn to speak Chinese.
8. How are you going to New York? I am going by train.
9. Let's write it in the rear of the room.
10. Please come to the front of the store.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 12

Part A

I.



Nǐ mǎi(le) dōngxi le ma méiyou ?
(Did you buy the things?)

Wǒ mǎile
(I did)

Wǒ méimǎi
(I didn't)

Wǒ yǐjīng mǎile.
(I have already bought them.)

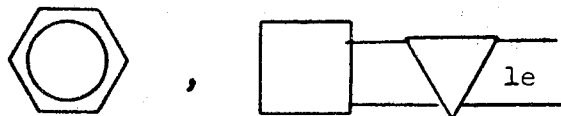
Wǒ hái méimǎi ne
(I haven't yet bought them.)

Translate:

1. Did you make Chinese food?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.
2. Have you made that table?
Yes, I have already made it.
No, I haven't made it yet.
3. Have you sold the watch?
Yes, I've already sold it.
No, I haven't yet sold it.
4. Did you eat supper yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

5. Have you told the story?
 Yes, I have already told it.
 No, I haven't told it yet.

II.



Nàběn shū, wǒ mǎile.
 (I have sold that book.)

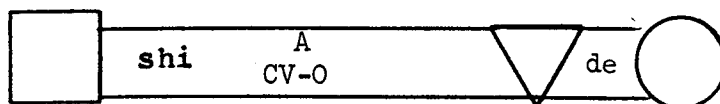


Nàzhāng huà, wǒ méimài.
 (I haven't sold that picture.)

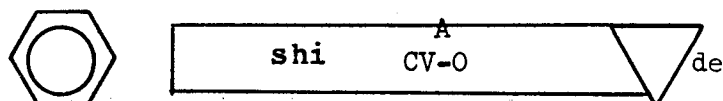
Translate:

1. Did you sell all three of those cars?
2. I didn't tell either one of the two stories.
3. She has sung all five of the songs I taught her.
4. You didn't give me all six of the tables you made.
5. Did you give him all of the pictures which your wife painted?

IV.



Wǒ **shì** zài fǎnguǎnr chīde fàn.
 (I ate in a restaurant.)
 (It was in a restaurant that I ate.)



Wǎnfàn, wǒmen **shì** zài fǎnguǎnr chīde.
 (Supper, we ate in a restaurant.)

Zhuōzi, (ta) **shì** zuótiān zuòde.
 (The table was made (by him) yesterday.)

Translate:

1. Where is the place at which you ate breakfast yesterday morning?
2. Was it yesterday morning that you ate at that restaurant?
3. It was for the purpose of teaching that he went to China.
4. I bought those five cars in New York, not in New Haven.
5. Those were written yesterday, these were written today.

Part B

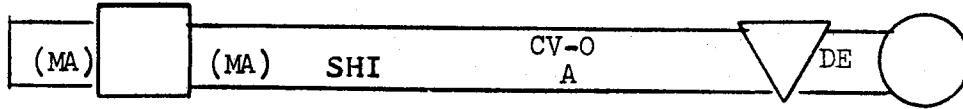
1. Those two friends of his have already departed.
2. Hasn't the teacher come back yet?
3. He went to France by boat, not by plane.
4. It was yesterday evening, I went to his home for dinner.
5. The others all went into the city, but he didn't go.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 13

I. Use the "SHI..DE" construction in translating these sentences.

PATTERN:

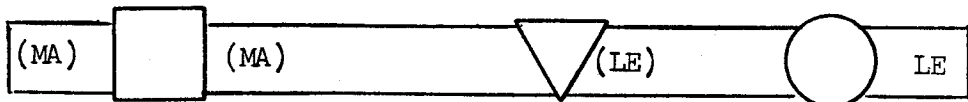


Wǒ zuótiān shì zài jiā chīde fan.
(Yesterday I ate at home. or: It was at home that
I ate yesterday.)

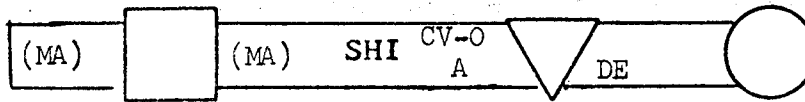
1. Was it last Wednesday that you came?
2. I came on Tuesday, not on Wednesday.
3. Which year was it that you painted that picture?
4. It was at school that I wrote the letter on October 20, 1954.
5. It was on October 20, 1954 that I wrote that letter at school.

II. In translating the sentences below you will have to decide first whether a given sentence calls for the SHI..DE construction or for just the particle LE. Some sentences offer two possible interpretations.

PATTERNS:



Wǒ zuótiān mǎi(le) qìchē le.
(Yesterday I bought a car.)



Wǒ shì zuótiān mǎide qìchē.
 (It was yesterday that I bought the car.)

1. I ate in a restaurant last Sunday night.
2. I bought the book at your store last week Thursday.
3. He wrote that book in China in the year 1948.
4. Where did you cook last Friday?
5. When did you cook at her house?
6. I bought this hat in New York last week, not this week.
7. I went to China in 1952.
8. Where did you go in September?
9. Where did you study Chinese last year?
10. How did he come from New York?

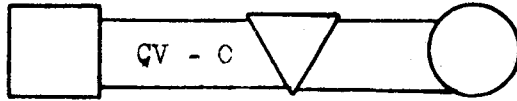
II. In translating the sentences below you will have to decide first whether a given sentence calls for the **SHI..DE** construction, for **LE**, or for neither one of them.

1. Last year we ate at that restaurant every day.
2. Sometimes he went to that store to buy things.
3. I could not go to China last year, but I hope to go next year.
4. This book was given to me last year by my mother.
5. The next day he departed, but on the fifth day he returned.
6. At what time did you eat dinner yesterday?
7. When did he return? Was it on Monday or Tuesday?
8. I was in New York yesterday.
9. The day I went to the railway station was August 3, 1951.
10. She was Miss **Zhāng**, but now she is my wife.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 14

I.



Wǒ tì tā jiāo shu.
(I am teaching in his place.)

Translate:

1. I won't play with him.
2. Will you write a letter for me?
3. He doesn't like to paint with a Chinese brush.
4. I didn't buy any meat for you.

II.

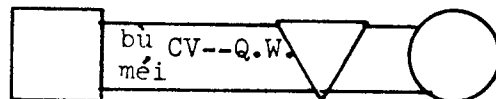


Wǒ méi chī shénme.
(I didn't eat much of anything.)

shénme - any(thing)

jíge }
duōshao } - many, much

shéi - anyone



Wǒ bùgen shéi **shuō** huà.
(I won't speak to anybody.)

Translate:

1. I don't have much money.

Translate:

1. I haven't even a cent.
2. I don't know how to write even one Chinese character yet.

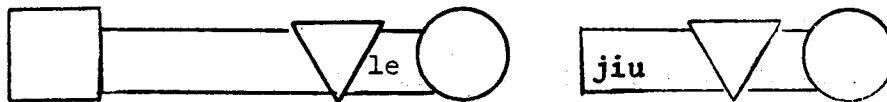
V. Translate:

1. This afternoon I am going to town with Mr. and Mrs. Li.
2. The Chinese eat with chopsticks; Americans eat with knives and forks.
3. When you go on the street, will you buy some vegetables for me?
4. Will you first go to Old Zhao's bookstore and buy a couple of books for me?
5. I don't want a thing; I just wanted to invite you for dinner Thursday evening.
6. I didn't speak to anyone because I saw they were all indoors having dinner.
7. Did you buy that car for your wife? How much did you buy it for?
8. He bought candy with the money his father gave him.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 15

I.



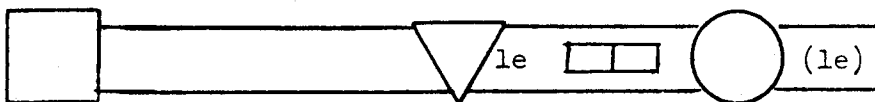
Wǒ **tiāntian** **chīle** fàn, **jiu** hē chá.
(Everyday, right after I eat, I drink tea.)

Wǒ **zuótiān** **chīle** fàn, **jiu niàn shū le.**
(Yesterday, right after I had eaten, I studied.)

Translate:

1. Yesterday morning, right after I got out of class, I went home.
2. Every year, as soon as I arrive in New York, I go to a Chinese restaurant to eat.
3. After he had sung the song, everyone left.

II.



Wǒ **xiànzài yǐjīng** **chīle sānkuài** **táng le.**
(I have already eaten three pieces of candy) (so far.)

Wǒ **zuótiān** **chīle sānkuài** **táng.**
(Yesterday I ate three pieces of candy.)

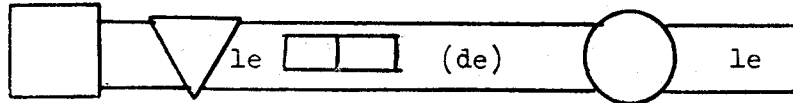
Translate:

1. I have already given him \$100, but he still says it isn't enough.
2. Last year he wrote two books.
3. How many pictures did you paint last week?

4. Up to now I have sold five cars.

5. I have now studied fifteen lessons of Chinese.

III.

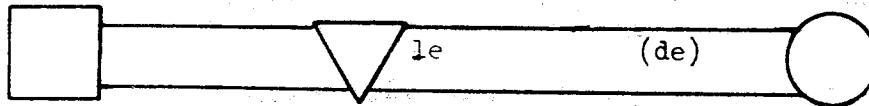


Wǒ xuéle sānge yuè de Zhōngguó huà le.
(I have been studying Chinese for three months) (so far.)

Translate:

1. You have been singing for quite a while.
2. We've been travelling by air for four days, but still haven't arrived.
3. She has been teaching for more than six years (so far.)

IV.



Wǒ qùnián jiǎole sānge yuè de shù.
(Last year I taught for three months.)

Translate:

1. Yesterday I read for quite a while.
2. I stayed in Paris for two weeks last May.
3. I taught in America for seven years.

Translate:

1. He has already been working at that store for four months.
2. When my children got out of class, they came home.
3. Having lived in China for ten years, he returned to America.
4. We have been studying Chinese for three months now.
5. He bought two paintings to give his wife, so I also bought a couple for mine.
6. How many years have you been working here? I've been working here for one year, but I worked five years in New York City.

