

C H I N E S E

BASIC COURSE

MODULE 6

LESSONS 31-36

FIRST EDITION
May 1985

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Modules 6 through 9 of the Chinese Basic Course are an adaptation of Chinese Dialogues, Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1953, and are planned for students who have completed the first five modules of the Chinese Basic Course or their equivalent. The 24 lessons in Modules 6 through 9 are based on everyday conversational situations, and each lesson is comprised of the following study materials:

- Introduction and Objectives
- Part 1 Duihuà (Dialogue)
- Part 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)
- Part 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)
- Part 4 Wèntí (Questions)
- Part 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say)
- Part 6 Duihuà Liànxī (Communication Exercise)
- Part 7 Fānyì (Translation)
- Part 8 Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)

In addition, parts 1 and 2 and a comprehension exercise have been recorded on cassette tape to make it possible for the student to do a large part of his studying by ear rather than by eye.

Introduction and Objectives

The purpose of the Introduction is to outline the grammar and the patterns that are presented in the lesson, while the purpose of the Objectives is to state in simple terms what the student should be able to do upon completion of the lesson.

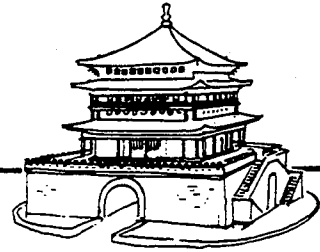
Duihuà (Dialogue)

The Dialogue is an example of a real-life situation. Obviously, a student cannot learn the use of an expression without first knowing its meaning, but it is equally axiomatic that he cannot fully understand its meaning without knowing the context in which it is used. Each sentence of the dialogue is important because it shows the student how to use words in a natural situation to express an idea.

The cassettes are to help the student prepare for the lesson by listening to the dialogue, both with and without the aid of the printed text. The typical way of learning a language is to listen to real-life situations without preparation and guess new terms from their context. This setting is best simulated if the student is willing to listen several times to the recording without reference to the text, trying to pick new expressions out of the blue.

LESSON 31

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The use of a topic in Chinese sentences.
- A review of directional endings and expressing purposes for coming or going.
- A review of the use of the co-verbs wàng and cóng.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Discuss going to meet a friend at an airport, a train station or a bus depot.
2. Ask and answer questions about arrival and departure times and the length of a trip, i.e., travel time involved.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



DÀOLE SHÀNGHAI

Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng cóng Měiguo zuò fēijī dào Zhōngguo qù. Dào le Shànghǎi, xià le fēijī, qū dào xínglǐ, chū le hǎiguān, jiù kànjian tā de yíwei Zhōngguo péngyou, Lǐ Yǒunián, Lǐ Xiānsheng. Mǎ Xiānsheng shàng fēijī yǐqián gěi Lǐ Xiānsheng dǎ le yí ge diànbào, suǒyǐ Lǐ Xiānsheng dào jǐchǎng qu jiē tā. Lǐ Xiānsheng kànjian Mǎ Xiānsheng jiù lǐkè zǒuguoqu.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Mǎ Xiānsheng, lùshang xīnkǔle!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hái hǎo. Xièxie nín lái jiē wo.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Búkèqi. Wǒ jiēzhào nín de diànbào, xīnli fēicháng gāoxīng. Fēijī shì shénme shíhou qǐfēide?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jiùshì wǒ dǎ diànbào de nàitiān wǎnshang bādiǎn qǐfēide.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèibān fēijī shì bushì zhífēide?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búshì, zài Dōngjīng tingle yí ge duō zhōngtóu. Yí gòng cái fēi le shì èr xiǎoshí.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín zuò le nà me jiǔ de fēijī, yí dīng hěn lèile ba!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bútài lèi, yīnwei fēijī qǐfēi yǐhòu bùjiǔ wǒ jiù shuǐle. Dēng wó xīngle, yǐjīng shì tiānliàngle.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín jiù yǒu zhèi liǎngjian xínglì ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shìde. Wǒ jiù dài zhème liǎngjiàn. Wǒ juéde chūménr, xínglì háishi shǎo dài diǎnr hǎo. Duōle, butài fāngbiàn.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Kě búshì ma? Hǎo. Wǒmen zǒu ba. Qǐng nín xiān dào wǒmen jiā qu zhù. Wǒmen yǐjīng ba wūzi gěi nín yùbeihǎole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà butài máfan ma? Wó xiǎng wǒ háishi zhù lǚguǎn ba.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Bùmáfan. Nín bubǐ kèqi. Nín gāng dào zhèr, yíqiè dōu buqīngchu, zhùzai jiāli zóng bǐ lǚguǎn fāngbiàn duōle.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ yídào zhèr jiu gěi nǐmen tiān máfan, zhēn guòyǐ búqù.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dàjiā dōu shì lǎo péngyou, méi shénme. Xīwàng yǐhòu wǒmen jiù xiàng yǐjiārén yíyàng cái hǎo.

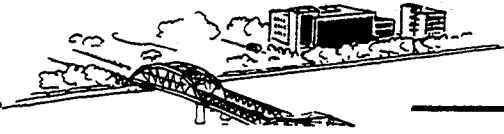
Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo ba. Wǒ jiù zànshí xiān zài nín fūshang zhù jǐtiān zài shuō. Xiànzài wǒmen zuò shénme chē qù ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒmen děi xiān zuò gōnggòng qǐchē, zài huàn wúguǐ diànchē. Xiàle diànchē zài zǒu jǐbù jiu dàole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Gōnggòng qǐchēzhàn zài nǎr?

- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín kàn, qiánbianr nèige shízǐ lùkǒur, cóng nàr wàng yòu guǎi, guò wǔ-liù jiā shāngdiàn, jiù zài yìjiā yàofáng qiántou.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! wǒ nà zhèige yīxiāng. Qǐng nín bāng wǒ nǎ-zhe zhèige shǒutíxiāng.
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Āiya! Bùxíng. Nín kàn, wǒ yǒu duó hǔtu. Dàizhe xíngli bùzhǔn shàng gōngòng qìchē. Wǒmen zhǐhǎo zuò chūzū qìchē le.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shénme dìfang yǒu chūzū qìchē ne?
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Chūzū qìchēzhàn jiù zài qiánbian nèige lùkǒur nàr. Wǒmen zǒu ba.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lí nín fǔshang you duóyuǎn? Chēfèi dēi duōshao qián ne?
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Méi duō yuǎn, ye búguò sǐ-wǔ gōnglǐ. Yòngbuliǎo duōshao qián, nín búyòng guǎnle. Háiyou, nín xiànzài shǒushang ye méiyǒu Rénmínbǐ ne.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà duóme buhǎo yìsi. Wǒ gāng yídào jiù ràng nín pòfèi.
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Xiǎoyìsi, suànbuliǎo shénme.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà wǒ zhǐhǎo xiān xièxie nín le.
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Hǎole, Chē láile. Wǒmen shàngchē ba.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



(English translations of sentences used in the vocabulary of each lesson as examples of usage can be found in section B of Part VII of each lesson.)

1. qǔ
qǔ xíngli VO: to fetch, to take out
qǔ bāoguǒ VO: to get baggage
qǔ qián VO: to fetch parcels
qǔchulai VO: to fetch money, to withdraw money
RV: take out, withdraw
2. xīnkǔ SV: be laborious, work hard
Tóngzhīmen, gōngzuò xīnkǔ le.
3. xiǎoshí N: hour (with or without measure ge)
4. xǐng V: to wake up
jiàoxǐng RV: awaken
a. Tā yǐjīng xǐngle.
b. Tā hái xǐngzhe ne.
c. Tā ràng wǒ jīntiān zǎoshang jiào tā, wǒ jiàole tā bàntiān méijiàoxǐng.
d. Tā měitiān liùdianzhōng jiù xǐng le.
5. tiānliàng N: daybreak, dawn
Tā shì zuótiān tiānliàng yǐhòu dàode.
6. kě bushǐ ma! IE: Isn't that the truth!
Sure enough! Indeed!

húlihútude

A: muddleheadedly

a. Tā tài hútule, jīntiān shì jīhào tā dòu bùzhīdao.

b. Tā húlihútude bǎ qián dōu gěile wǒ le.

16. zhǔn

V/A: to allow, to grant, to permit/definitely, certainly

Zhèi xiē huà dōu bùzhǔn duì nǚ hái zìmen shuō.

17. guǎn

V: to manage, to take care of, to attend to

guǎndeliǎo

RV: be able to manage

guǎnbuzháo

RV: be none of one's business

bùguǎn

V: don't care whether, doesn't matter whether (literally, to not care whether, to not matter whether)

a. Zhèijian shìqing shéi guǎn?

b. Tā guǎn hái zi guǎnde hěn hǎo.

c. Tāmen liǎngge rénde shìqing, wǒ guǎnbuliǎo.

d. Wǒde shì nǐ guǎnbuzháo.

e. Wǒ bùguǎn nǐ yǒu qián méi qián, wǒ děi yào yige jìsuànjī.

18. bùhǎoyìsi

A/SV: feel embarrassed/be ill at ease

Nèige fúwùyuán shuō cuòle huà, suóyì tā juéde hěn bùhǎoyìsi.

19. pòfèi

IE: spend money, go to some expense (in reference to other people)

Zuótiān nín qǐngkè tài pòfèi le. Wǒmen juéde hěn guòyìbùqù.

20. -bǐ

N: money, currency

Rénmínbì

N: RMB (currency of PRC)

Táibì

N: NT (new Taiwan currency)

21. xiǎoyìsi

IE: small token of kindly
feelings, mere trifle

Jīntian shì nín de shēng rì. Wǒ sòng gěi nín yì bēn shū.
Zhèi shì wǒ de yì diǎn xiǎo yì si.

22. suànbuliǎo shénme/
busuànshénme

IE: be trivial, be nothing

Tā hěn néng hē jiǔ. Yì ge wǎn shàng hē sì píng suàn buliǎo
shénme.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Sentence Topic

While the topic of a Chinese sentence is most commonly a noun, the following situations are also common.

a. number measure:

Yíge búgòu.

One is not enough.

b. specifier (with or without measure):

Zhè(ge) shǐ wǒde.

This one is mine.

c. functive verb:

Zǒuzhe qù tài màn.

Walking is too slow.

d. stative verb:

Tài xiǎo méiyòng.

It is too small and therefore useless (literally, Too small is no use).

e. verb object:

Chànggē zhēn yǒuyīsi.

Singing is very interesting.

f. complete sentence:

Wǒ gěi qián, yě xíng.

It's all right for me to pay.

On the other hand, it is not unusual for sentences in Chinese to lack a topic or a subject. When a thing or person has been mentioned before, the speaker may omit the thing or person from his sentences that follow. The sentences below illustrate this.

Mǎ Xiānsheng cóng Měiguó dào Zhōngguó qù.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Dào le Shànghǎi,

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Xià le fēijī,

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Kànjian tāde yīwèi Zhōngguó péngyou, Lǐ Yǒunián, Lǐ Xiānsheng.

But in order to comprehend the full meaning of the sentences, one must figure out what the topic or the subject is.

Directional Endings and Expressing a Purpose for Coming or Going

Lái or qù in a sentence expressing purpose can be arranged in three ways.

Tā dào chēzhàn qu jiē péngyou.

Tā dào chēzhàn jiē péngyou qu.

Tā dào chēzhàn qu jiē péngyou qu.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using lái or qù in the different ways.