Lesson 16

Part A

I. Verbs of Motion compounded with LAI or QU

shàng	}	lai
xià		
chū		
jìn		
huí		

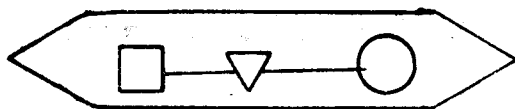
1. When did he go back?
2. I want to go in and take a look.
3. Let's go out and have something to eat.
4. I asked him to come down, but he won't.

II. Verbs compounded with ZAI

zhàn	}	zai	PW	bān	}	dao	PW	{	lai
zhù				ná					qu
zuò				pǎo					
xiě				zǒu					
huà									

1. Please write it down on this sheet of paper.
2. Do you want to sit behind him?
3. He has moved into the city.
4. The students have all run to their rooms to get their hats.

III. To express manner, pre-state the action as a "topic"; then repeat the verb with de added, and follow this with an expression of degree. (or other descriptive expression)



Tā chī fàn,



chīde hěn kuài.

1. I don't like to drive too fast.
2. I cannot speak Japanese very well.
3. Please walk a little faster.
4. I don't think he speaks too slowly.

Part B

1. How about eating a little more slowly? You eat too fast.
All right, I'll eat a little more slowly.
2. He sings extremely well. How many years has he studied?
He has studied for five years, that's why (therefore) he sings so well.
3. He learns Chinese very quickly, and he now speaks it very well.

4. Elderly men and women all walk very slowly.

5. That sentence was too long; you'll have to say it more slowly.

6. How do you say 'thank you' in Chinese?
'Thank you' is xièxie in Chinese.

7. Where would you like to sit? I'll just stand here.
Won't you please sit down?

8. Sorry, I don't handle Chinese chopsticks very well.

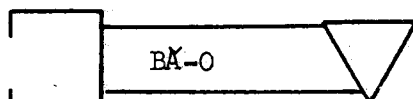
Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 17

Part A

The coverb Bǎ is used to transpose the object to a position between the subject and the verb. The negative bù or méi- may be prefixed to the bǎ, but not to the main verb. After such a transposition, the predicate may be completed in a number of ways as outlined below:

Basic Pattern



Tā bǎ shū mài le.
(He has sold the books.)

Nǐ bǎ qián ná huī lái.
(Bring back the money!)

I. S (Neg.)bǎ N V zai PW.

Wǒ méi bǎ shū fàng zài zhuō zì shàng.
I didn't put the book on the table.

1. Please write your name here.

2. Where did you put your book?

II. S (Neg.)bǎ N V dào PW { lái
qù }
Tā méi bǎ hǎi zi dài dào wǒ zhèr lái.

1. Please send this letter to Mrs. Zhāng's house.

2. I want to ask him to deliver these tables to my home.

III. S (Neg.)bǎ N { gāo sòng } N.
gěi
V gěi
Wǒ yào bǎ zhè ge biǎo mǎi gěi wǒ mǔ qīn.

1. I did not give him that one hundred dollars.
2. He did not tell me about that affair.
3. I have sold my car to my older brother.

IV.

S (Neg.)bǎ N V { zǒu
lái.
qù

wǒ bǎ zhèběn shū gěi tā sòngqu.

1. Please bring me the book that you bought this morning.
2. Would it be all right if I send this book to you tomorrow?

V.

S (Neg.)bǎ N V { shàng
xià
chū
jìn
guò
huí
qīlai } { lai.
qu.

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèběn shū náqīlai.

1. Please bring that chair upstairs.
2. He asked me to move this table out.
3. My wife asks me to return the book that I bought this morning.

VI. S bǎ N VyíV.

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèjǐge juzi kànyìkan.

1. I have read over the book that he wrote.
2. Please discuss this matter with Mr.

VII. S bǎ N Vle.

Tā bǎ qìche màiile.

1. He ate what I wanted to eat.
2. I have not sold my car. I sold my house.

Part B

1. Hurry up and write down your ideas.
2. Take this meat away!
3. My father likes to work standing.
4. Last night I went to my mother's house. I did not go by car. I walked there.
5. I have sold the car to a friend.
6. Why did you move the table out?

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 18

Part A

I. The Particle LE may be used to indicate change of status.

SV-le

"become"

neg-V-le

"no more"
"no longer"

AV-V(o)-le

"become"

Háizi dōu dàle.

(The children have all grown up. - lit: become large)

Bié chīle!

(Don't eat any more.)

Wǒ huì shuō Zhōngguó huà le.

(Now I can speak Chinese. - lit: have become able to)

Translate:

1. I used to dislike him, but now I like him quite well.
2. Don't keep on saying it. You've already said it very clearly.
3. Yesterday he got sick, but he's all right today.
4. After he told me about the matter, it became quite clear.
5. I have been going to New York daily, but tomorrow I stop going.
(i.e.: I'm not going any more.)

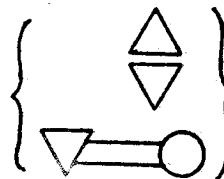
II. The Particle LE is also used to indicate prospective change, that is imminent action.



Huǒchē

{
kuài
děi
yào
jiù yao
}

kuài



kāile.

1. Soon my mother will be back.
2. I must go now.
3. I think he will be all right soon.

III. The measures -ci and hui are used like time expressions: before the verb they mean "on a certain occasion", after the verb they mean "so many times".

a. Time When (before the verb)

Nàcǐ wǒ méiqù.
(That time I didn't go.)

Zhèhuí nǐ shǎo mǎi yidiǎnr!
(Buy less this time!)

b. Time as a Measure of Action (after the verb)

Wǒ gěile ta sānhuǐ qián.
(I paid him three times.)

Wǒ dào chēzhàn qùle sāncì.
(I've been to the station three times.)

Translate:

1. He said he had bought books there several times, but I think he had done so only once.
2. I sang the song several times, but he said he didn't hear it.
3. Please say it once more.
4. I have already written this sentence fifty times.

Part B

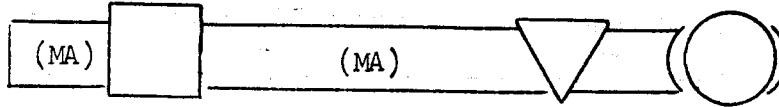
1. I have forgotten what this is called. Please tell me once again.
2. Each time I hear people talk about the affair, I get angry.
3. How many children do you have? We have four. How old is the eldest? Twelve years old. Is she a girl? Yes.
4. Do you have little airplanes to give children to play with? We had some yesterday, but we don't have any more today.
5. Last year I couldn't speak any Chinese at all; now I can say a few sentences.
6. I have been to New York two or three times. How many times have you been?
7. The first few times I ate Japanese food I didn't like it; now I really enjoy it.
8. This is the third time I have come to see him and he still hasn't returned.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 19

Part A

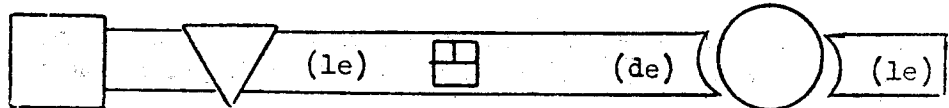
I. TIME WHEN precedes the verb



Wǒ yìdiān zhōng chī fàn.

1. Every day I go to bed at eleven-thirty.
2. Your mother came to see you at three o'clock.
3. I arrived there at about nine-thirty.

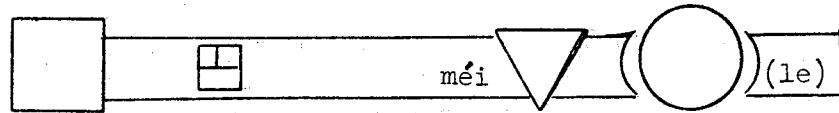
II. TIME SPENT follows the verb



Wǒ xiě le liǎngge zhōngtōude xīn le.

1. Tonight I will sleep for eight hours.
2. Last night I only slept for four hours.
3. I have been working for six hours now.
4. Every day I sleep for eight hours, work for eight hours and play for eight hours.
5. How many hours have you been waiting?

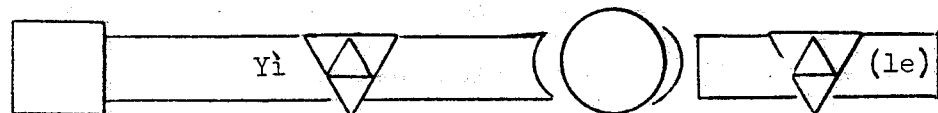
III. TIME ELAPSED SINCE AN ACTION precedes the verb. This takes a negative form in Chinese similar to "for so many hours it has not happened".



Wǒ liǎngge zhōngtōu méi chī táng le.

1. It has been one hour and fifty-five minutes since he spoke last.
2. I have not had anything to eat for more than twenty hours.
3. Yesterday morning I didn't talk for one hour.
4. If you don't speak Chinese for a month, you will forget a lot.

IV. The Fixed Adverb yì may introduce a time clause in the sense of "as soon as" or "whenever". (Remember that "when" in English sometimes has the force of "as soon as".)



Tā yì chī táng jiù bu shūfu.

1. As soon as he recovered from his illness, he went out.
2. Whenever that child sees me, he will cry immediately.
3. When he goes to New York, he eats at that restaurant.

Part B - Translate:

1. If he doesn't come by ten o'clock, what about it? If by ten o'clock he still hasn't arrived, it won't be necessary to wait for him any longer.

2. You're up early this morning!

3. How long have you been standing here? Three hours and more. Aren't you tired? Not so very.

4. When did you retire last night? Eleven-thirty. When did you get up this morning? Six o'clock. I got up as soon as my mother called me.

5. Is it time? Not yet. There is still ten minutes.

6. As soon as the bus arrives, we can get on. When the passengers are all aboard, the bus will start.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 20

Part A

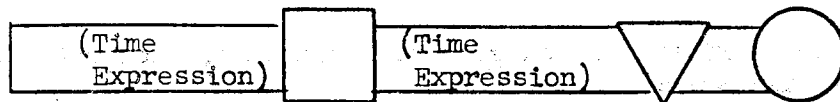
I. The Experiential Particle GUO indicates that the action has at some unspecified time been a part of the subject's past experience. Since it can refer only to completed action, the negative is always méi- (never bù-). In English, experiential action is commonly indicated by the adverbs ever and never and the perfect tense auxiliary have, but ever and never are frequently omitted, while have, unfortunately, may also indicate merely completion and so leave the meaning ambiguous. Never is used in both questions and answers, but ever is not used in statements - only in positive questions.

V- guo Q: Nǐ dào Fǎguo qùguo ma? Have you (ever) been to France?
 A: Wǒ dào Fǎguo qùguo. I have been to France.
 méi-V- guo Wǒ méidào Fǎguo qùguo. I have (never) been to France.

Translate:

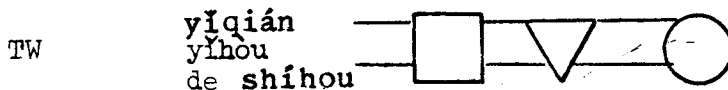
1. I have never studied any French, not even one single word.
2. You have never introduced us to each other.
3. Haven't I ever told you this? I suppose you have forgotten it.

II. Relative Time is expressed by placing yǐqián (before), yǐhòu (after) or de shíhou after the time referent. The complete time expression thus formed is treated precisely as a single timeword.



These expressions of relative time are of three kinds:

- (1) Time word followed by yǐqián, yǐhòu or -de shíhou in the sense of before, after or at such-and-such a time.

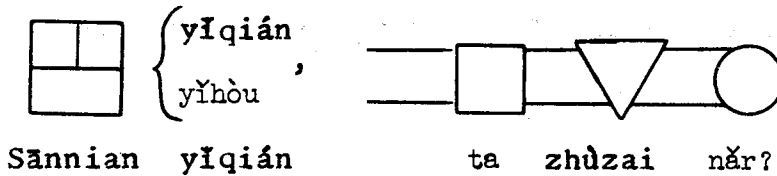


1951 nián yǐqián wǒ zhùzài Zhōngguó.

Translate:

1. If you want to visit him, you better go before 4:30 p.m.
2. Because you came after 4:30, he had already left.

(2) Time measure (period of time) followed by yǐqián or yǐhòu in the sense of _____ ago, or _____ later.

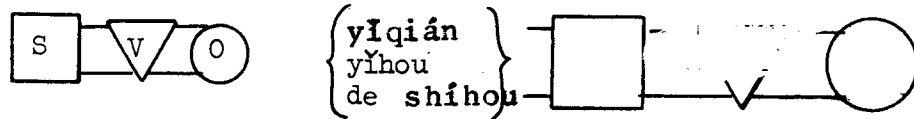


Translate:

1. My friend went back to China a couple of years ago.
2. This morning he came to see you around eight or nine o'clock. You were not here. A couple of hours later he came again but you still had not come back.
3. Five minutes ago he said he was not going.

(3) A clause followed by yǐqián, yǐhòu or -de shíhou in the sense of before or after or at the time when such-and-such a thing happened. (this is merely using a statement of occurrence as a referent.)

TIME REFERENT



Nǐ chífàn de shíhou bié shuō huà.

Translate:

1. Before you say anything, you better do some thinking first.
2. Do you take a nap after lunch every day?
3. When I speak Chinese my wife always laughs at me.
4. When do you plan to look for a house, before your wife comes or after she comes?

Part B Translation

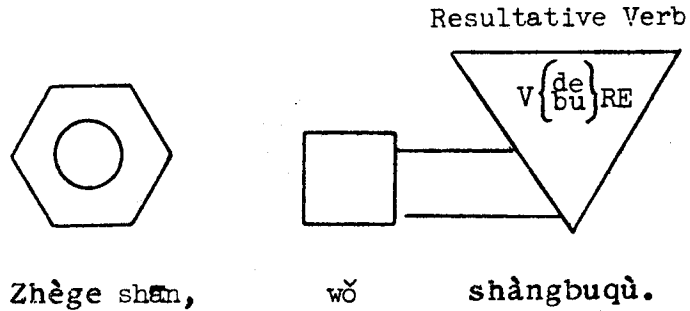
1. I have a joke. I don't know whether you have heard it or not. Would you like to hear it? If you wish to hear it I will tell it to you. But when you hear it you must be sure to laugh.

2. Before the guest comes, first tell the cook what to cook. When the guest arrives, invite him to come in and sit down, and give him a cup of tea to drink. After drinking tea, ask him to the dining room to eat.

3. Formerly Mr. Wang taught in this school. Three years ago he left. One day, before he left, we gave a tea party for him, at 3:00 p.m. at school downstairs. So, right after class I went downstairs. There were already quite a few people present. Some of them I knew and some I did not. But someone introduced them to me, and in a short while I knew everyone.

Part A

- I. Potential Result - can or cannot obtain a certain result. (The patterns below show a transposed object because this is very common with RV, but the S-V-O order is also possible in most cases.)



Translate:

1. I don't think I'll be able to come back tomorrow.

2. I'm afraid that he can't learn it. (xuébu huì)

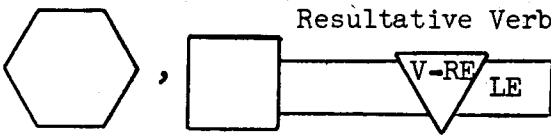
3. There is a very large table in the house but I can't carry it out.

4. All right, I'll sing a song for you, but I don't know whether I can sing it well or not.

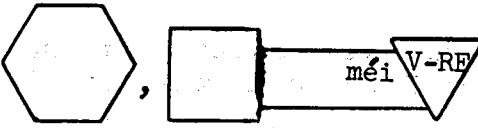
5. I will search for it for you, and if I can't find it I'll buy you a new one.

II. Actual Result - the result desired is or is not actually attained.

Resultative Verb



Nàjiān yíshang, wǒ xīgānjingle.



Tā shuōde gùshi, wǒ méitingdǒng.

Translate:

1. I thought I could finish eating before one o'clock, but I didn't.
2. I have not finished the story I was telling you last night. How far did I get?
3. Last night I didn't sleep well. I think tonight I'll go to bed a little earlier.
4. How come you are here, it is really a surprise! (méixiǎngdào)
5. I listened but I have not understood it. Please say it again.

Part B

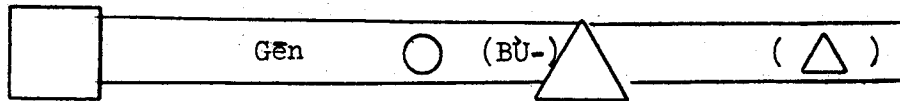
Translation:

1. Has your child finished eating? If he hasn't, tell him to hurry up and eat.
2. Whenever I get angry, I can't utter a single word.

3. The last two days I haven't been feeling well, I can't sleep, I can't eat, and I can't speak.
4. When you eat foreign food you never get enough, do you?
5. I want you to wash this garment clean. If you can't wash it clean, you may bring it here and I will wash it myself.
6. I can't afford to buy new clothes now, so I always wear old ones.
7. A: The door is closed. Please open it for us.
B: I can't open it, open it yourself.
C: I'm afraid I can't open it either. That door isn't easy to open.
8. A: I have an important matter I want to ask you to handle (bàn) for me.
B: If I can't handle it satisfactorily, what then?
9. There's too much stuff. One person can't carry it.
10. Have you understood all that I have been saying? Yes, I have.

Part A

I. Pattern of Identity



Zhège biǎo gēn nàge biǎo yíyàng (dà).

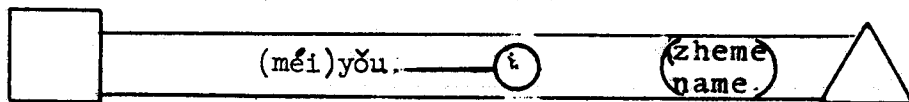
or:

Zhèliǎngge biǎo yíyàng (dà).

Translate:

1. The place where I live is just as convenient as the place where you live.
2. They say tomorrow's weather will be about the same as today's.
3. The two tables are the same in quality but not the same in price.

II. Pattern of Similarity



Zhège dìfang méiyǒu nàge dìfang (name) hǎokàn.

Translate:

1. The other student isn't as intelligent as you are.
2. The book he bought is not as interesting as this one.
3. He said that chair isn't as comfortable as this, but I think the other one is just as comfortable.

Part B

1. Is this river as long as that one? No, it's shorter.
2. The buildings in New York are higher than buildings anywhere.
3. Please come a little earlier tomorrow. You came too late today.
4. His sickness is much better than it was a week ago.
5. Going by plane is faster than going by train. When the weather is good, it is more interesting to go by plane than any other way.
6. I have three brothers; the one who is three years older than I am is now in China.
7. He is very stout now, even stouter than last year.
8. You said his English was better than yours. I say his English is not better than yours. Your English is better than anyone else's.

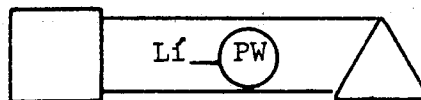
Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 23

Part A

I. Pattern of Distance

a. Unmeasured



Jè lí nàr yuǎn.

b. Measured



Zhèr lí nàr (yǒu) sānshí lǐ (lù).

Translate:

1. How far is it from your house to school? Only three-and-a-half miles.
2. Because my house is too far away from my office, I bought a car.
3. My school is much nearer to N.Y. than her school.
4. My house is a long way from everybody else's house.

II. Pattern of Measurement



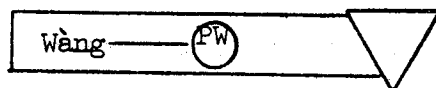
Tā yǒu liùchí gāo.

Translate:

1. I think he is about thirty years old.

2. I am only five feet tall. But the dress he sent me is four-and-a-half feet long, how can I wear it!
3. I don't think that river is as long as a hundred miles, do you?
4. Please tell me how high is the world's highest building?

III. Pattern of Direction of Motion



wàng	qián	zǒu
	hòu	qù
	shàng	lái
	xià	fēi
	zuǒ	kàn
	yòu	etc.
	dōng	
	nán	
	xī	
	běi	
	PW	

Qǐng nǐ wàng dōng zǒu.
Bié wàng shàng kàn.

Translate:

1. I was supposed to take a bus heading west, but I took a bus going east.
2. Don't look back, there's no one behind you.

Part B - Translation:

1. The place we live in is ten lǐ from the school, much nearer than their home.

2. There are three routes to China. One is to the east, one is to the west, and there is still another to the north.
3. The northern route is the nearest one, but the weather is too cold. The western route is the one which people most commonly take.
4. Pardon me, but how do I get to the New China Restaurant? Go straight west, then when you get to Howe Street, go north.
5. Do people who live by the sea all like to eat fish?
6. My, how tall your elder brother is! You say he's tall? He's not as tall as my younger brother.
7. You stand on his left, and you at the side of the table, and you in front of the door.
8. Does one have to go by way of Japan to reach China? Not necessarily.
9. When are you leaving the United States? That depends on when I finish studying.
10. My watch doesn't go any more. What can I do about it?