1. He went back home to fetch his hat.
2. My friend will come to meet me at the bus depot.
3. I plan to go to the country to live.
4. He said that he wanted to go to town to take a bus ride.
5. He said that he wanted to go to town by bus to buy something.

Cóng, Dào, and Wàng

a. Wàng may be followed by certain directional bound forms as shown in the pattern below, while dào may not. Of the directional bound forms, only dōng, nán, xī and běi may follow cóng in the pattern cóng ... lái (or qù).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| wàng | <table border="1"> <tr><td>-shàng</td></tr> <tr><td>-xià</td></tr> <tr><td>-qián</td></tr> <tr><td>-hòu</td></tr> <tr><td>-zuǒ</td></tr> <tr><td>-yòu</td></tr> <tr><td>-dōng</td></tr> <tr><td>-nán</td></tr> <tr><td>-xī</td></tr> <tr><td>-běi</td></tr> </table> | -shàng | -xià | -qián | -hòu | -zuǒ | -yòu | -dōng | -nán | -xī | -běi | <table border="1"> <tr><td>fēi</td></tr> <tr><td>zǒu</td></tr> <tr><td>pǎo</td></tr> <tr><td>lái</td></tr> <tr><td>qù</td></tr> </table> | fēi | zǒu | pǎo | lái | qù |
| -shàng | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -xià | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -qián | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -hòu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -zuǒ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -yòu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -dōng | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -nán | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -xī | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -běi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fēi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| zǒu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pǎo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lái | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| qù | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|
| wàng | <table border="1"> <tr><td>-zuǒ</td></tr> <tr><td>-yòu</td></tr> <tr><td>-dōng</td></tr> <tr><td>-nán</td></tr> <tr><td>-xī</td></tr> <tr><td>-běi</td></tr> </table> | -zuǒ | -yòu | -dōng | -nán | -xī | -běi | guǎi |
| -zuǒ | | | | | | | | |
| -yòu | | | | | | | | |
| -dōng | | | | | | | | |
| -nán | | | | | | | | |
| -xī | | | | | | | | |
| -běi | | | | | | | | |

cóng $\left[\begin{array}{c} dōng \\ nán \\ xī \\ běi \end{array} \right]$ lái (or qù)

When these directional bound forms are made into full place words by the addition of a positional suffix such as -biānr or -tóu, then the resultant place words may follow all three coverbs cóng, dào and wàng.

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|
| shàng- | } | [| tóu |
| xià- | | | |
| qián- | | | |
| hòu- | | | |
| dōng- | | | |
| nán- | | | |
| xī- | | | |
| běi- | } |] | -biānr (but not <u>zuǒtòu</u> , <u>yòutòu</u>) |
| zuǒ- | | | |
| yòu- | | | |

b. Cóng and dào may refer to time as well as place, so may be followed by a time word as well as place word, while wàng may not be followed by a time word.

Wǒmen méitiān cóng bādiǎn dào shíyīdiǎn dōu yǒu kè.

Tā cóng Shànghǎi shàngde chuán.

Bié wàng zhèr (PW) bān.

Nèi bān chē wàng Běijīng (PW) kāi.

Cóng in the sense of "by way of" or "via" may be followed by either a place word or a noun.

Tā shì cóng zhèr (PW) guòqùde.

Tā shì cóng chuānghu (N) jīnlaide.

With opposite pairs of directional bound forms, cóng may stand before the first of the pair and wàng or dào before the second. Furthermore, a wàng-phrase can always be used by itself; a cóng-phrase or dào-phrase cannot.

| | | | |
|------|--------|----------|------|
| cóng | -shàng | [wàng] | -xià |
| | -qián | | -hòu |
| | -zuǒ | | -yòu |
| | -dōng | | -xī |
| | -nán | | -běi |

Cóng dōng wàng xī indicates the direction of motion.

Cóng dōng dào xī indicates only the distance or area between the two points of boundary mentioned.

Chángchéng cóng dōng dào
xī yǒu liùqiān duō gōng
lǐ cháng.

The Great Wall is more than
6,000 kilometers long, from
east to west.

Cóng nán dào běi méiyǒu
bùzhīdào tā de.

All of the people from north to
south know about him.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

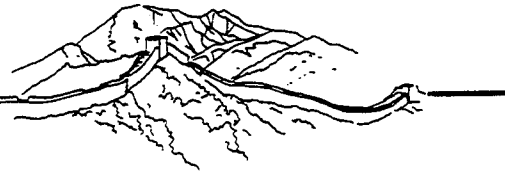
1. The airplane is flying south.
2. As soon as you turn to the left, you will see it.
3. He came in through the front door.
4. The city is 10 miles (wide) from east to west.
5. He has been working from dawn to dusk without taking a break.
6. How long is the Great Wall of China (from east to west)?

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng shì cóng shénme dìfang dào Shànghǎi qùde?
2. Tā shì zěnmē dào Shànghǎi qùde?
3. Shàng fēijī yǐqián tā shì zěnmē gàosong tāde péngyou, Lǐ Xiānsheng de?
4. Nǐ xiǎng tā zài diànbàoli shì zěnmē shuōde?
5. Lǐ Xiānsheng jiàndào Mǎ Xiānshengde shíhou xiān gēn tā shuō shénme?
6. Hòulái yòu wèn tā shénme?
7. Mǎ Xiānsheng zuòde nèibān fēijī shì bushì zhífēide?
8. Nèi jià fēijī zài nǎr tíngguo? tíngle duó jiǔ?
9. Mǎ Xiānsheng zài fēijīshàng shuōle méiyǒu? Shuōle duójiǔ?
10. Mǎ Xiānsheng yíngòng dài le jǐ jiàn xínglǐ? Dōu shì shénme?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme dài nàme shǎode xínglǐ?
12. Lǐ Xiānsheng ràng Mǎ Xiānsheng zhùzài shénme dìfang?
13. Mǎ Xiānsheng dǎsuan zhùzài nǎr?
14. Wèi shénme Lǐ Xiānsheng yídìng yào Mǎ Xiānsheng zhùzài tā jiā?
15. Wèi shénme Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde zhùzài Lǐjiā bùhǎo yìsi?
16. Cóng fēijīchǎng dào Lǐjiā qù, děi zuò shénme chē?
17. Zuǐhòu tāmen děi zuò shénme chē huíqù?
18. Wèi shénme Lǐ Xiānsheng bù ràng Mǎ Xiānsheng gěi chēfèi?
19. Fēijīchǎng lí Lǐ Xiānsheng jiā yǒu duó yuǎn?
20. Zài Měiguó zuò chūzū qīchē zǒu wǔ gōnglǐ dàgài yào duōshao qián?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ dào le Zhōngguo, yíxià chuán/fēijī jiu kànjian yiwèi péngyou lái jiē nǐ lái le, nǐ dōu wèn tā shénme?
2. Nǐ yǒu yiwèi Zhōngguo péngyou, dào Měiguó lái le. Nǐ dào fēijīchǎng qù jiē tā. Nǐ kànjian tā yǐhòu, wèn tā shénme?
3. Nǐ yào dào huǒchēzhàn/fēijīchǎng/mǎtōu qù, kěshi búrènshi lù. Nǐ zěnme wèn?
4. Nǐ yào qǐng nǐ péngyou dào nǐ jiā zhù liǎngtiān, nǐ zěnme gēn tā shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐ zhǎobuzháo gōnggòng-qìchēzhàn, nǐ zěnme wèn?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. James Doe goes to the airport to meet his Chinese friend, Ma Mingli. After exchanging amenities, they talk about Ma's trip and their mutual friend, Fang Zhenhua, who died shortly before Ma left China.

(Two roles)

2. Ma Mingli asks James Doe if he has made a reservation at a hotel for him. Doe invites Ma to stay at his house. After a lengthy "Please do..." and "Oh, no, I can't..." ritual, Ma agrees to stay at Doe's house.

(Two roles)

3. A and B are talking about their fellow worker, Wang Dalian. It is well known in the office that Wang never applies himself to his work, and when he travels by bus or streetcar, he never buys a ticket. They are debating whether they should have a talk with him and advise him to mend his ways.

(Two roles)

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Did you send that telegram?
2. He went to the railway station to meet some friends.
3. Can you go get her?
4. Will they receive the letter I wrote by tomorrow night?
5. They did go to the airport to meet you, but they missed you.
6. As soon as I heard this, I felt very unhappy.
7. You cannot park your car in front of this building.
8. None of them went after our baggage.
9. I can ask him to do it for me, but I don't like to bother him.
10. This is really a lot of trouble, don't you think?
11. I have to go to the school to get my pen.
12. Go to the left three blocks, and you will be there.
13. Who will pick up Mrs. Li?
14. It doesn't matter whether or not I can afford it, I still must buy one for her.
15. That's my business. You don't need to interfere.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
2. Fellow comrades! You must have worked very hard.
 4. a. He has already awakened.
b. He is still awake.
c. He asked me to wake him this morning. I tried for a long time, but did not succeed.
d. He wakes up as early as six o'clock every morning.
 5. Yesterday, he didn't arrive until after daybreak.
 6. a. All American things are expensive now.
b. You may say that again.
 7. It's really strange that he can't always write this word.
 8. It's very cold outside; you'd better put on some more clothes.
 10. Can I leave my baggage here temporarily?
 11. a. How about my going to visit you at your house tomorrow?
b. Where is your home?
 12. a. It's only a few steps farther before we get home.
b. One must do one's work step by step. Only then can one do it well.
 14. The suitcase was already picked up by him.
 15. a. He is so stupid that he doesn't even know what day of the month today is.
b. He muddleheadedly gave all the money to me.
 16. You are not allowed to say any of these things to girls.
 17. a. Who is in charge of this matter?
b. He can take care of children very well.
c. I cannot manage the matter between the two of them.
d. My affairs are none of your business.
e. I don't care whether or not you have money; I must have a calculator.
 18. That attendant said something wrong; therefore, he felt very embarrassed.