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 24

Part A

- I. Pattern of Alternatives. The pattern of the alternative question, Shì zhège, shì nàge? may be used when the alternatives are complete sentences. The effect in English is: Is it that....or is it that.....? The second clause may be introduced by háishi instead of shì. The shì is sometimes omitted, but it is best for the beginning student to retain it.

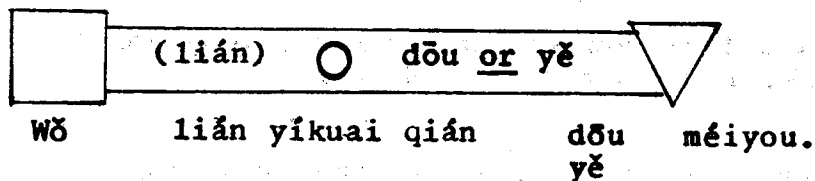


Shì tā xǐhuan nǐ, (háishi) nǐ xǐhuan tā?

Translate

1. Are you going tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?
2. Is what you bought English candy or French candy?
3. Which dress is better, the red one or the green one?

II. Pattern of Inclusion and Exclusion



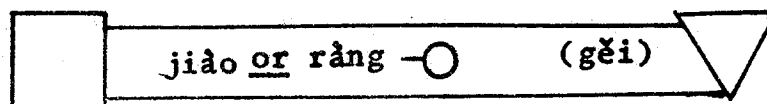
Translate:

1. I don't even know where he is, how can I give this money to him.
2. He can't afford to buy even a used car.
3. He was so sick, he could not (even) recognize his own wife

II. Pattern of Passive Action. There is in a sense no true "passive" in Chinese. That is, the verb form cannot be inflected to show the passive, nor is there a particle which may be so used. The statement xuéxiào màile out of context could mean either of two things. It might be expanded into:

- a. Nàkuài dì, xuéxiào yǐjīng màile.
(The school has already sold that piece of land.)
- b. Xuéxiào ràng xiàozhǎng (gěi) màile.
(The school has been sold by the principal.)

In the second example, the actor has been introduced by the CV ràng (or jiào) in the sense of "by", and this throws the translation of the verb into the passive voice in English. Additionally the Chinese like to insert gěi before the main verb. This gěi is seldom translatable, and no adequate grammatical explanation for its presence can be offered.



Wǒde bǐ jiào ta gěi nǎzǒule.

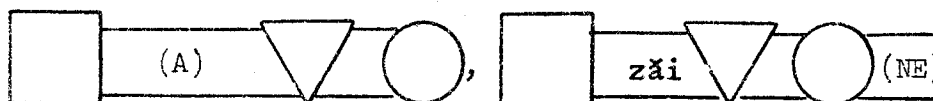
Translate:

1. The money that my mother gave me was all spent by my husband.
2. I heard that you are looking for your watch. Did you ask Mr. Li? Maybe he took it.
3. The story that I wanted to tell was told by my older sister.

IV. The NOT UNTIL Pattern. In English we have at least four ways of expressing a "not until" idea:

- a. I will not do it until I have finished dinner. negative
- b. I will do it only when I have finished dinner. positive
- c. I won't do it before I have finished eating. negative
- d. I shall finish eating before I do it. positive
- e. I shall (first) finish my dinner: only then will I do it. positive

All of these may be rendered into Chinese in a pattern similar to Pattern "e" above as follows:



Wǒ (xiān) chīwánle fàn cái néng gěi nǐ zuò.
 Nǐ (xiān) gào song wǒ wǒ cái gào song nǐ ne.
 Sāndiǎn zhōng wǒ cái qù.
 Sāndiǎn zhōng zai qù ba.

Note that in the last example the time expression sāndiǎn jīng takes the place of the entire first clause in the other examples. It might be held that such a time expression is a shortened form of, "When three o'clock comes around."

Note also that CÁI be followed by the particle NE but not by LE.
Zǎi is used in imperative sentences only.

Translate:

1. I'm not going to give you any money until you tell me where you are going.
2. I'm not going to leave until tomorrow morning, if you have anything you want to talk with me about come over tonight.
3. Last night I did not go to bed until twelve-thirty. How about you?
4. People say you have to study Chinese for one year before you can tell a story in Chinese. I wonder whether that is true.
5. About this affair, you better ask him, because it would not be satisfactory unless he said so.
6. You'd better not go until tomorrow.

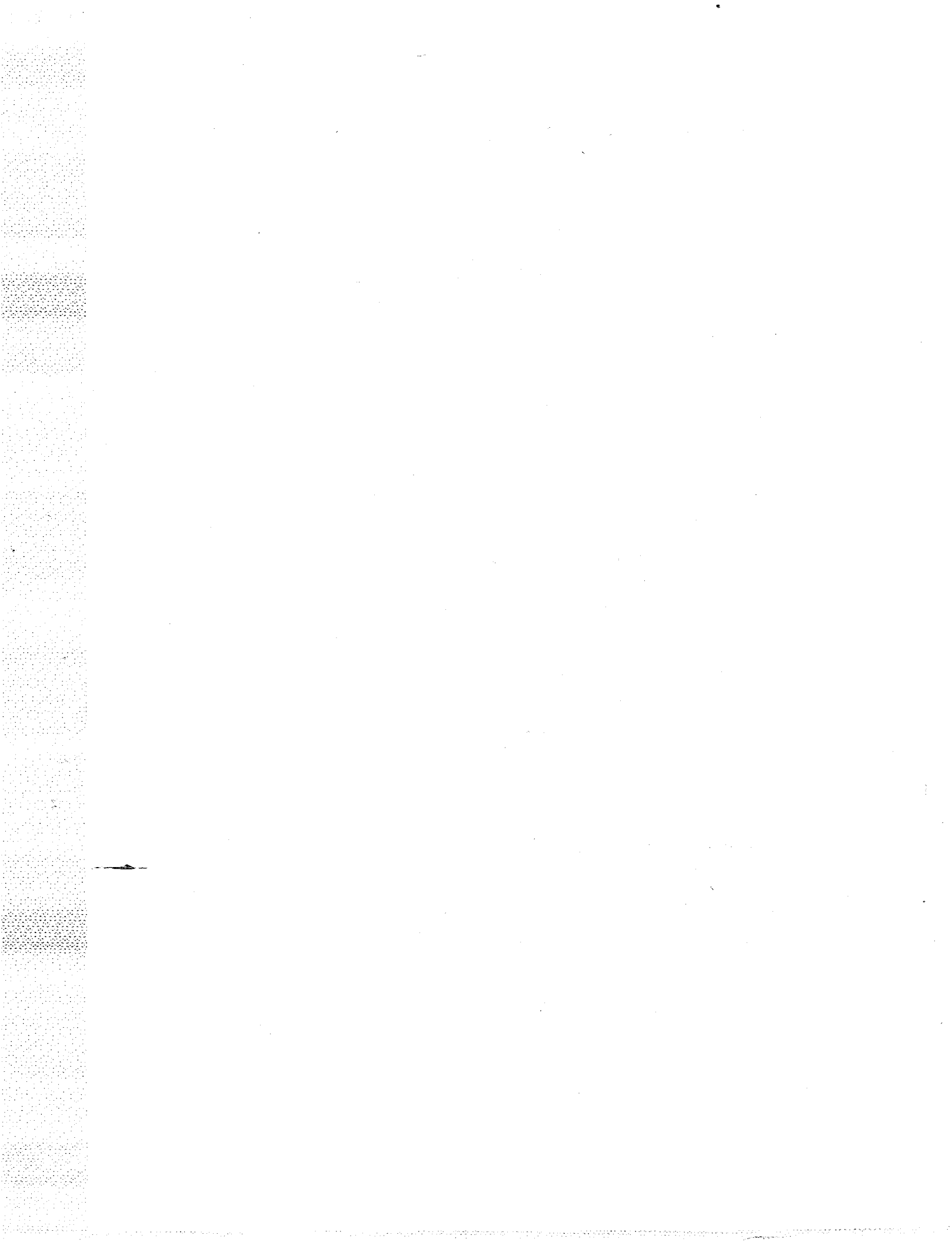
7. We'd better not leave until he finishes his supper.

Part B - Translate:

1. Be careful, don't walk too fast.
2. Don't throw it away, or I'll have to buy a new one.
3. A: Are the students all going?
B: Of course! Even the teachers are going.
4. As to that foreigner over there, if he isn't a Frenchman then he's a German.
5. A: Do you like red ones or blue ones?
B: Both red ones and blue ones are good. And you?
6. I must first know the meaning of a sentence before I can memorize it.
7. A: Are you both going?
B: Probably I'm going, but he's still uncertain.
8. Why are you so worried? Set your mind at rest. He'll be well by next week.

PART II

Selections for Memorization



SPEAK CHINESE

SELECTIONS FOR MEMORIZATION

The objective in memorization exercises is to enable the student to have at the tip of his tongue a number of set phrases and complete sentences which he can rip off without stopping to think of sentence structure or vocabulary. They tend to give him confidence in speaking.

It is of utmost importance that from the start the student should stress accuracy of pronunciation and naturalness of rhythm. Otherwise, the memorization process simply inculcates bad habits. Mimic the way the teacher says each expression or sentence.

At the first session on memorization, the instructor will drill the group on correct expression. At the second session, students will be expected to recite the title and the selections from memory. Part of each session after the first will be spent in preparing the next memorization passage. Memorization passages start with Lesson 6.

Lesson 6

A. MAI HUAR

Zhāng xiānsheng měiyóu qián, kěshi tā yào mǎi huàr.
Wáng xiānsheng gěi tā shíkuài qián, qǐng tā mǎi
liǎngzhāng.

Zhāng xiānsheng wèn Lǐ xiānsheng duōshao qián yì-
zhāng. Lǐ xiānsheng shuō, "Měiguó huàr sìkuàibàn.
Nǎzhāng Zhōngguó huàr wúkuaiwú. Zhèliǎngzhāng
yígòng shíkuài qián."

Zhang xiānsheng gěi Lǐ xiānsheng shíkuaì qián.
Lǐ xiānsheng gěi Zhāng xiānsheng liǎngzhāng huà.

B. Qián Búgòu

Tāmen nàliǎngge háizi, yíge shì nánhaizi, yíge shì nǚhaizi. Nàge nánhaizi jiù xǐhuan kàn shū, kàn bào. Nàge nǚhaizi xǐhuan mǎi dōngxī---mǎi yíge zhōng shièrkuaibàn, mǎi yíge biǎo sīshíjiùkuài jiǔmáowǔ, mǎi yidiǎnr zhège, mǎi yidiǎnr nàge. Tā shuō tade qián búgòu.

Wǒ gěi tāmen yíge ren bànkuaì qián, wèn tāmen gòu bugou. Nánhaizi shuō, "Xièxie, xièxie," nǚhaizi shuō, "Búgòu."

Lesson 7

A. Huì Chī Búhuì Zuò

Wǒ bùzhīdào Gāo xiānsheng shì bushì Zhōngguó ren, kěshì wǒ zhīdào Gāo xiānsheng ài chāng Zhōngguó gē, yě huì xiě, "Yī, èr, sān---sāngē Zhōngguó zì.

Tā shuō, "Zhōngguó fàn hěn hǎo chī." Tā hěn ài chī. Ta gēge gen ta dìdi yě dōu ài chī. Wǒ wèn ta huì zuò buhui. Tā shuō, "Wǒ búhuì zuò. Wǒ mǔqin huì zuò, wǒ gēge yě huì zuòle. Wǒ jiù huì chī."

B. Zhōngguó Ren Yě Néng Zuòshì, Yě Kèqi

Lǐ taitai nàge ren shì (yì)ge hǎo ren. Tā bútaì ài shuō huà, kěshì tā hěn néng zuò shì. Xiě zì, zuò fàn, chāng gē, ta dōu huì.

Zhèwei taitai hěn kèqi. Nǐ qǐng tā chī fàn, tā shuō, "Xièxie." Ta qǐng nǐ chī fàn, tā yě shuō, "Xièxie." Yǒuren gào song wǒ, "Zhōngguó ren yě néng zuò shì, yě kèqi."

C. Búyuànyì Zuò Mǎimai Le

Wǒ fùqin cóngqián zuò mǎimai. Tā zhīdào shénme dōngxī hǎo mài shénme dōngxī bùhaomài. Tāde mǎimai hěn hǎo.

Xiànzài tā búzuò mǎimai le. Ta gào song wo, dōngxi dōu tài guì. Ta bùzhidào shénme hǎo mài, shénme bù hao mài le. Ta shuō ta búhuì zuò mǎimai le. Ta yě búyuànyì zuò mǎimai le. Kěshi wo wèn ta, "Nǐn xiǎng zuò shénme?" Ta shuo ta děi xiǎngxiang.

Lessons 8 & 9

A. Bù hao zuòde Guì

Mèimei wèn gēge, háo biǎo děi duōshao qián yíge? Gēge shuō, "Nǐ yào dàde, yào xiǎode? Dàde piányì, xiǎode guì." Mèimei búdǒng gēgede yìsi. Gēge shuō, "Nǐ xiǎngxiang, xiǎobiǎo bù hǎo zuò duì buduì? Bù hǎo zuòde dōngxi dōu guì."

Mèimei shuō, "Wo dǒngle. Dàde xiǎode dōu kěyì. Kěshi wo jiù yǒu sānshikuài qián. Sānshikuài qián yígedè, gòu hǎo bu gou hao?"

B. Cōngming Nǚer

Wǒ nàge pēngyou yǒu liǎngge cōngming nǚer. Dàxiaojie xiǎng xué huàhuàr. Ta qǐng ta fùqin jiāo ta. Kěshi ta fùqin shuō, "Wǒ huàde buhǎo. Nǐ qǐng Chén xiānsheng jiāo nǐ ba!"

Èrxiaojie xiǎng jiāo Yīngwén. Cóngqián tade Yīngwén buhǎo. Tā cháng qǐng jiāo Yīngwén de nàwèi xiānsheng jiāo ta. Xiànzài, tāde Yīngwén hén hǎole. Ta kěyì jiāo Yīngwén le.

C. Shì Shéi Huàde Huàr?

Wáng xiānsheng géi wǒ yìzhāng huàr. Kěshi wǒ bùzhidào shì shéi huàde. Wo tàitai shuō shì Lǐ xiaojie huàde.

Lǐ xiaojie shì Wáng xiānsheng de nǚpēngyou. Ta huàde huàr dōu hén hǎo, dōu néng mài èr-sānshikuài qián. Néng mài èr-sānshikuài qián de huàr, Wáng xiānsheng yuànyì géi wǒ ma? Búduì ba! Wo děi wènwen Wáng xiānsheng tā géi wǒ de nàzhāng huàr shì shéi huàde?

Lesson 10A. Zài Nǎr Chī Fàn?

Lǐ xiānshengde jiā zài Nánjīng chéng wàitōu. Chéng wàitōu yǒu yīgè xuéxiào. Lǐjiā jiù zài nàgè xuéxiào hòutōu. Cóngqián Lǐ xiānsheng zài nàgè xuéxiàoli jiāo shū. Xiànzài tā bù jiāo shū le. Tā zuò mǎimai le.

Wǒ bùzhīdào tā zuò shénme mǎimai. Tā shuō chéng lǐtōu yǒu yīgè xiǎo puzi shì tāde. Yīnwei puzili de shì (qing) tài duō, tā bù cháng zài jiāli chī fàn. Tā cháng zài puzi qiántou nàgè fànguǎnr chī fàn.

B. Bàoshang Yóu Ni Yào de Fángzi

Nǐ xiǎng mǎi fángzi, nǐ kéyǐ kànkan bào. Bàoshang yǒu hěn duō fángzi. Dàde, xiǎode, xīnde, jiùde, hěn hǎode, hěn piányide dōu yǒu.

Yǒude qī-bāqiān, yǒude yīwàn duō, yǒude liǎng-sānwàn. Chéng lǐtōu yé yǒu, chéng wàitōu yé yǒu.

Wó xiǎng zài xiāngxia mǎi yīgè xiǎo fángzi. Zuì hǎo lóushang yǒu sìgè wūzi, lóu dǐxia yǒu sìgè wūzi.

C. Wǒmende Xuéxiào

Wǒmen jīgè rén dōu zài Yélǚ Dàxué niànshū. Wǒmen zhège xuéxiào shì zuì hǎo de xuéxiào.

Xué Zhōngwén de xuésheng yǒu èrbai duō. Yīnwei xuésheng tài duō, wǒmen yǒu liǎnggè lóu. Yǒuren zài zhège lóuli niàn shū, yǒuren zài nàgè lóuli niànshū. Xiànzài tamen dōu niàn shū ne.

Xiānshengmen gēn xuéshengmen dōu kéyǐ zài xuéxiàoli hē kāfēi. Xuéxiàoli de kāfēi yě piányi yé hǎo. Zài nàr hē kāfēi de rén hěn duō.

Lesson 11A. Dào Niúyuē Qu

Zhāng xiānsheng Zhāng tàitai yào dao Niúyuē qu. Tamen zuò huǒchē qu, yīnwei buyiding yǒu fēiji.

Tāmen dao Niǔyuē 34jiē qu kàn péngyou. Zhege péngyou yě xiǎng dao zhèr lái, kěshi háizi tài xiǎo, shìqing yě tài duō. Suóyì bunéng lái.

Zhāng tàitai de háizi yě qù. Tāmen cóng xuéxiào qù. Tāmen búqù kàn péngyou, qù mǎi dōngxi.

B. Kànkān Zhèxiē Háizi

Xuéxiào qiántou yǒu yige puzi. Háizimen dōu zài nàr mǎi dōngxi. Yīnwei nàge puzili yǒu táng, yǒu xiǎo chuán, yǒu xiǎo fēijī, yǒu hěn duō yǒuyìsi de dōngxi.

Wǒ cháng cóng xuéxiào dao nàge puzili qu. Kànkān zhège, kànkān nàge. Zhēn yǒuyìsi. Puzili de rén wèn wǒ yào xiǎo chuán, yào xiǎo chē? Wǒ shuō, "Wǒ dōu buyào. Wǒ méiyǒu háizi. Wǒ jiù lái kànkān zhèxiē háizi, xíng bùxíng?"

C. Zuò Chuán Bù Yìdìng Yǒuyìsi

Yījiǔsìyī wǒ cóng Zhōngguó zuò chuán dao Měiguó lái. Wǒ péngyou hěn kèqide shuō, "Zài chuánshàng kényì hē chuánshàng de jiǔ, kényì chī chuánshàng de fàn, kényì shuō hěn hǎotīng de wàiguó huà, kényì kàn hěn hǎokàn de shuǐ. Zuò chuán yìdìng hěn yǒuyìsi."

Wǒ shuō, "Bùyìdìng. Wǒ zài chuánshàng bùnéng chī fàn, bùnéng hē jiǔ, yě bùnéng kàn shuǐ, yě bùnéng zhànqilai. Chuánshàng de fàn hǎochī buhǎochī wǒ yě bùzhīdào. Suóyì, zuò chuán bùyìdìng yǒuyìsi."

Lesson 12

A. Zhāng xiānsheng Dao Nǎr Qùle?

Jīntian zǎoshàng wǒ qu kàn Zhāng xiānsheng qùle. Zhāng xiānsheng méizài jiā. Tā tàitai gàosu wǒ ta zuò fēijī dào Měiguó xībianr qùle. Ta shì zuótian zǎoshàng zǒude. Ta zài nàr jiù yǒu yidiǎnr shì, suóyì ta míngtian huílai.

Yīnwei Zhāng xiānsheng míngtian huílai, suóyì Zhāng tàitai qǐng wǒ míngtian dào tāmen nàr qu chī wǎnfàn, wèn wǒ xíng bùxíng. Wǒ shuō, "Xíng, xièxie nín, wǒ yìdìng lái. Míngtiān jiàn!"

B. Qián Shi Cóng Nǎr Láide?

Zuótiān wǒ cóng xuéxiào huílai, jiāli méiyǒu biéren, jiù yǒu xiǎo mèimei yíge rén. Ta zài wūzili chī táng ne. Wǒ hái méishuō huà ne, tā shuō, "Bàba dao chéng lǐtǒu kàn péngyǒu qule. Shi zuò qìchē qude. Māma jiāo shū qule. Tā búshi zuò qìchē qude."

Tā shuō táng shi tā mǎide, shi zài pùzili mǎide, shi wǔmáo qian mǎide. Wǒ wèn tā qián shi cóng nǎr láide. Tā kànlekan wǒ, méishuō huà.