19. You spent a lot of money on your party yesterday. We felt you shouldn't have done it (literally, We are very sorry for it).
21. Today is your birthday. I give you a book. This is only my token of appreciation.
22. He really can drink. To finish four bottles a night is nothing for him.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十一课 到了上海

马大为先生从美国坐飞机到中国去。到了
上海，下了飞机，取到行李，出了海关，
就看见他的一位中国朋友，李有年，李先生
先生。马先生上飞机以前给李先生打了一个
电报，所以李先生到机场去接他。李先生
看见马先生就立刻走过去。

李先生：马先生，路上辛苦了。

马先生：还好。谢谢您来接我。

李先生：不客气。我接着您的电报，心里非常高兴。

飞机是什么时候起飞的？

马先生：就是我打电报的那天晚上八点起飞的。

李先生：这班飞机是不是直飞的？

马先生：不是，在东京停了一个多钟头。一共才飞
了十二小时。

李先生：您坐了那么久的飞机，一定很累了吧。

马先生：不太累，因为飞机起飞以后不久我就
 睡了。等我醒了，已经是天亮了。

李先生：您就有这两件行李吗？

马先生：是的。我就带这么两件。我觉得出门
 儿，行李还是少带点儿好。多了，不
 太方便。

李先生：可不是吗。好。我们走吧。请您先到
 我们家去住。我们已经把屋子给您预
 备好了。

马先生：那不太麻烦吗？我想我还是住旅馆吧。

李先生：不麻烦，您不必客气。您刚到这儿，
 一切都不清楚，住在家里总比住旅馆
 方便多了。

马先生：我一到这儿就给你们添麻烦，真过意
 不去。

李先生：大家都是老朋友，没什么。希望以后
 我们就象一家人一样才好。

马先生：好吧。我就暂时先在您府上住几天再说。现在我们坐什么车去呢？

李先生：我们得先坐公共汽车，再换无轨电车。下了电车，再走几步就到了。

马先生：公共汽车站在哪儿？

李先生：您看，前边儿那个十字路口儿，从那儿往右拐，过五六家商店，就在一家药房的前头。

马先生：好！我拿这个衣箱，请您帮我拿着这个手提箱。

李先生：哎呀！不行，您看我有多糊涂。带着行李不准上公共汽车，我们只好坐出租车了。

马先生：什么地方有出租汽车呢？

李先生：出租汽车站就在前边那个路口儿那儿，我们走吧。

马先生：离您府上有多远？车费得多少钱呢？

李先生：没多远，也不过四五公里。用不了多少钱，

您不用管了。还有，您现在手上也没有人

民币。

mín bì

马先生：那多么不好意思。我刚一到就让您破费。

gāng

ràng

pòfèi

李先生：小意思，算不了什么。

suàn

马先生：那我只好先谢谢您了。

zhǐ

李先生：好了，车来了。我们上车吧。

生 字

| | | |
|------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 电 | diàn | N: electricity |
| 电报 | diànbào | N: telegram, cable |
| 电车 | diànchē | N: trolley car |
| 电灯 | diàndēng | N: electric light |
| 电话 | diànhuà | N: telephone |
| 打电报 | dǎ diànbào | VO: to send a telegram |
| 打电话 | dǎ diànhuà | VO: to make a phone call |

- a. 请你把电灯开开。
b. 你为什么没给我打电话？

| | | |
|------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2. 接 | jiē | V: to receive, to meet |
| 接人 | jiē rén | VO: to meet someone |
| 接着 | jiēzhe | RV: to have received, to have met |
| 接电话 | jiē diànhuà | VO: to answer a phone call |

- a. 我到车站接朋友去了。
b. 谁到他家去接他？
c. 今天我接着他一封电报。
d. 我给他打电话，他不接。

| | | |
|------|------|------------------------|
| 3. 准 | zhǔn | V: to allow, to permit |
|------|------|------------------------|

在上课的时候不准吃东西。

| | | |
|------|------|---------------------|
| 4. 停 | tíng | V: to stop, to park |
|------|------|---------------------|

停车 tíng chē VO: to park a car

- a. 我的表停了。
b. 我找不着地方停车。

5. 共 -gòng BF: common, general

一共 yígòng A: altogether

你买的那些东西一共多少钱？

6. 累 lèi SV: be tired

他走了一天的路，累极了。

7. 谈 tán V: to talk

谈话 tánhuà V: to talk

没事的时候，大家在一块儿谈谈，很有意思。

8. 预备 yùbèi V: to prepare

你把屋子预备好了没有？

9. 麻烦 máfan N/SV/V: trouble/be troublesome,
be bothersome/to
trouble

找麻烦 zhǎo máfan VO: to look for trouble, to
make trouble

- a. 别找我的麻烦。
b. 这件事情真麻烦极了。
c. 对不起，麻烦你了。

10. 旅 lǚ N: travel

旅馆 lǚguǎn N: hotel

这个城里有很多旅馆。

11. 汽 qì N: steam

汽车 qìchē N: automobile

12. 公 gōng N: public

公共汽车 gōnggòng qìchē N: bus

公共汽车站就在十字路口儿。

13. 药 yào N: medicine

药铺 yàopù N: herbal medicine shop

药房 yàofáng N: pharmacy, dispensary

他头痛，吃了一点儿这个药，就好了。

句 子

1. 在美国打电报不必到电报局去，我们可以用电话打。
2. 要是你到车站去接人没接着，你怎么办？
3. 要是有一位老朋友从很远的地方来看你，你要带他到哪里去痛痛快快地吃一次中国饭？
4. 在城里的街上什么地方不可以停车？
5. 你坐过这里的公共汽车吗？要是坐过，是从哪里到哪里？
6. 住在大城里真方便。电车、汽车、公共汽车，什么都有。
7. 在这个学校你一天最累的时间是从几点到几点？
8. 你跟我们的校长谈过话吗？要是谈过，都谈了些什么？
9. 谁常常给你们找麻烦？
10. 在美国旅行真方便，哪里都有旅馆。
11. 你们每天晚上都得把你们要念的书预备一下吗？
12. 你们在这个学校的药房拿过什么药？
13. 你最喜欢哪国汽车？为什么？
14. 你父母的汽车可以坐多少人？是哪国汽车？
15. 头痛的时候最好吃一点儿什么药？

LESSON 32



INTRODUCTION

This lesson deals with:

- The shǐ ... de construction.
- The co-verb bǐ, including the use of an adverb before a
functionive verb.
- Predicate complements following stative verbs to show degree
of comparison.
- The lián ... dōu/yě pattern.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Exchange greetings and introductions and make inquiries
about each other's families.
2. Talk about similarities between objects and people.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



ZÀI LIJIĀ

Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng dào le Lǐjiā, Lǐ Tàitai gēn liǎngge xiǎoháizi dōu dào kètīng lái jiàn Mǎ Xiānsheng.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Lái lái lái, wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshào jièshào. Zhèwei jiùshì wǒ cháng gēn nǐ shuō de Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng, gāng cóng Měiguó lái. (Duì Mǎ Xiānsheng) Zhè jiùshì wǒ àiren, Lǐróng. Zhè shì wǒ de háizi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ò, Lǐ Tàitai! Jiǔyǎng jiǔyǎng.

Lǐ Tàitai: Wǒ tīng Yǒunián shuō, Nín yào dào Zhōngguó lái. Liǎngge lǐbài yīqián wǒ jiù bǎ wūzi gěi nín shōu-shí hǎo le. Nín zài lùshang dōu hǎo ba?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo. Fēijī fēi de hěn kuài, shíjǐge zhōngtóu jiù dào le. Fēijīshang yīqiè dōu hěn fāngbiàn, suóyì yě bùjué de zěnme xīnkǔ. Zhè liǎngge xiǎoháizi jǐsuǐ le.

Lǐ Tàitai: Dà de búsuǐ. Xiǎo de wǔsuǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dōu shàngxué le ba? Jīniánjí le?

Lǐ Tàitai: Gēge zài sānniánjí. Dìdi hái zài yòuéryuán ne.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Gēge de bǐzi, zuǐ dōu xiàng fùqin, lián ěrduo dōu xiàng. Kěshì dìdi xiàng mǔqin. Tèbié shì yǎnjīng

xiàngde lǐhài. Nín kàn, yòu dà yòu hēi, gēn tā
mǔqīnde jiǎnzhīde yíyàng.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín qīng dào zhèijiān wūzi lái kànkan ba. Zhèijiān
shì gěi nín yùbèide. Chuáng kǒngpà méiyǒu Měiguode
shūfu. Kěshì nín zài zhèr zhù, wǒ xiǎng zǒng bǐ
zhù lǚguǎn fāngbiàn yídiǎnr. Zhèibiānr shì zǎofáng.
Máo jīn, féizao, yáshuā, yágāo dōu zài zhèr. Nín
yào yòng shénme biéde dōngxi, jiù gào su wǒ, qiān-
wàn bié kèqǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ búhuì kèqǐ. Nín yě bié tài kèqǐle. Zhèr bǐ zhù
lǚguǎn hǎoduole.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín xiān xīxi liǎn, xiūxi xiūxi ba. Děng yīhuǐr
qīng nín gēn wǒmen yīkuàir chīfàn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ yídao zhèr, jiù gěi nín tiānle zhème duō máfan.
Zhēn bùhǎoyìsi.

Lǐ Tàitai: Méishénme. Děng yīhuǐr jiàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, yīhuǐr jiàn.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Shǐ ... De Construction

a. The shǐ ... de construction is used to stress some attendant circumstance such as time, place, means or purpose rather than the action itself. It conveys the when, who, what or how of the action. While the de follows the main verb, the shǐ precedes the circumstances being stressed.

Tā (shǐ) zuótiān cóng Niūyuē zuò huǒchē láide.

Tā zuótiān (shǐ) cóng Niūyue zuò huǒchē láide.

Tā zuótiān cóng Niūyuē (shǐ) zuò huǒchē láide.

Note that the shǐ is optional in this construction. If it is omitted, the stress depends entirely on the inflection of the voice.

b. It has just been stated that de generally follows the main verb. However, when an object follows the main verb, the de may be placed either after the verb (verb-de-object) or after the object (verb-object-de).

Nèige rén shǐ shàngyuè huíde guó.

Nèige rén shǐ shàngyuè huíguóde.

The former pattern is more common and is recommended for general use.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I bought a book. Do you know how much I bought it for?
2. He has already come. He came by boat.
3. Did you straighten up your room? Yes, I did. When did you straighten it up?
4. Have you brushed my clothes? Which brush did you brush them with?
5. It was this morning when I bought this watch at that store.
6. It was at that store that I bought this watch this morning.

7. I bought this watch for \$3 at that store this morning.
8. When did you have lunch today?
9. I didn't buy this book myself. He bought it for me.

Using Bǐ

a. Earlier, bǐ was introduced as a co-verb. However, bǐ can also be used as a verb.

Wōmen liǎngge rén bǐle bàntiān, háishi bùzhīdao shéi gāo.

b. A co-verbial phrase with bǐ (bǐ-object) generally modifies a stative verb as shown in the example c below. But it may also modify

1. Certain auxiliary verbs such as xǐhuan and ài. When the meaning is well established, the functive verb can sometimes be left out.

Tā bǐ wǒ ài wánr.

Wǒ bǐ tā xǐhuan (chī).

2. A functive verb preceded by adverbs such as duō, shǎo, zǎo, wǎn, xiān and hòu (and possibly others) and followed by a number-measure.

Tā bǐ wǒ duō chīle yīwǎn fàn.

Tā bǐ wǒ zǎo lái le yíge zhōngtóu.

c. Degree of comparison is expressed by a predicate complement which follows the stative verb. It may take any of the following forms.

Zhèige bǐ nèige guǐ

| |
|----------------|
| duōle. |
| -de duō. |
| yīdiǎnr. |
| sānmáo (qián). |
| hǎoxiē. |
| bùshǎo. |
| bùduō. |
| duōshao? |

It is important to remember that the two adverbs hěn and tài never precede the stative verb in a sentence expressing degree of comparison.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Her eyes are much more beautiful than her sister's.
2. This towel is a little cheaper than that one.
3. I can fix it much better than he can.
4. He is one inch taller than I.
5. He works one more hour than I do.
6. This pen is one dollar cheaper than the other one.
7. I am three years older than he is.
8. I came here only five minutes earlier than he did.
9. He knows much more than I do.
10. As soon as you compare these two books, you will know which one is better.

Lián ... Dōu/Yě Construction

Lián is a co-verb whose object may be either nominal or verbal. The main verb of the sentence, which is modified by the lián-object phrase, must be preceded by dōu or yě. Examples of the different types of objects which may follow lián are listed below.

noun: Lián yíge rén dōu méiyóu.

verb: Ta lián kàn yě búkàn.

subject-verb: Lián wǒ qù dōu bùxíng.

verb-object: Tā lián chīfàn dōu chībùqǐ.

subject-verb-object: Lián wǒ gěi qián tā dōu búyuànyì.

stative verb: Tāde liǎn liǎn hóng dōu méihóng,

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

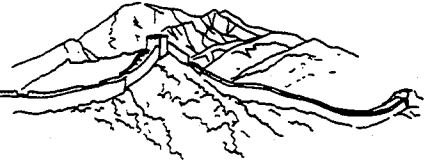
1. Even the children know a few words of English.
2. I don't even know where he is.
3. He won't even give a dollar for it.
4. Don't ask him to buy it. He cannot afford even an old car.
5. He won't even listen to his wife.
6. He doesn't want to sell even if I buy it.
7. Even when he's drinking, he feels depressed (uninterested).
8. Mrs. Zhou won't come even if I invite her.
9. When I got up this morning, it wasn't even daybreak.
10. He wouldn't wash his face even when I offered him a dollar.

PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le Lǐ Xiānsheng jiā, shéi lái jiàn tā?
Dào shénme dìfāng lái jiàn tā?
2. Lǐ Xiānsheng jièshaode shíhou, shì zěnme shuōde?
3. Lǐ Xiānsheng gěi tāmen jièshaowánle yǐhou, Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
4. Lǐ Tàitai zěnme zhīdao Mǎ Xiānsheng yào dào Zhōngguo lái?
5. Lǐ Tàitai shuō, tā shénme shíhou jiù bǎ Mǎ Xiānshengde wūzi shōushihǎole?
6. Lǐjiā yǒu jǐge hái zi? Shì nán de shì nǚ de? Dōu jǐsuì le?
7. Lǐjiāde hái zi shàng xué le méi you? Zài jǐ nián jí?
8. Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō dà hái zi xiàng shéi? Shénme dìfāng zuǐ xiàng?
9. Xiǎode xiàng shéi? Shénme dìfāng xiàngde lì hai?
10. Lǐ Tàitai ràng Mǎ Xiānsheng kàn tāde wūzi le méi you?
11. Lǐ Tàitai shuō nèi zǎng chuáng zěn me yàng?
12. Nǐ xiǎng Mǎ Xiānsheng zài Lǐjiā zhù bǐ zhù lǚ guǎn zěn me yàng?
13. Lǐ Tàitai gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng yù beile shénme dōng xi le?
14. Yào shì Mǎ Xiānsheng yào yòng bié de dōng xi, tā děi zěn me bàn?
15. Lǐ Tàitai qǐng Mǎ Xiānsheng kàn wán le wūzi, gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
16. Lǐ Tàitai qǐng Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn tāmen yí kuài r chí wǎn fān, Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
17. Nǐ zài péng you jiā li zhù guo méi you? Nǐ jué de zhù zài péng you jiā li bǐ zhù lǚ guǎn fāng bian ma?
18. Nǐ shénme shíhou shuō "jiǔ yǎng"?
19. Nǐ xiàng nǐ fù qin, xiàng nǐ mǔ qin?
20. Nǐ huì shōu shì qì chē ma? Nǐ huì shōu shì shénme?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi yǒu rén gěi nǐ jièshào yīwèi xīn péngyou, nǐ tīngjian tāde míngzi yǐhòu, shuō shénme? Nǐ wèn tā shénme?
2. Nǐ gěi nǐde péngyoumen jièshàode shíhòu, zěnme shuō?
3. Nǐ kànjian nǐ péngyoude xiǎo háizide shíhòu, wèn tā shénme? Nǐ wèn tā fùmǔ shénme?
4. Nǐ zhùzai péngyou jiāli, nǐde péngyou gěi nǐ zuòle hěn duōde shì, nǐ xiǎng yào xièxie tā, nǐ zěnme shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐ qīng yīwèi péngyou zài jiāli zhù, nǐ yào ràng tā kànkan tāde wūzi, gào song tā shénme dōngxi zai shénme dìfāng, nǐ zěnme shuō?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. Bob Anderson visits Ma Danian and his wife at their home. While Mrs. Ma is in the kitchen preparing refreshments, Ma introduces Bob to his two children. Bob and Ma talk about whom the children resemble, their grades and so on.

(Two roles)

2. Ma Mingli has been invited to spend the weekend at the home of an American family. Because he is new to the United States, Ma asks his American friend, Bob Anderson, what a houseguest should and shouldn't do. Anderson makes many suggestions.

(Two roles)

3. Wang Danian and Ma Mingli are two Chinese bachelors who share an apartment. They have invited their American friend, David Smith, to be their houseguest for the weekend. They are discussing the preparations for Smith's visit.

(Two roles)

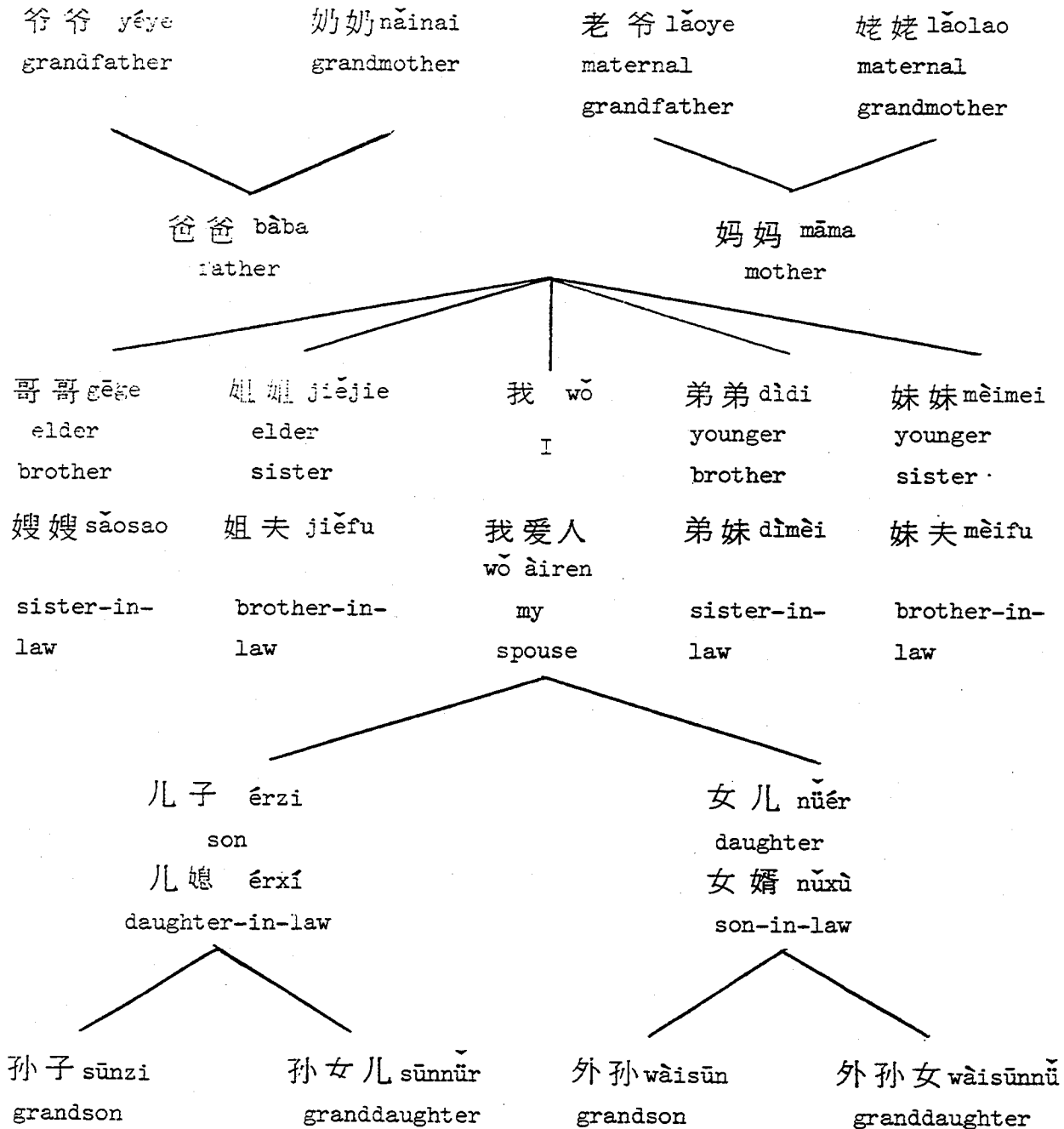
PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



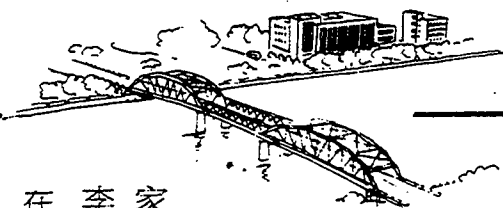
- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. I must straighten up the dining room.
 2. He said that he didn't know how to repair this automobile, but he fixed it.
 3. He is in the fourth grade. What grade are you in?
 4. His nose certainly looks like his mother's.
 5. These two girls look very much alike.
 6. It sounds like Chinese.
 7. He simply does not think.
 8. He just doesn't understand anything.
 9. When you go downtown, be sure you don't forget to buy some toothbrushes for me.
 10. I take a bath in the morning and wash dishes at night.
 11. Do you want a towel?
 12. How many times a day do you brush your teeth?
 13. Do you think that I can buy some soap in that store?
 14. Be sure to write us when you get there.
 15. Please, do come a little earlier.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. a. My surname is Zhang, and my given name is Yǔshí.
b. Oh, Mr. Zhang, I've longed to meet you.
 2. You don't have to bother about anything.
 3. When he was in the second grade, his grades were poor.
 4. Before they go to work in the morning, they send their child to kindergarten.
 6. a. The two of them are very much alike.
b. When he talks, he sounds like he's singing.
c. I have never seen anyone like him.
 7. a. To speak frankly, I don't want to go.
b. He simply does not like to study.
 11. This hat is too dirty; I don't think it can be brushed clean.
 14. Please, under any circumstances, don't forget it.

亲属关系 - Qīnshǔ Guānxi
Kinship



PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十二课 在李家
Lǐ

马大为先生跟李先生到了李家，李太太跟
Mǎ Lǐ Lǐ Lǐ
两个小孩子都到客厅里来见马先生。
tīng Mǎ

李先生：来来来，我给你们介绍介绍。这位就是我
常跟你们说的马大为，马先生，刚从美国
Mǎ Mǎ
来。（对马先生）这就是我爱人丽容。这是
Mǎ Lǐ
我的两个孩子。

马先生：哦！李太太！久仰久仰。
ò Lǐ Jiǔyǎng jiǔyǎng

李太太：我听有年说，您要到中国来。两个礼拜以
前我就把屋子给您收拾好了。您在路上都
好吧？

马先生：很好。飞机飞得很快，十几个钟头就到了。
fēijī fēi
飞机上一切都很方便，所以也不觉得怎么
fēijī
辛苦。您这两个孩子几岁了？
xīnkǔ

李太太：大的八岁，小的五岁。

马先生：都上学了吧？几年级了？
jí

李太太：哥哥在三年级，弟弟还在幼儿园呢。
jí yòu yuán

马先生：哥哥的鼻子、嘴都象父亲，连耳朵都象。
 可是弟弟象母亲，特别是眼睛象得利害。
 您看，又大又黑，跟他母亲的简直地一样。

李太太：您请到这间屋子来看看吧。这间是给您预备的。床恐怕没有美国的舒服。可是您在这儿住，我想总比住旅馆方便一点儿。
 这边儿是澡房。毛巾、肥皂、牙刷、牙膏都在这儿。您要用什么别的东西，就告诉我，千万别客气。

马先生：我不会客气。您也别太客气了。这比住旅馆好多了。

李太太：您先洗洗脸，休息休息吧。等一会儿请您跟我们一块儿吃饭。

马先生：我一到这儿，就给您添了这么多麻烦，真不好意思。

李太太：没什么。等一会儿见吧。

马先生：好，一会儿见。

生字

1. 介绍 jièshào V: to introduce
我来介绍一下，这位是张同志。
2. 刚 gāng A: just, only a start, while ago
他刚到中国的时候，还不会说中国话。
3. 收拾 shōushi V: to fix, to repair, to clean up
- | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 收拾东西 | shōushi dōngxi | VO: to straighten things up |
| 收拾屋子 | shōushi wūzi | VO: to fix up a room |
| 收拾行李 | shōushi xíngli | VO: to pack up |
| 收拾汽车 | shōushi qīchē | VO: to repair an automobile |
| 收拾好了 | shōushi hǎole | RV: straightened out |
| 收拾完了 | shōushi wánle | RV: finished fixing |
- a. 我今天早上得收拾收拾屋子。
b. 这个桌子坏了，他收拾了半天没收拾好。
4. 连 lián PT: even
- a. 连他都(也)不会写这个字。
b. 他连这个字都(也)不会写。
5. 利害 lihai SV: be fierce, be terrible, be severe
他头痛得利害。

6. 简直(地) jiǎnzhí(de) A: simply, just

这张画里的鱼简直跟真的一样。

7. 间 jiān M: (for rooms)

时间 shíjiān N: time

a. 我们给您预备了一间屋子。

b. 时间过得真快!