C. Hái Bútài Huì Shuō Ne

Women xiànzài xué Zhōngguó huà ne. Yǐjīng huì shuō yidiǎnr le. Kěshi hái bútài huì shuō ne. Women hěn ài tīng xiānsheng shuō gùshi. Wǒmen yě chángcháng qǐng xiānshengmen shuō.

Zuótiān wǎnshang Yáng xiānsheng lái le. Wǒmen qǐng tā shuō gùshi. Tā shuō, "Wǒ mǔqīn de hái zi, búshi wǒ gēge dìdi, yě búshi wǒ jiějie mèimei, shì shéi?"

Wǒmen xiǎnglèxiang, yào gào su Yáng xiānsheng shì shéi. Kěshi Yáng xiānsheng yǐjīng zǒule.

Lesson 13A. Yíge Lǐbài de Dìqítian Jiào Shénme?

Měinián yǒu shíèrge yuè. Dìyíge yuè jiào Yíyue. Dìwǔge yuè jiào Wǔyuè. Nǎge yuè yǒu sānshìtiān, nǎge yuè yǒu sānshíyītiān, wǒmen dōu zhīdao. Nǎnián Èryue yǒu èrshíbātiān, nǎnián Èryue yǒu èrshíjiǔtiān, wǒmen bùyíding dōu zhīdao.

Yìnián yǒu wǔshíèrge lǐbài. Lǐbài yé keyi jiào xīngqī. Yíge lǐbài yǒu qītiān. Yíge lǐbài de dìyītiān jiào Lǐbàiyī, dìwǔtiān jiào Lǐbàiwǔ. Kěshi dìqítian jiào Lǐbàitiān, yé keyi jiào Lǐbàirì.

B. Qùnián Èr-Sānyuèli

Qùnián Èr-Sānyuèli, wǒ zài yíge huǒchēzhàn zuò shì.

Wǒde zhuōzishang yǒu hěn duō shū, hěn duō bào, hěn duō táng. Wǒ zài zhuōzi hòutou mài.

Mǎimai hén hào. Měige xīngqī mài liǎngqiānběn shū. Měi tiān mài sān-sìshikuài qián de táng. Yǒude shíhou yǒu hěn duō ren dōu yào mǎi dōngxī. Zhège yào mǎi táng, nàge yào mǎi bào. Zhēn máng. Xīngqīwǔ, xīngqīliù ren zuì duō. Wǒ yě zuì máng. Suǒyǐ wo chángcháng xīwang xīngqīwǔ shì xīngqīyī.

C. Tiāntiān Hē Jiǔ Buxíng

Nín zhīdao Lǎo Zhào wèi shénme cháng hē jiǔ ba! Dìyī yīnwei mǎimai buhǎo, dièr ta tài tai gùnian Shíyīyue dao wàiguo qule. Suǒyǐ ta tiāntiān hē jiǔ. Ta shuō hē jiǔ zuì yǒu yìsi.

Shàng(ge) yuè ta tài tai huílaile. Ta tài tai shuō, "Nǐ tiāntiān hē jiǔ buxíng. Nǐ hē jiǔ buyào jǐn, kěshi měiren mǎi nǐde dōngxī. Méiren mǎi nǐde dōngxī, nà hái yǒu shénme xīwang ne?"

Ta xiǎnglexiang, hěn duì, suǒyǐ xiànzài ta bùhē jiǔ le.

Lesson 14

A. Shéi Chī Dōu Kéyi

Tīng shuō sì-wǔge rén zài yíkuàir chī fàn, kéyi yào (order) sìge cài yíge tāng. Duōshao ren chī fàn dōu hē yìwan tāng. Nàge tāng shéi dōu kéyi hē. Yě bù yìdìng xiān hē. Shénme shíhou hē dōu xíng.

Jīntian wǎnshang wǒ gēn wo fùmǔ qù chī Zhōngguo fàn. Wǒ buxiǎng yòng dāozǐ chāzi chī, xiǎng yòng kuàizi chī.

Wǒmen dōu hěn néng chī. Wǒ xīwang wǒ néng yòng Zhōngguo huà gēn tāmen shuō, "Wǒmen yào liúge cài yíge tāng."

B. Xīwang Yǒu Ren Tì Wǒ

Shíèryuè shéi dōu yào gěi biéren mǎi dianr dōngxī. Fùmǔ gěi háizimen mǎi, háizimen yòng fùmǔ de qián gěi fùmú mǎi. Zhège shíhou pùzǐlǐ shénme dōu yǒu, kěshi dōngxī yìdiǎnr yě bùpiányi.

Èrshiwǔhào de zǎoshang shéi dōu zài jiā kàn biéren gěi

tamende dōngxi. Nǐ xièxiè wǒ, wǒ xièxiè nǐ. Hěn kèqī.

Mǔqin cóng zǎoshang dào wǎnshang dōu hěn máng. Mǔqin hěn lèide shuō, "Wǒ xīwang míngnian yǒu ren tì wo géi nimen zuò fàn."

C. Wǒ Mǔqin Géi Wǒ Xiěde Xìn

Wǒ mǔqin géi wǒ xiěde xìnshang shuō jiāli de rén dōu hǎo. Wǒ dìdi xiànzài gen yige Èwén xiānsheng xué Èguo huà ne. Kěshi hái méixué duōshǎo ne. Wǒ mèimei xiànzài yǒu nán péngyou le. Tāmen chángcháng zài yíkùair. Tīngshuō nàge ren hěn bucuò.

Wǒ fùqin de shìqing hěn máng. Suóyi méi gōngfu géi wo xiě xìn. Tāmen xīwang wǒ Shíyīyue gen Shieryue dōu néng huíqu, yě gāosu wo nàr de péngyou dōu wèn wǒ hǎo.

Lesson 15

A. Zhùle Bànnián

Sī xiānsheng gen péngyoumen dào Yìguo qule. Tāmen zuò chuán dào Fàguo. Zài Fàguo zhùle háojitiān jiu zuò huǒchē dào Yìguo qule. Dào le Yìguo, jiu géi wǒmen xiěle yìfeng xìn.

Xìnshang shuō huǒchē shì bàhào kāide, dièrtian zǎoshang jiu dào Luómǎ le. Tāmen zhǎole yige lúguǎn. Yige ren zhù yìge wūzi, wǔkuai qián yìtiān.

Ta hěn xǐhuan nàr. Tā xiǎng ta bùhuíguóle, jiù zài nàr zhùle. Kěshi hòulái ta huílaile. Ta jiù zai Luómǎ zhùle bànnián.

B. Hēle Duōshao Wǎn Le?

Huáng xiānsheng gen Lǐ xiānsheng zài yige difang zuò shì. Yǒu yìtiān Huángjiā qǐng Lǐjiā chīfàn. Tāmen méiqǐng biéren. Nàtiān Huáng tàitai zuòle hǎoxiē cài, yú, ròu, shénme dōu yǒu.

Lǐ xiānsheng hen néng hē jiǔ. Ta hēle háojiwǎn le, hái yào hē. Lí tàitai shuō: "Biéhēle! Ni hēle duōshao wǎn le? Hái děi kāichē huí jiā ne."

Huáng xiānsheng shuō: "Bùnénɡ kāi chē búyào jǐn, jiù zài women zhèr zhù jìtiān." Lǐ xiānsheng shuō: "Shuō zhēnde, wo yě gòule."

C. Tāmen Dào le, Wǒmen Jiu Chī Fàn

Shàngxīngqī Xiǎo Zhào géi wo xiěle yifeng xìn. Ta shuō tamen Xīngqīliù dào Xīngǎng lái wánr. Nàtiān wo nǎr dou méiqù. Zài jiāli děng tamen. Tāmen dào le, wǒmen jiu chī fàn; chīle fàn, tamen jiu yào qu kàn Yélǚ Dàxué. Kànle bàntiān, kànle hǎoxiē dìfang.

Xiǎo Zhào shuō: "Xīngǎng zhēn búcuò. Wǒmen míngnián yídìng dào Xīngǎng lái zhù. Qǐng géi wǒmen zhǎo yige fángzi." Zhào tàitai shuō: "Xiān búbì zhǎo fángzi. Xiān zhǎo yige shìqing ba. Búzuò shì zěnme géi fángqian?"

Lesson 16A. Zuòcài Zuode Hén Hǎo

Zhāng xiānsheng gen wǒ zuòzai kètīngli tán huà. Házizimen dōu zai lóushang wánr ne. Tāmen yě xiǎng xiàlai jiànjian Zhāng xiānsheng.

Hòulái tamen dou xiàlaile. Haizimen xiàlaide hen kuai. Tamen gēn Zhāng xiānsheng shuōle liǎngju huà jiu pǎodao wáitou qu wánr qule.

Zhāng xiānsheng shuō wo tàitai zuò cài zuòde hén hǎo, suǒyǐ wo tàitai qǐng ta chī fàn. Wǒmen chīle fàn, hēle diǎnr jiǔ tánle yihuǐr jiāli de shì, Zhāng xiānsheng jiu zǒule.

B. Kuài Diǎnr Jìn Chéng Ba!

Lù tàitai zuòzai kètīngli, yě búzěnme shuō huà, yě búzěnme chī dōngxi.

Ta xiānsheng wèn ta, "Ní zěnmele? Zěnme yě bùchī fàn yě búshuō huà a? Shì bushì wo chīde tài duō, qián bugòu yòng? Shì zhège fángzi tài xiǎo ba? Wǒmen kéyǐ zhǎo fáng(zi) bānjiā.

Déng wo yǒule qián, wǒmen yídìng mǎi yige nǎbiānr dōu yǒu chuānghu de dà fángzi. Géi ni zhǎo yige zuòfānde, zhǎo yige kāichēde, zěnme yàng?" Lù tàitai shuō, "Biéshuōle, kuài yidiǎnr jìn chéng ba."

C. Niàndào Dìshíliùke Le

Shéi dōu zhīdao Yélǚ Dàxué zuì hǎo. Wó yě zài Yélǚ Dàxué xué Zhōngguo huà.

Diyīge lǐbài, xiānshengmen shuō huà shuōde hěn màn. Wǒ dōu dǒng. Kěshi xiānsheng wèn wo de shíhou, wo bùzhīdào yīngdāng zěnmē shuō. Xiānsheng jiào wo kuài yidianr shuō. Wǒ shuō, "Duìbuqǐ, qǐng nín děngyíde." "

Xiànzài wǒmen yǐjīng niàndào dìshíliùke le. Wǒmen xuéde hěn yǒuyìsi, wǒmen shuōde yě kuàile. Wǒmen zuì ài tīng xiānsheng shuō, "Nǐmen shuōde zhēn búcuò." Kěshi xiānsheng bu cháng shuo.

Lesson 17A. Zhèngzài Bānjiā Ne

Wáng xiānsheng tīngshuō Lǐ xiānsheng bānjiā ne, suǒyì dào tāmen nàr qu bāngmáng. Dà dōngxī dōu bānqùle. Hái yóu hǎoxiē xiǎode zhèngzài bān ne.

Wáng xiānsheng zhǎole jige zhíkǒudàir, bǎ fàntīngli de dōngxī fàngzai kǒudàirli, bǎ shūfángli de shū yě fàngzai kǒudàirli. Bǎ zhèxiē kǒudàir dōu nàdao qìchēshang, sòngdao xīn fángzili, fàngzai dìxia le.

Hòulái Lǐ xiānsheng shuō: "Zhēn lǎojià! Nín bāng wo bānle zhème duō. Nín yídìng lèijíle." Wáng xiānsheng shuō, "Méi shenme! méi shenme!"

B. Zhuōzishang Fàngzhe Yige Xīn Màozi

Láo Mǎ zhege ren buzuò shì, lǎnjíle (lǎn: lazy). Kěshi hěn yǒu qián. Tā jiù yǒu yíge péngyou, Lǎo Yáng. Lǎo Yáng zhege ren, shénme dōngxī dōu xīhuan hǎode, kěshi ta bù mǎi, ta cháng ná biérende. Tade shǒu hěn kuài. Ta cháng bǎ Láo Mǎ de dōngxī nǎzǒu.

Yǒu yìtiān Láo Mǎ zhuōzishang fàngzhe yige xīn màozi. Lǎo Yáng bǎ màozi dàizai tóushang jiù yào zǒu. Láo Mǎ shuō, "Fàngxia, nǐ bié ná, búshì nǐde." Lǎo Yáng jiù bǎ màozi fàngxiále. Ta shuō, "Duìbuqǐ."

C. Bǎ Tade Xiǎoshuō(r) (novel) Názǒule

Yǒu yige xuésheng hěn ài kàn xiǎoshuōr. Ta chángcháng

kànzhe xiǎoshuōr chīfàn, kànzhe xiǎoshuō zǒulù.

Jīntian zǎoshang ta zhèngzài shūfángli zuòzhe kàn ne.
Ta péngyou lái zhǎo ta, jiào ta chūqu wánr qu. Ta yào
dàizhe shū qu. Kěshi ta péngyou bǎ tade shū nǎzǒule.
Ta péngyou shuō děng huílai de shíhou gěi ta.

Suóyì, jīntian zǎoshang ta méi dàizhe xiǎoshuōr qu.
Biéren wèn ta wánrde youyisi meiyou. Ta shuō hěn nánshuō.

Lesson 18

A. Lìkè Jiu Láí

Yǒu yige xiǎo nǚhàir jiào Xiǎo Māor. Ta básuile. Hěn
ài wánr.

Yǒu yitiān Xiǎo Māor gēn ta dìdi zhèngzài lóushang wánr
ne. Tā mǔqin zai chūfángli zuòfàn, jiào Xiǎo Māor bāng-
máng. Ta mǔqin jiàole ta liǎngcì ta dōu méixiàqu. Dìsāncì
yǒu jiào ta, ta hái méixiàqu.

Tā mǔqin hen shēngqìde shuō, "Wǒ jiào ni, ni wèishénme bu
lìkè lái? Nǐ búbì láiile." Xiǎo Māor kǔzhe shuō, "Mā, wǒ
zhēn duìbuqǐ nín. Nín xiàcì zài jiào wo, wǒ yiding lìkè
jiu láiile."

B. Bàba Māma Kuài Huílaile

Nǐ yòu zai chūfángli zuò shénme ne? Nǐ búshi chīle fànle
ma? Gēge bìngle, jiějie yé liǎngtian méichī dōngxī le.
Nǐ wàngle ma? Māma chūqu de shíhou, jiào ni bié zài chīle.
Nǐ yòu bǎ māma mǎide diǎnxin dōu chīle ba?

Nàjǐkuài diǎnxin yǐjing huàile, bùnéng chīle. Nǐ tīngjianle
meiyou?

Bàba kuài huílaile, māma ye kuài huílaile, kuài dào
shūfángli niàn shū qu ba. Jìngu de shíhou ba mèn guānshang.
Kuài qu!

C. Buxiǎng Chī Dōngxī

Wo xiǎo de shíhou, chángcháng yǒu bìng. Yǒubìng de ren
ài shēngqì, yě ài kǔ.

Yǒu yihuí, wǒ chī diǎnxīn, chīle háojikuài, chīde tài duōle. Yǒu bǐngle. Zhècì zhēn bushūfujíle. Wǔtiān buxiǎng chī dōngxī, tóusāntiān yidiǎnr shuǐ dōu méihē, hǎojitiān yě méikū.

Hòulái, wǒ tīngjian wǒ mǔqīn gen wǒ fùqīn shuō, "Huàile zhe háizi bùxíngle. Ta yíjīng buhuì kùle, bǎ ta sòngdao nǎr qu a?" Wǒ tīngjian zhège huà, dà kǔ. Wǒ mǔqīn kànjian wǒ kǔ. Ta shuō, "Ta hǎole!"

Lesson 19

A. Zuò Jǐge Zhōngtōu(de) Shì

Zhāng xiānsheng chàbuduō měitiān zǎoshang liùdiǎn zhōng qílai. Liùdiǎn sānkè chī zǎofàn. Zuò qīdiǎn sìshiwǔfēn de qìchē jìnchéng.

Tā zai chéng lǐtōu zuò shì. Měitiān zuò qíge zhōngtōu de shì. Shàngwǔ cóng bādiǎn bàn zuòdao shíèrdiǎn; xiàwǔ cóng yīdiǎn yíké zuòdao sìdiǎn sānkè. Yàoshi shìqing tài duō, jiu zuòdao wúdiǎnduō zhōng.

Cóngqián Zhāng xiānsheng wǎnshang yě zuò shì. Kěshi xiànzài wǎnshang búzuòle. Yǒude shíhou wǎnshang zai jiā kàn shū, yǒude shíhou chūqu zóuzou.

B. Guò Liǎngtiān Zài Lái

Yǒu yitiān, wǒ wàngle shì shénme rìzi le. Wǒmen hǎoxiē rén dài zhe cài, jiǔ, ròu dao xiāngxia qu wǎnr. Wǎnrde gāoxìngjíle. Wǎnrde hén wǎn. Hái bùxiǎng zǒu. Hòulái wǒ shuō: "Huí jiā ba! Guò liǎngtiān zài lái." Wǒmen jiu zǒule.

Wo huílai yihòu, gāng yào shuìjiào, tīngjian chūfángli yǒu rén. Wo xiǎng tiān yíjīng hēile, shì shéi a? Yǒu tīngle ting, shì yǒu rén. Wo jiu qílaile. Nàge ren yìtīngjian wó qílai, ta lìkè jiù pǎochuqule.

C. Chà Yidiǎnr Jiù Wǎnle

Cóng wǒ jiāli chūlai, guò wǔge mén, jiu dào dàjiē le. Měitiān zǎoshang qīdiǎnbàn, wǒ zai dàjiēshang děng chē. Yàoshi wǒ shàngle chē, èrshífēn zhōng jiu dào xuéxiào le.

Wǒ dào xuéxiào de shíhou chà shífēn bādiǎn. Wǒmen bādiǎn shàng kè. Wǒ yuànyì záo jifen zhōng dào. Yīnwei yàoshi

zǎo yidianr dào, keyi xiān kànkān shū, xiǎngyixiang.
 Wǒ búyuànyì yidào nàr jiù shàngkè. Shuō zhēnde, yǒuyìcì,
 wǒ gāng dào xuéxiào, xiānshēng yě gāng jìnqu. Wǒ chà
 yidianr jiù wǎnle.

Lesson 20

A. Yílù Píng ān

Wǒ yǒu yige Yìndù péngyou. Tā dāsuan dào Zhōngguó qu
 kànkān. Tā cónglái méidào Zhōngguó qùguó.

Běnlái tā huì shuō diǎnr Zhōngguó huà. Qù yìqián tā yǒu
 xuéle hǎoxiē. "Lǎojià!" "Bùgāndāng." "Nín bié xiàohuà wǒ."
 Tā dōu huì shuōle.

Tā zai Shànghǎi zhùle xiē rìzi, hòulái zuò tèbiékuàichē
 dào Nánjīng qùle. Tā zai Nánjīng rènshile jige yǒumíngde
 Zhōngguó rén. Tā zǒu de shíhou yǒu rén sòng tā shàngchuán,
 hái gēn tā shuō, "Zàijiàn! Yílù píng ān!"

B. Xiǎo de Shíhou Gen Yǒuqián Yǐhòu

Shéi dou xīwang rènshi Wáng xiaojie. Dǎzhàng de shíhou
 Wáng xiaojie hěn yǒu qián. Rén yǐyǒu qián jiù hěn róngyìde
 bá yìqián de shìqing wàngle, bá lǎo péngyou yě wàngle.

Tā xiǎo de shíhou lǎo zai wǒmen jiā wǎnr. Wǒ jiāoguo tā
 Yīngwén. Yige lìbài yìqián wǒ zai yige péngyou jiāli
 kànjian tā le. Nàge péngyou géi wǒmen jièshao.

Tā shuō tā tīngshuōguo wǒ, kěshi méijiànguo. Wǒ shuōle
 yige tā xiǎo shíhou de gùshi. Tā zìjǐ yě xiǎole.

C. Méimǎiguó...Yě Méidàiguó...

Wǒ méimǎiguó shóubiǎo, yě méidàiguó shóu biǎo. Jīnián
 yìqián wǒ jiù dāsuan mǎi, kěshi lǎo méiqián. Wǒ xīwang
 wǒ tàitai sòng wǒ yige, tā yě búsong.

Qiánliangtiān wǒ mǎile yige. Wǒ juéde hěn búcuò. Mǎibiǎode
 shuō píngcháng nàge biǎo děi mǎi yìbǎikuai qián. Tā
 mǎigei wǒ, tèbié piányi. Wǒ gāoxìngjile. Wǒ tàitai shuō
 hòutian tā yě yào dào nàge zhōngbiǎopù qu kànkān.