8. 舒服 shūfu SV: be comfortable

这样的汽车又快又舒服。

9. 休息 xiūxi V: to rest

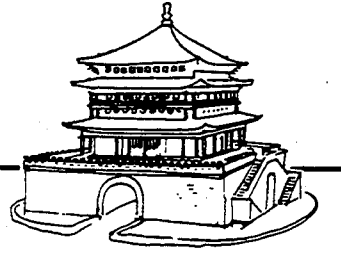
我这几天太累了，得休息几天了。

句 子

1. 是谁把这个学校介绍给你的？
2. 他每天早上都先把屋子收拾好了才去洗脸。
3. 你刚到这儿来的时候，你觉得这个地方怎么样？
4. 要是¹是一个美国学生连英文都不懂，他能学得好外国话吗？
5. 你们的连长¹很利害吗？他常常找你的麻烦吗？
6. 有的时候，在这个学校里找一个停车的地方简直地是不可能。
7. 你不舒服的时候你去看大夫²吗？这个学校的大夫都怎么样？
8. 你住得舒服不舒服？
9. 吃了中饭以后，你要休息一会儿吗？
10. 你每天睡觉的时间是从几点到几点？
11. 一个收拾汽车的工人，一个钟头的工钱是多少钱？
12. 这个学校里一共有多少连³？你在哪连？
13. 张三在星期五晚上喝了很多酒，第二天早上他的头痛得很利害。
14. 我真不愿意收拾屋子。因为我太太老说我收拾得不好。
15. 这间屋子刚好，不大也不小。

LESSON 33

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

-Xiàng and hǎoxiàng.

-Reduplication of verbs and stative verbs.

-Conjunctions and adverbs that connect related clauses such as suīrán ... kěshì and yīnwei...suǒyī.

-A review of the double-le construction.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Ask and answer questions about the taste of food.
2. Ask and answer questions about cooking.
3. Ask and answer questions about the duration of an activity.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



ZÀI LǐJIA CHĪFÀN

Liùdiǎn zhōng Lǐ Xiānsheng dào Mǎ Xiānshengde wūzili
láile.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Fàn hǎole. Qǐng dào fàntīng chīfàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒ lǐkè jiu qù.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le fàntīng.)

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín qǐng zuò ba. Wǒ gěi nín yùbeile dāozi chāzi
le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ yòng kuàizi ba. Wǒ zài Měiguode shíhou, xué
shuō Zhōngguo huà suīrán méixuéhǎo, kěshi xué chī
Zhōngguo fàn, xuéde hái búcuò. Zhōngguo fàn
buyòng kuàizi, buhǎochī.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín de Zhōngguo huà, shuōde tài hǎole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Guòjiǎng, guòjiǎng.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín xuéle jǐnián le?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búdào liǎngnián. Kěshi shuōde jīhui hěn shǎo.

Lǐ Tàitai: Búdào liǎngnián, jiu néng shuōde zènme hǎo, kě
zhen bùróngyi a! (zhǐzhe yíge cài) Nín cháng-

chang zhège cài. Yěxǔ búgòu xián. Zhèr you yán,
hújiāomiàn, jiàngyóu. Nín yào buyào?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xíng! Wǒ búyàole. Zhège càide wèir hǎojíle.
Zhème duōde cài, dōu shì nín yíge rén zuòde ma?

Lǐ Tàitai: Shì wǒ suíbiàn zuòde. Méi shénme cài. Nín zài
chī yídiǎnr zhèige yú ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! Xièxie nín! Zhèige cài jiào shénme? Wèir,
wénzhe zhēn xiāng.

Lǐ Tàitai: Zhèi shì chǎobáicài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duǐbuqǐ. Chǎo shénme? Wǒ méitīngqīngchū. Qǐng
nín zài shuō yíci.

Lǐ Tàitai: Wǒ shuō zhèi shì CHǎO-BÁI-CÀI.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ō! CHǎO-BÁI-CÀI. Zhēn hǎochī. Yǒuyídiǎnr tián.
Zài Měiguóde Zhōngguó fànguǎnr, duōbàn dōu shì
Guǎngdōng rén kāide. Cài yě búcuò, kěshì wèir
méi nín zuòde zhème hǎo. Zhèige shì jǐ ma? Shì
zěnme zuòde?

Lǐ Tàitai: Shì zhāde.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zuò zhèige cài, děi yòng hěn duō yóu ba?

Lǐ Tàitai: Duǐle. Nín zài tiān yídiǎnr fàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bùle. Wǒ chībǎole. Nín mǎnmanr chī ba.

Lǐ Tàitai: Zhēn chībǎole ma? nín zài hē diǎnr jīdàntāng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Gòule. Wǒ shì chībǎole. Wǒ búhuì kèqi.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nàme qīng dào kètīng hē diǎnr chá ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! Xièxie.

b. Zhèige huār hěn hǎowén.

9. xiāng SV: be fragrant, smell good

xiāngwèir N: a good smell, aroma

xiāngshuǐ N: perfume

a. Zhèige wūzili zěnme zhènme xiāng a?

b. Zhèipíng xiāngshuǐde wèir, bùyíding rénren dōu xǐhuan.

10. chǎo V: to sauté, to fry

chǎo cài VO: to prepare a fried dish

chǎo fàn VO: to fry rice

Děng wǒ chǎowánle zhèige cài, wǒmen jiù chīfàn.

11. báicài N: cabbage (M: -kē, for trees and some vegetables)

12. yǒuyidiǎnr A: a little bit

Zhèige fànguǎnrde cài yǒuyidiǎnr guī.

13. tián SV: be sweet

Tā bùxǐhuan chí tài tiánde dōngxi.

14. Guǎngdōng PW: Guangdong

Guǎngdōng rén N: Cantonese (people)

Guǎngdōng huà N: Cantonese (dialect)

Wǒmen tīng budōng Guǎndōng huà.

15. hǎoxiàng ... de yàngzi A: it seems that

hǎoxiàng ... shǐde A: it seems that

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Correlative Words

Correlative words may be conjunctions or adverbs. They occur in pairs to bind clauses into compound or complex sentences. Certain correlative words may often be omitted without affecting the meaning of the sentence. Some of the frequently used correlative words, with their parts of speech indicated, are shown below.

a. Occurring in pairs or singularly:

suīrán ... dànshǐ ... although ... yet ...
CONJ CONJ

yīnwei ... suóyǐ ... because ... therefore ...
CONJ CONJ

b. Occurring in pairs or in the second clause only (seldom occurring in the first clause alone):

búdàn ... érgiě ... not only ... but also ...
CONJ CONJ

jǐrán ... jiù ... since ... then ...
CONJ A

yàoshi ... jiù ... if ... then ...
CONJ A

yě ... yě ... both ... and ...
A A

huòshi ... huòshi ... either ... or ...
CONJ CONJ

shǐ ... shǐ ... ? is it ... or is it ... ?
CONJ CONJ

háishi ... háishi ... ? is it ... or is it ... ?
CONJ CONJ

c. Occurring in the second clause alone (Adverbs introducing the first clause are frequently omitted entirely.):

(hǎoxiàng) ... kěshi ... it seems as if ... but ...
A

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (xiān) ... zài ... A | first ... then ... |
| (yǐjīng) ... cái ... A | not until ... did ... |

d. Generally, occurring in pairs:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| yībiān ... yībiānr ... A A | on the one hand ... on the other... |
| (yào)búshi ... jiùshi ... CONJ A | if not ... then ... |
| (gāng)yi ... jiu ... A A | as soon as ... then ... |
| yòu ... yòu.... A A | both ... and ... |

Xiàng and Hǎoxiàng

Xiàng and hǎoxiàng are similar in meaning, but differ somewhat in use.

a. Xiàng may

1. be used as a stative verb.

Tāmen liǎngge rén hěn xiàng. The two of them look alike.

2. function as a verb.

Tā hěn xiàng tā mǔqin. He resembles his mother.

b. Hǎoxiàng may be treated as a movable adverb. Unlike xiàng, hǎoxiàng cannot be preceded by hěn, or function as a stative verb.

Tā hǎoxiàng shuǐjiào ne.

He seems to be asleep.

Hǎoxiàng tā shuǐjiào ne.

c. Hǎoxiàng may take shǐde or de yàngzi at the end of the sentence without changing the meaning. Note that hǎoxiàng is generally placed after the subject and before the verb, and sometimes hǎo is omitted.

Tā hǎoxiàng hěn bùgāoxǐng
shǐde.

He seems to be unhappy.

Tā hǎoxiàng hěn bùgāoxǐngde
yàngzi.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It seems as though I knew him.
2. It looks as though it might be hot today.
3. The door seems to be closed.
4. Those two students certainly look alike.
5. Those two boys both look very much like their father.
6. He looks like a school teacher.
7. I told him I was an American, but he said I didn't look like one.
8. He seems to be unwilling to go, but I think he will go if you ask him to.
9. This dish tastes like Chinese food. Don't you think so?
10. He seems to be quite rich, but I don't believe he can afford this.

Reduplicated Stative Verbs

A stative verb may modify a noun, stand as the predicate of a sentence or modify a verb. Reduplicated stative verbs may perform the same functions, but they are more commonly used as adverbs. In the Beijing dialect, the last syllable of a reduplicated stative verb acquires the high-level tone, and a final er or r is frequently added. As far as the meaning is concerned, the reduplication has little effect other than to add a degree of stress.

Reduplicated phrases of this kind are often used to make a request, a suggestion or a command.

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| kuàikuàirde zǒu | walk quickly |
| hǎohǎorde zuò | do it nicely |
| zǎozǎorde lái | come early |
| mànmanrde chī | eat slowly |

When a two-syllable stative verb is reduplicated, the pattern AB becomes AABB, but the final syllable does not necessarily change to a high-level tone, and a final er or r is seldom added.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| suisuibianbiànde shuō | talk freely |
| gāogaoxingxǐngde hē dianr jiǔ | drink merrily |
| kèkeqīqīde gēn wǒ shuō | speak to me politely |
| shūshufūfūde zuò yihuīr | sit down comfortably for a little while |
| qīngqingchūchūde gàosong tā le | told him clearly |

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using reduplicated stative verbs as adverbs where appropriate.