Ou! Wǒ wàngle gào su nimen le. Wǒ nàge biǎo shì wǔshikuai
 qián mǎide.

Lesson 21A. Zuò Shénme Yě Zuòbuhǎo

Yǒu yige hěn qíguài de háizi, shénme dou buxǐhuan zuò.
Zuò shénme yě zuòbuhǎo.

Zǎoshang ta mǔqin jiào ta qǐlai. Tā bukén qǐlai. Tā
shuō ta méishuǐhǎo. Tā fùqin jiào ta xí liǎn, chī fàn,
ta shuō tade liǎn buzāng, tā yě buè, shénme yě chībuxià.

Yàoshi jiào ta shàngxué, tā shuō ta xuébuliǎo shenme.
Yàoshi jiào ta tì nǐ mǎi yijiàn dōngxī, tā shuō nàjiàn
dōngxī mǎibuzhǎo.

Nàge háizi qíguài de dìfang tài duō le, shuō yitián yě
shuōbuwán. Xīwang ta dàle jiu hǎole.

B. Shuìbuzhǎo

Zuótian xiānsheng wèn wo yíjù huà, wǒ shuōbuchuí.
Xiānsheng hěn búkèqide shuō, "Nǐ zhēn bèn, wèn nǐ shénme,
nǐ dou buzhidao. Wèi shénme buyùbei ne? Yàoshi nǐ míng-
tian hái buhuì, nǐ jiu děi huíqule."

Suóyi wo méifázi, chīle wǎnfàn jiu niàn shū, niànle
sìgebàn zhōngtóu, niàndào shièrdiǎn. Yě méituō yīshang,
yě méixí liǎn jiu shuìjiàole.

Kěshi shuìle bàntiān shuìbuzhǎo. Wǒ yòu qǐlai tuō yīshang.
Tuōle yīshang háishi shuìbuzhǎo. Wǒ yòu qǐlai hēle yìwán
jiǔ, yìhòu wǒ jiu shénme dou tīngbujìanle.

C. Diūliǎn

Xiǎo dìdi chīduōle yòu bìngle. Tā lǎo shuō ta chībubǎo,
kěshi wǒ měicì dào chūfángli qù, dōu kànjiàn ta zai nàr
chī. Wǒ jiào ta shǎo chī, ta yě butīng. Tā yidiǎnr dōu
búpà wo.

Yǒushihou nà liǎngge xiǎo shǒu zāngjīle, bùxí shǒu jiù
názhe dōngxī chī, zěnme néng búbìng ne?

Zuì diūliǎn de shì yǒuyihuì wǒmen zhǎobuzhǎo ta le.
Zhǎole bàntiān tā yíge rén zai lóutī dǐxia chī xiǎo
māorde fàn ne. Nǐ shuō diūliǎn budiūlian?

Lesson 22A. Zhōngguo Bǐ Měiguó Dà

Zhōngguo bǐ Měiguó dà, Zhōngguo rén yé bǐ Měiguó rén duō.
Zhōngguo de hé méiyóu Měiguode nàme cháng, kěshi Zhōngguo
de shān bǐ Měiguode gāo. Zhè liǎngguo de tiānqi chàbudoō
yiyàng.

Shànghǎi de lóu hěn gāo, kěshi Niǔyuē de lóu gèng gāo.
Shìjièshang zuì gāo de lóu zài Niǔyuē.

Zhè liǎngguó chī de dōngxī gen hē de dōngxī yě dōu
bùyiyàng. Zhōngguo huà fēicháng róngyì shuō, bǐ biéde huà
dōu róngyì shuō, kěshi Zhōngguo zì tèbié nán xiě.

B. Yīshang Yàngzi

Měiguó xiǎojié tàitaimen de yīshang yàngzi zhēn duōjǐle;
yìhuìr cháng, yìhuìr duǎn. Jīnniánde bùnéng gēn qùniánde
yiyàng, míngniánde yě bùydìng yǒu jīnniánde zhème hǎokàn.
Shìjièshang zuì máng de shìqing shì gēi nǚrenmen zuò
yīshang.

Yàoshi nǐ xiángxīang nǐ jiu zhīdao, rén hǎokàn, chuān
shénme dōu bunánkàn. Yàoshi rén nánkan, chuān shénme yě
bùhǎokàn. Yàoshi nǐ shìge dà pàngzi, nà wo jiu búbì shuō 1e.

C. Jièshào Běijīng

Běijīng zhège chéng, shìjièshang suóyǒude rén dou yīngdāng
zhīdao. Zhùguo Běijīng de rén dou juéde zhùzài Běijīng
shūfu. Zuò shénme shì dōu búbì zènme máng. Yǒumíng de
xuéxiào fēicháng duō. Niànshū fāngbiānde hěn.

Shuōdao tiānqi, Shìeryue gen Yīyue bǐ Xīngǎng gèng lěng,
kěshi lěng de shíhou méiyóu zhème cháng. Sì-Wǔyue gen
Jiǔ-Shíyue, bulěng ye burè, fēicháng shūfu.

Yīnwei tiānqi hǎo, xuéxiào ye duō, zuòshì ye bùzěnme máng.
Yàoshi nǐmen néng dào Běijīng qu xué zhōngwén, nà ké bǐ
shénme dōu hǎo.

Lesson 23A. Zhètiáo Lù Jìndeduō

Zhōngguo lí Měiguó yǒu qīqiānduō yīnglǐ (yuǎn). Wàng dōng, wàng běi dōu kényi dào Zhōngguo. Wàng dōng qu, děi xiān zuò chuán dao Déguo. Zài zuò huǒchē, jīngguo Mòsikē, budao liǎngge lǐbài jiù kényi dao Nánjīng. Wàng běi qu, yé kényi. Zhètiáo lù jìndeduō.

Wàng xī qu, yě dàodeliǎo Zhōngguo. Kěshi zhètiáo lù gèng yuǎn le. Xiān zuò huǒchē dao Jiùjīnshān, zài zuò chuán, guò Tàipíngyáng dao Shànghǎi. Zǒu zhètiáo lù de ren duōdeduō.

B. Ni Qù, Ni Jiù Zhīdaole

Tiān rè de shíhou kāi chē dào hǎibiānrshang qu, shūfuduōle. Ni budào nàr qu, bùzhīdào nàr hǎo. Ni qùle, ni jiù zhīdao nàr hǎole.

Zuótian xiàwu wǒmen liǎngdiǎn zhōng líkai jiā, cái zǒu bāngge zhōngtóu jiù dào hǎibiānr le, bú tài yuǎn. Hǎibiānrshang de rén bí nǎr dōu duō. Yàoshi nín yuányi qu, xiàcǐ wǒ jīngguo nín zhèr, nín gēn wǒ qù kànkan, zěnme yàng?

Duìbuqǐ, wǒ ye méi gōngfu, yé hěn lǎn, nǐ zìjǐ qù ba!

C. Xiāng Gǎng (Hong Kong) Lí Měiguó Bútài Yuǎn

Wǒmen pángbiānr zhùzhe yiwèi yǒuqián de tàitai. Tā qūnian dào Xiāng Gǎng qù zhùle liǎngge lǐbài. Tā shì shíèryuè líkaide Jiùjīnshān. Chuán jīngguo Rìběn de shíhou, tā xiàlai wánrle liǎngtiān. Nàge shíhou Rìběn lěngjǐle. Zhèwei tàitai zuì pà lěng, hòulái tā jiù yìzhí dào Xiāng Gǎng qùle.

Tā fēicháng xǐhuan Xiāng Gǎng. Xiāng Gǎng lí Měiguó bútài yuǎn, zuò feījī fēilái fēiqù yé hěn fāngbian. Tā dǎsuan suīshu dàle de shíhou, bāndào nàr qù zhù, bùhuílaile.

Lesson 24A. Ràng Xiǎo Dìdi Gěi Rēngle

Lǎo Èr wàngle shéi qǐng tā chī fàn le. Yéxǔ shì Liújiā,

yàoburán jiùshi Chénjia. Ta xiǎngle bàntiān yē
méixiāngqilái.

Ta péngyou shì xiě xìn qǐngde tā, kěshì nàfēng xìn
ràng tā xiǎo dìdi gěi rēngle. Tā budàn bujìde rìzi,
yē bujìde dìfang, suǒyì tā fēicháng zhāojí.

Guòle liǎngtiān yǒu yíge péngyou gàocong Lǎo Èr shì
shéi qǐng tā. Hái gàocong tā zài shénme dìfang, shì
nǎtiān. Hòulái tā cái fàngxīn le.

B. Dàgài...Yěxǔ...Yàobùrán...

Wǒ jìde wǒ shíbasuì de shíhou zài yíge xuéxiàoli
xuē huàhuà. Biéren dōu xuéde hěn kuài, huàde hěn
hǎo, jiùshi wǒ bùxíng. Lián bì wǒ xiǎo wǔsui de nàge
nǚhaizi dōu bì wǒ huàde hǎo.

Yǒushíhou wǒ zhēn zhāojí, wǒ xiǎng wǒ zěnme néng nàme
bèn ne? Wǒ tàitai shuō: "Nǐ yìdiǎnr yě búbèn. Dàgài nǐ
tài ài zhāojí, yěxǔ nǐ búfàngxīn. Nǐ pà biéren bì nǐ
hǎo, duì buduì? Yàobùrán jiùshi nǐ tài kèqi le."

Tā xiàole, wǒ yě xiàole.

C. ...Cái Zhīdao Wǒ Shuōcuòle

Wǒ juéde wǒde Zhōngguó huà bucuò. Suǒyì wǒ lǎo shuō.
Xiānsheng cháng gàocong wǒ, "Nǐ bié zhāojí." Huòshì
shuō, "Nǐ děngyíděng." Yàobùrán jiù shuō, "Bié nàme
suíbiàn, wǒ méiwèn nǐ."

Yǒu yítian xiānsheng gāng jìnlai, wǒ yào shuō qǐngzuò,
qǐngzuò. Kěshì wǒ shuōde shì "Qíngzǒu, qíngzǒu."
Xiānsheng hěn shēngqì de yàngzi kànlekan wǒ, méishuō
huà; wǒ juéde hěn qíguài, shì wǒ méishuōqīngchū ne, shì
xiānsheng méitīngqīngchū ne? Wǒ xiǎngle bàntiān, cái
zhīdao wǒ shuōcuòle. Wǒde liǎn dōu hóngle.