1. When we get there, let's have a meal in comfort.
2. If you talk with him politely, I think he'll be very glad to listen.
3. You'd better write him a good, clear letter telling him all about it.
4. I only hope he will finish his work and come back early.
5. He just took a walk.

Reduplicated Functive Verbs

Most functive verbs may be reduplicated, kànkān and wánrwanr, for example. But exercise care when reduplicating two-syllable functive verbs. The pattern AB becomes ABAB in contrast to the AABB of reduplicated stative verbs. The stress is generally on the first syllable.

shōushishōushi xiūxi xiūxi jièshaojièshao

If the two-syllable word is a verb-object compound rather than a verb, only the verb, not the object, is reduplicated.

xiěxiē zǐ kànkān bào tántan huà

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. You have walked a long way. You must sit down and rest for a while.
2. Come, let me introduce you two to each other.
3. After I get home, all I can do is have a little rest and read the papers.
4. I want to take a little walk. Do you want to go with me?
5. This room is filthy. I have to clean it up a bit

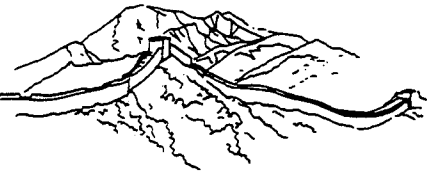
PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Lǐ Xiānsheng wèi shénme dao Mǎ Xiānsheng wūzili qu? Tā gen Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
2. Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le kèfng yǐhòu, Lǐ Tàitai gen tā shuō shénme?
3. Lǐ Tàitai wèi shénme gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng yùbei dāozi chāzi?
4. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme búyòng dāozi chāzi ne?
5. Mǎ Xiānsheng zài shénme dìfang xuéde yòng kuàizi?
6. Mǎ Xiānshengde Zhōngguo huà shì zài shénme dìfang xuéde? Xuéle duōshao shíhou?
7. Lǐ Tàitai juéde Mǎ Xiānshengde Zhōngguo huà zěnmeyàng?
8. Mǎ Xiānsheng tīngjian Lǐ Tàitai shuō tāde Zhōngguo huà shuōde hǎo, tā shuō shénme?
9. Lǐ Tàitai zuò fàn zuòde zěnmeyàng? Gòu xián búgòu?
10. Yàoshi cài búgòu xián, nǐ zěnmeyàng bàn?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō Lǐ Tàitai de zuòde cài zěnmeyàng?
12. Mǎ Xiānsheng zài Měiguó de shíhou, dao Zhōngguo fànguǎnr qùguo méiyóu?
13. Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō Měiguóde Zhōngguo fànguǎnr duōbànr shì shénme dìfangde rén kāide? Càide wèir zěnmeyàng?
14. Zài Měiguóde nǐ qùguo Zhōngguo fànguǎnr méiyóu? Dōu chīguo shénme cài?
15. Lǐ Tàitai shuōle yìjù huà, Mǎ Xiānsheng méitīngqīngchū, tā shuō shénme?
16. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme yào wèn nèige jǐ shì zěnmeyàng zuòde?
17. Mǎ Xiānsheng chībǎole yǐhòu, tā gen Lǐ Xiānsheng, Lǐ Tàitai shuō shénme?
18. Mǎ Xiānsheng chīwánle fàn, Lǐ Tàitai qīng tā dào shénme dìfang zuò?

19. Nǐ zài Guǎngdōng fànguǎnr chīguo Zhōngguo fàn méiyǒu? Nǐ juéde wèir zěnmeyàng?
20. Nǐ huì zuò shénme cài?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Fàn zuòhǎole, nǐ yào qīng nǐde péngyou dao fàntīng chīfàn, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?
2. Yàoshi yǒurén shuō nǐde Zhōngguo huà shuōde hǎo, nǐ shuō shénme?
3. Yàoshi nǐ tīngjian yige Měiguó rén shuō Zhōngguo huà shuōde hěn hǎo; nǐ wèn tā shénme?
4. Yǒurén qīng nǐ chīfàn, nǐ xiǎng shuō nèige cài hěn hǎo, nǐ zěnmē shuō?
5. Yàoshi yǒurén gēn nǐ shuō huà, nǐ méitīngqīngchū, nǐ shuō shénme?
6. Nǐ gēn nǐde péngyou zai yikuàir chīfàn, nǐ chīwánle, kěshi nǐde péngyou hái méichīwán ne, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?

PART 6 **Duìhuà Liànxí**
(Communication Exercise)



1. Ma Mingli and Wang Danian, two Chinese bachelors who share an apartment, have invited their new American neighbors, Bob and Mary Johnson, to come to their place for dinner this evening. They are now planning a Chinese menu consisting of three or four main dishes and soup. They also discuss what condiments, utensils and so on should be placed on the dinner table.

Cue: Use the culinary items that were mentioned in this lesson's dialogue, and in Module 4, Term I, to plan the menu.

(Two roles)

2. Your class is going to have a class dinner sometime next week. The whole class is now planning a menu and is trying to figure out what the total cost will be. Each student (except Student A and Student B) takes a turn selecting a dish from this lesson's vocabulary list and gives its approximate cost by stating either búdào, "less than," or duō, "over, more than," in conjunction with the cost.

Student B then repeats the name of the dish and sets a precise cost based what his classmate has said.

Student A, the official recorder, repeats Student B's response and writes it down on the chalkboard.

Examples:

Student C: "Zháyú, búdào \$8."

Student B: "Zháyú, \$7.80"

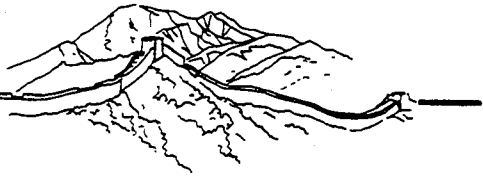
Student A : (Writing on the chalkboard while repeating what B has said) "Zháyú, \$7.80."

Student D: "Chǎo báicài, \$2 duō."

Student B: "Chǎo báicài, \$2.50."

Student A: (Writing on the chalkboard while repeating what B has said) "Chǎo báicài, \$2.50."

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. I must go there although the weather is not good.
 2. That trolley ticket is less than a dollar and a half.
 3. This is a big opportunity.
 4. You taste it and tell me whether I put enough pepper in it.
 5. Have you ever tasted this fried chicken?
 6. Smell it; it is very fragrant.
 7. Have you smelled it? It certainly smells good.
 8. It sounds good.
 9. This cabbage is a little too salty.
 10. Most of the Chinese in the United States are Cantonese.
 11. Most likely, he doesn't know.
 12. It seems that the flavor is very good.
 13. This sounds a good deal like Japanese.
 14. That dish tastes a good deal like fried eggs.
 15. Let's walk slowly.

B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.

1. He bought his pen for less than \$2.
2. That dish is very delicious. Did you taste it?
3. The doctor wants us to eat less salty food.
5. Most children do not like pepper.
8. a. Take a sniff. What's the odor in this room?
b. This flower smells good.
9. a. Why is it that this room is so fragrant?
b. Not everybody likes the smell of this perfume.
10. Wait until I finish preparing this sautéed dish, then we'll eat.
12. The food in this restaurant is rather expensive.
13. He doesn't like to eat sweet things.
14. We don't understand Cantonese.
15. a. It seems as though he is sick.
b. It seems that he doesn't like to talk.
c. That man looks like he is sick.
17. All fried food is difficult to cook.
18. No hurry. Write it slowly.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十三课 在李家吃饭
Lǐ

六点钟李先生到马先生的屋子里来了。

李先生：饭好了。请到饭厅吃饭吧。

马先生：好，立刻就去。

(马先生到饭厅)
Mǎ

李太太：您请坐吧。我给您预备了刀子叉子了。

马先生：我用筷子吧。我在美国的时候，学说中国话虽然没学好，可是学吃中国饭，学得还不错。中国饭不用筷子，不好吃。

李太太：您的中国话，说得太好了。

马先生：过奖，过奖。

李太太：您学了几年了？

马先生：不到两年。可是说的机会很少。

李太太：不到两年，就能说得这么好，可真不容易啊！（指着一个菜）您尝尝这个菜，也许不够咸，这儿有盐、胡椒面儿、酱油，您要不要？

马先生：行了！我不要了。这个菜的味儿好极了。

这么多的菜，都是您一个人做的吗？

李太太：是我随便做的。没什么菜，您再吃一点儿
suí
这个鱼吧。

马先生：好！谢谢您！这个菜叫什么？味儿闻着真香。
xiāng

李太太：这是炒白菜。
chǎo

马先生：对不起，炒什么？我没听清楚。请您再说一次。
chǎo

李太太：我说这是炒——白——菜。
chǎo

马先生：哦！炒——白——菜，真好吃，有一点儿甜。美
ò chǎo
国的中国饭馆，多半儿都是广东人开的。
guǎng
菜也不错，可是味儿没您做得这么好。这个
是鸡吗？是怎么做的？

李太太：是炸的。
zhá

马先生：做这个菜，得用很多油吧？

李太太：对了。您再添一点儿饭吧。
tiān

马先生：不吃了，我吃饱了。您慢慢儿吃吧。

李太太：真吃饱了吗？您再喝点儿鸡蛋汤。

马先生：够了。我是吃饱了。我不会客气。

李太太：那么请到客厅喝点儿茶吧。

马先生：好！谢谢。

| | | |
|----|--------|------------------|
| 机油 | jīyóu | N: machine oil |
| 汽油 | qìyóu | N: gasoline |
| 菜油 | càiyóu | N: vegetable oil |

7. 味 wèi N: taste

这个鱼的味儿真好。

8. 闻 wén V: to smell

好闻 hǎowén SV: be good to smell

屋子里的药味儿很利害，很不好闻。

9. 清楚 qīngchū SV: be clear

这句话的意思不太清楚。

10. 甜 tián SV: be sweet

他不喜欢吃甜的东西。

11. 鸡 jī N: chicken

12. 蛋 dàn N: egg

13. 饱 bǎo SV: be satiated, be full

我没吃饱，我还要吃一点儿饭。

14. 汤 tāng N: soup

鸡蛋汤 jīdàntāng N: egg drop soup

我们叫四个菜一个汤，一定够吃了。

句 子

1. 我们的饭厅太小了，就能放一张小饭桌。请客的时候，真不方便。
2. 虽然现在银子便宜一点儿了，可是我还是买不起。
3. 美国最大的客机⁴可以坐多少人？
4. 你想在这里念书对你是不是一个很好的机会？
5. 很多人都不喜欢吃太咸的菜。
6. 酱油⁵是用什么东西做的？做什么样的菜得用酱油？
7. 这个菜的味儿真好。是你做的吗？
8. 吃了饭再来一点儿甜的东西也不错。
9. 大夫说每天吃太多的鸡蛋不好。
10. 那些学生们写的字又清楚又好看。
11. 美国人多半是先喝汤后吃饭。
12. 要是连长想见你，你是不是得立刻就去？
13. 有的学生说在这里吃得饱，可是吃的不好。
14. 我的汽车用机油用得太多了！
15. 今天有什么新闻⁶？

LESSON 34

INTRODUCTION

This lesson deals with:

- A review of time-when and time-spent expressions.
- The position of the stative verb-yìdiǎnr phrase in a sentence.
- The búshǐ ... jiùshi ... yàoburán pattern.



OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Ask and answer questions about how and when an event happened.
2. Ask and answer questions about how much time was spent in an activity.
3. Discuss the seasons of the year and weather conditions.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



TÁN TIĀNQI

Mǎ Xiānsheng zǎoshang qīlai, zài yuànzili sànbù. Lǐ Xiānsheng yě chūláile.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín zǎo a!

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zǎo. Nín kàn, jīntiānde tiānqi duóme hǎo a!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Kěbushǐ ma? Yòu liángkuài yòu shūfu. Zhèrde tiānqi zǒngshi zhème hǎo ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Bùyídǐng. Děi kàn shi shénme jǐjié. Chūntiān gēn dōngtiān búcuò; xiàtiān tài rè, qiūtiān búshì xià-yú, jiùshi yīntiān, yàoburán jiù guāfēng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dōngtiān zhèr yě xiàxuě ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dōngtiān yǒushíhou xiàxuě, kěshi xiàde búdà. Běifāng chǎng xiàxuě, xuě xiàdàlede shíhou, nǎr dōu shi báide, zhēn hǎokàn!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngshuō Běijīng cháng guā fēng, shǐ zhēnde ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Shǐ zhēnde. Běijīngde fēng hěn dà, tǔ yě hěn duō. Běijīng shénme dōu hǎo, jiù shi zhè yàng, wǒ bù-xihuan.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Rén dōu shuō Běijīngde fēngjīng hǎo, wǒ zhēn xiǎng qù kànkàn.

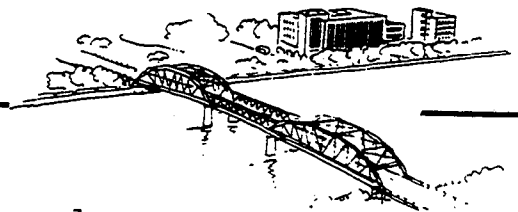
Xiānsheng: Běijīng zhège chéng, gēn biéde chéng bù yíyàng.
 Yǒu hěnduō yǒuyìside dìfāng, yě yǒu hěn duō hǎo-
 chīde dōngxi. Kěshi yàoshi shuō fēngjīng, háishi
 nánfāngde hǎo. Nánfāng shān duō, shuǐ duō, shù yě
 duō. Chūntiān, tiānqi nuǎnhé, huār dōu kāile, yǒu
 hóngde, yǒu huángde. Zhèxiē yánsède huār gēn lǚde
 yèzi, lǚde cǎo zài yíkuàir, zhen shi hǎokànjíle!
 Yóuqíshi qíngtiānde shíhou, tiān shi lánde, yúncái
 shi báide, shuǐ shi lǚde, hǎoxiàng huàr shíde.
 Wénzhe huārde xiāngwèir, zài tīngzhe niǎor jiào,
 xīnli zhēn shi tòngkuaijíle.

ǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèr yě cháng xiàwù ma?

ǎ Xiānsheng: Shànghǎi xiàwùde shíhou bú tài duō. Tīngshuo Cóng-
 qīng cháng xiàwù, yǒu yídiǎnr xiàng Lúndūn. Zǎofàn
 dàgài kuài hǎole, wǒmen qù chī zǎofàn ba.

ǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! Wǒmen yíkuài qù ba.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. yuànzi
 qiányuàn(r) N: yard
 hòuyuàn(r) N: front yard
 dōngyuàn(r) N: back yard
 N: east yard
2. sànbù VO: to take a stroll, to take a walk
 Wǒ měitiān chīwán wǎnfān, dōu zài wàitou sànsānbù.
3. liángkuài SV: be comfortably cool
 Wūzili bǐ yuànzili liángkuaiduōle.
4. jǐjié N: season
 Zhēn qíguài, zhèige jǐjié bùyingdāng yǒu zhème dàde fēng.
5. chūnxiàqiūdōng N: four seasons
 chūntiān TW: spring
 xiàtiān TW: summer
 qiūtiān TW: fall
 dōngtiān TW: winter
6. yǔ N: rain
 xiàyǔ VO: to rain
 Yǔ xiàde dàbudà?
7. yīntian N: cloudy day
 Yīntiānde shíhou wǒ zǒng búdá shūfu.

16. cǎo N: grass, straw
 cǎodǐ N: lawn
 cǎomaor N: straw hat
17. yóuqí(shǐ) A: especially, above all
 Nèige rén zhēn yǒuyìsi, yóuqíshǐ shuōhuàde shíhou, jiǎnzhǐde yǒuyìsijíle.
18. qíng SV: be clear
 qíngtiān N: clear sky, day or weather
 Xiànzài tiān qíngle.
19. yúncǎi N: cloud (M: -kuài)
20. niǎor N: bird (M: -zhī)
 niǎojiào N: singing of birds
21. wù N: fog
 xiàwù VO: to become foggy
 Xiàwùde shíhou kāi qǐchē, zhēn děi xiǎoxīn.
22. Nín qǐng. IE: Please, go ahead., After you.
23. tiānqì N: weather
24. tòngkuài SV: be delighted, be to one's heart's content
 Zuótian wǒ jiànzhào yíwèi lǎo péngyou, tánde tòngkuàijíle.

ART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Time Expressions

Time expressions may be classified into two groups. The time-when group denotes when the action happened or will happen, and the time-spent group, indicates the length of time of the action.

a. Time-when expressions all serve as movable adverbs which precede the main verb. Time-when expressions are of three kinds: a time word or a combination thereof; a time clause; or a numbered expression.

1. A time word or a combination thereof such as jīntiān, jīntiān wǎnshang and jīntiān wǎnshang bādiǎn zhōng.

Wǒ xiǎng wǒ míngtiān xiàwǔ cái néng huílai ne.

When such time words are used as nouns, they may either precede or follow the equative verb.

Míngtiān shì lǐbawǔ.

Yīniánde dīliùge yuè jiào liùyuè.

2. Time clauses ending with yǐqián, yǐhòu, de shíhou.

Chīfānde shíhou bié niànshū.

Wǒ xiǎode shíhou xīhuan wánr.

3. A number-measure-(noun) preceded by a specifier.

Ta měi sānge yuē qù yíci.

b. Time-spent expressions generally follow the number-measure-(noun) pattern, sānge zhōngtōu and liùnián, for example.

Time-spent expressions may denote an indefinite amount of time. They include bùjiǔ, hěn jiǔ, hěn duōde shíhou, and hěndàde gōngfu.

The time-spent expression generally follows the main verb and precedes the object.

Tā zài zhèr zhànle bàntiān le.

Tā yào niàn sānnián shū.

Tā niàn Zhōngwén niànle wǔge yuè le.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Three days ago, I didn't know whether or not he would come.
2. When it rains, it is a little cold here.
3. It has been foggy here for a week already.
4. This tree has been in blossom for quite a while.
5. I usually take a walk before breakfast.

Stative Verb-Yīdiǎnr Position

The stative verb-yīdiǎnr phrase may function as either an adverb or as a predicate complement. In the first case, it precedes the verb; in the second, it follows the verb. Some stative verbs followed by yīdiǎnr may take either position. Examples of each function follow.

a. Adverb

(NĪ) kuài(yi)diǎnr zǒu.

(Wǒ) wǎn(yi)diǎnr lái, xíngbúxíng?

b. Predicate complement

(NĪ) xiě dà(yi)diànr.

(Nimen) zhàn yuǎn(yi)diǎnr.

c. Either position

kuài, màn, zǎo, wǎn (plus yīdiǎnr)

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Will you please come a little earlier tomorrow?
2. May we eat a little later today?
3. It's getting late; let's go a little faster.
4. When you write, write a little slower and a little clearer.
5. Please speak a little more slowly.

Búshi ... jiùshi ... yàoburán ...

Búshi ... jiùshi ... yàoburán ..., meaning "if not ... then ... or ...," are correlatives that bind sentence clauses together like the pairs mentioned in Lesson 33.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

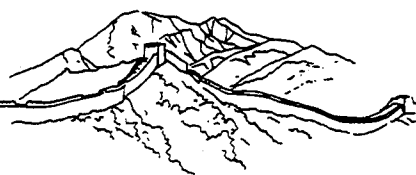
1. The weather was very bad these past several days. If it didn't rain, (then) it snowed, or the wind was very bad.
2. None of these tables will do. If they aren't too high, (then) they are too long, or they are too expensive.
3. He didn't buy a thing. He didn't like the color, he didn't care for the style, or he said the article was too expensive.
4. How did people know that spring was here? If they didn't notice that the weather was getting warmer, (then) they must have heard the birds singing or seen the trees blossoming.
5. When I get a letter from my son, if he doesn't ask for money, (then) he wants to use the car, or he cannot come home for the weekend.

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng zǎoshang qīlai, zuò shénme?
2. Nèitiānde tiānqi zěnmeyàng?
3. Nèige dìfāngde tiānqi zǒngshì nème hǎo ma?
Chūntiān zěnmeyàng? Xiàtiān ne? Qiūtiān gēn dōngtiān ne?
4. Zhōngguode běifāng, dōngtiān xiàxuě ma? Xiàxuěde shíhou hǎokan ma?
5. Běijīng cháng guāfēng ma? Guāfēngde shíhou zěnmè bùhǎo?
6. Běijīngde fēngjǐng zěnmeyàng?
7. Běijīng gēn biéde chéng zěnmè bùyiyàng?
8. Nánfāngde fēngjǐng zěnmè hǎo? Huār dōu shì shénme yánshair?
Yèzi shì shénme yánshair?
9. Qíngtiānde shíhou, tiān shì shénme yánshair? Yúncǎi gēn shuǐ ne?
10. Shànghǎi xiàwù búxià? Shénme dìfāng cháng xiàwù?
11. Zhèige dìfāng chūntiānde tiānqi zěnmeyàng? Xiàtiān zěnmeyàng
Qiūtiān gēn dōngtiān ne?
12. Zhèige dìfāng shénme shíhou cháng xiàyǔ?
13. Zhèige dìfāng yǒushíhou xiàxuě ma?
14. Zài zhèr cháng guāfēng ma?
15. Zhèige dìfāng qiūtiān, shì qíngtiānde shíhou duō háishi
yíntiānde shíhou duō?
16. Nǐ juéde shénme dìfāngde fēngjǐng zuǐ hǎo? Zěnmè hǎo?
17. Nǐ xīhuan chūntiān ma? Wèishénme?
18. Nǐ juéde shénme yánsher zuǐ hǎokàn? Shénme yánshair gēn
shénme yánshair zài yīkuàir zuǐ hǎokàn?
19. Zhèige dìfāng chūntiānde huār dōu shì shénme yánshairde?
20. Nǐ shì nǎrde rén? Nǐmen nèige dìfāngde tiānqi zěnmeyàng?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi yǒu rén wèn nǐ Měiguode tiānqì zěnmeyàng, nǐ shuō shénme? Nǐ wèn tā shénme?
2. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng wèn yíge dìfāngde tiānqì zěnmeyàng, nǐ zěnmewèn?
3. Yàoshi yǒu rén shuō Niūyuēde tiānqì búdà hǎo, nǐ juéde zěnmeyàng? Nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?
4. Yàoshi yǒu rén wèn nǐ chūnxiàqiūdōng, shénme shíhou zuǐ hǎo, nǐ shuō shénme? Yàoshi nǐ wèn, nǐ zěnmewèn?
5. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng wèn yíge dìfāngde fēngjǐng, nǐ zěnmewèn?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. Use the questions below to interview two classmates about their houses or apartments. (Students living in the barracks may refer to their houses or apartments in their hometowns.) Report on your findings to the class.
 - How many rooms does your house/apartment have?
 - It has a yard. Do you have a front yard, a back yard or both? How big is it?
 - Does the yard have a lawn?
 - Does the yard have trees and/or flowers?

2. Use the questions below to interview two classmates. Report your findings to the class.
 - Is your hometown located in the northern, southern, eastern or western United States?
 - Describe your hometown's scenery.
 - Describe the weather conditions in your hometown in the spring, summer, fall and winter (rain, snow, fog, wind). What are the average temperatures in the different seasons of the year?

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. There are some beautiful birds in his back yard.
 2. It is always very cloudy in the fall here.
 3. We have a lot of rain in the spring.
 4. Don't you think it is a pretty flower? It certainly is.
 5. What is the color of the grass? It is green.
 6. We had a snowstorm here last night.
 7. I never feel good when it is foggy.
 8. She is very talkative, especially when she has been drinking.
 9. The leaves on this tree are very pretty, especially in the fall.
 10. It snowed a whole day. Everywhere it's white.
 11. The leaves are turning brown. It must be fall again.
 12. When it gets warm, many people go to the park to take a walk.
 13. He does not know how to cook this dish. If it is not too salty, then it is too sweet.
 14. Please, drive a little faster. I am afraid we will be late.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
2. I take a walk outside after supper every day.
 3. It's much cooler in the room than out in the yard.
 4. It's really strange. Strong winds like this are very unseasonable.
 6. Is it raining hard?
 7. I never feel good when it is cloudy.
 8. We have had much snow this year.
 10. The wind blew after it snowed, and it was terribly cold.
 13. This house is very good; it's warm in the winter and cool in the summer.
 17. That person is very interesting, especially when he is talking.
 18. Now the sky is clear.
 21. One has to be very careful when he drives on a foggy day.
 24. I saw an old friend yesterday, and we talked to our hearts' content.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十四课 谈天气

马先生早上起来，在院子里散步。李先生
mǎ yuàn sànbù lǐ
也出来了。

马先生：您早啊！

李先生：早。您看，今天的天气多么好啊！

马先生：可不是吗！又凉快又舒服。这儿的天气总
liáng
是这么好吗？

李先生：不一定。得看是什么季节。春天跟冬天不
jìjié chūn dōng
错；夏天太热，秋天不是下雨，就是阴天，
xià qiū yīn
要不然就刮风。
guā

马先生：冬天这儿也下雪吗？
Dōng xuě

李先生：冬天有时候下雪，可是下得不大。北方常
Dōng xuě
下雪，雪下大了的时候，哪儿都是白的，
xuě xuě
真好看！

马先生：我听说北京常刮风，是真的吗？
jīng guā

李先生：是真的。北京的风很大，土也很多。北京
jīng tǔ jīng
什么都好，就是这样儿，我不喜欢。

马先生：人都说北京的风景好，我真想去看看。

李先生：北京这个城，跟别的城不一样。有很多有意思的地方，也有很多好吃的东西。可是要是说风景，还是南方的好。南方山多、水多、树也多。春天，天气暖和，花儿都开了，有红的、有黄的。这些花儿跟绿的叶子、绿的草在一块儿，真是好看极了！尤其是晴天的时候，天是蓝的、云彩是白的、水是绿的，好象画儿似的。闻着花儿的香味儿，再听着鸟儿叫，心里真是痛快极了。

马先生：这儿也常下雾吗？

李先生：上海下雾的时候不太多。听说重庆常下雾，有一点儿象伦敦。早饭大概快好了，我们去吃早饭吧。

马先生：好！我们一块儿去吧。

生字

1. 总 zǒng A: always
总是 zǒngshǐ A: always
这儿的天气总是这么好吗?
2. 热 rè SV: be hot
3. 雨 yǔ N: rain
要下雨了, 我们快一点儿走吧。
4. 风 fēng N: wind
5. 景 jǐng N: scene
风景 fēngjǐng N: scenery, landscape
这儿的风景好, 所以有很多人到这儿来玩儿。
6. 冷 lěng SV: be cold
冷气 lěngqì N: air conditioning
这个地方的天气不太热, 所以不用冷气。
7. 树 shù N: tree
8. 花 huā N: flower
树上的花儿都开了, 真好看。

9. 尤其 yóuqí(shì) A: especially
(是)

大家应该注意先生说的话，尤其是在上课的时候。

10. 晴 qíng SV: be clear (weather)
晴天 qíngtiān N: clear day

现在天晴了。

11. 象 xiàng V: to resemble
好象...似的 hǎoxiàng...shìde A: resemble

a. 他很象他的父亲。

b. 他好象不舒服似的。

12. 香 xiāng SV: be fragrant
你闻闻，这个花儿多香！

13. 特 tè BF: special
特别 tèbié SV/A: be special/specially
那个地方又有山、又有水，特别好看。

14. 概 -gài BF: probable
大概 dàgài A: probably
小王今年大概十六七岁。

15. 痛 tòng V/N: to ache/pain
痛快 tòngkuai SV: be delighted, to one's
heart's content
看见这么多老朋友，我心真是痛快极了。

New combinations with familiar characters

天气 tiānqì N: weather

这几天的天气不冷也不热，很舒服。

句 子

1. 我太太跟我说话总是那么不客气，真叫我生气⁷。
2. 这里的天气不冷也不热，真舒服。
3. 有一年我们这儿的雨水不够，所以每天用水的时候都得很小心。
4. 这里不但天气好，风景也很美。
5. 这个菜真香，是用菜油做的吗？
6. 我喜欢喝有香味儿的茶。
7. 这里的房子多半儿没有冷气。
8. 我们学校后头的山上有很多又高又大的树，不知道都叫什么名字。
9. 现在花铺里的花都贵极了，真买不起。
10. 现在天是晴了，可是很难说明天会不会再下雨。
11. 天晴的时候你喜欢到哪里去走走？
12. 他好象在生气似的。
13. 这里的旅客一天一天多起来了。尤其是在七八月里。
14. 天气热的时候你喜欢吃什么特别的东西？
15. 有时候这里的风也不小。

LESSON 35

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The VOde VO, VOde VO pattern.
- Duō as an indefinite number.
- Stative verbs as adverbs.
- The unusual relationship of some verb-object combinations.
- The yibiānr ... yibiānr ... construction.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Ask and answer questions about graduating from school.
2. Ask and answer questions about smoking.
3. Ask and answer questions about your hometown.
4. Ask and answer questions about marital status.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



SUÍBIÀN TÁNTAN

Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng, Lǐ Tàitai chīwánle zǎofàn,
zài kètīngli zuòzhe, chōuyānde chōuyān, hēchádě hechá.
Tāmen yìbiānr hē chá yìbiānr tán huà.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lǐ Tàitai nín fūshang shì shénme dìfāng?

Lǐ Tàitai: Wǒ shēngzai Tiānjīn, kěshi zài Běijīng zhāngdàle
de.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín jiāli dōu yǒu xiē shénme rén?

Lǐ Tàitai: Wǒ yǒu fùqīn, mǔqīn, yíge gēge, yíge dìdi, hái yǒu
yíge xiǎo mèimei.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín de gēge dìdi dōu jiéhūn le ma?

Lǐ Tàitai: Gēge jiéhūn le. Dìdi suǐshū hái xiǎo, hái méi ne.
Xiànzài gēge tāmen gēn fùmǔ zài Tiānjīn zhù, dìdi
mèimei zài Běijīng shàngxué.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yǒunián, nín shì shénme dìfāng rén?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Shāndōng. Wǒ fùmǔ xiànzài háizai
nèr zhù.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín shì Shāndōng shēng nǎ yì xiàn?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Yāntái. Nín tīngshuōguo ba?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dāngrán dāngrán! Nà shì yǒumíngde dìfāng.
Tīngshuō nèr you yìzhǒng píngguǒ, yǒu xiāngjiāo
wèir. Shì zhēnde ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Kě búshì ma! Jiào xiāngjiāo-píngguǒ, zhēn hǎo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín de dàxué shì zài shénme dìfāng shàngde?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Běijīng Dàxué bìyè de.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín shì nēinián bìde yè?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Yījiūliùlíng. Bìle yè, zuòle liǎngnián shì, jiù
dào Měiguó qùle. Wǒmen yíkuàir zài Yēlǔ Dàxué de
shíhou, nà shì yījiūliùjī? Nín děng wǒ xiāng-
xiang.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shì yījiūliùsānniánde qiūtiān, duǐ buduǐ? Wǒ jǐde
wǒmen pèngjiānde dièrtiān, wǒmen yíkuàir kāi qìchē
chūqu kàn hóngyè. Nín xiāngxiang, duǐ buduǐ?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Yìdiǎnr yě búcuò. Wǒ jǐde wǒ gāng dào Yēlǔ Dàxué
méi jǐtiān, jiù pèngjian nín le. Hǎoxiàng shì zài
yíge Zhōngguó fànguǎnrli pèngjiānde, shì bushì?
Shuōqīlai dào xiànzài yǐjīng chàbuduǒ èrshíduō-
nián le. Rìzi guòde zhēn kuài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín zài Yēlǔ de shíhou shì yánjiū shèhuìxué de,
shì bushì?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Shìde.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Duǐ Lǐ Tàitai) Yǒunián zai Yēlǔ de shíhou, hěn yònggōng, gōngkè hǎojíle. Zài bānshang zǒng shì dìyī.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǎli, nín tài guòjiǎngle. Shuō zhēnde, nín dāsuan zai Shànghǎi zhù duōshao rìzi?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hái bù yíding. Wǒ xiǎng shíjiān búhuǐ tài jiǔ.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Yǐhòu cháng zhùzai nǎr ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yě hái méiyíding. Děi děng Měiguó nèibiānr lái xīn zài shuō.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xīwang nín néng zai zhèr duō zhù xiē rìzi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ yě yuànyì duō zhù jǐtiān. Kěshì shéi zhīdào ne!

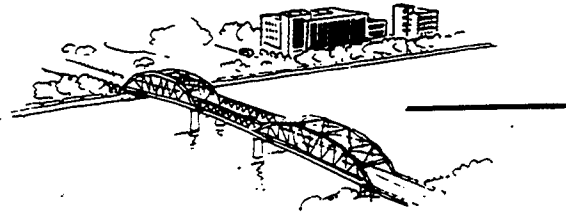
Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zai chōu yīzhi yān ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo.

Lǐ Tàitai: Huǒchái zài zhèr ne. Wǒ gěi nín diǎn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bùgǎndāng, wǒ zìjǐ lái.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. yān N: tobacco, cigarette
-zhī M: stick
-gēn M: stick
-hé M: box
-bāo M: pack
-tiáo M: carton
chōuyān VO: to smoke
Nín yītiān chōu duōshaozhī yān?
2. yībiānr ... yībiānr ... A: on one side ... on the other,
on one hand ... on the other
a. Tā yībianr chīfàn, yībiānr kànbào.
b. Nèige fángzi yībiānr shǐ fànguǎnr, yībiānr shǐ xuéxiào.
3. zhǎng V: to grow
a. Nèiwei xiǎojie zhǎngde zhēn hǎokàn.
b. Nèige háizi zhèi liǎngnián zhǎnggāole.
4. jiéhūn VO: to marry
gēn ... jiéhūn VO: to get married to ...
a. Zhāng Xiānsheng gēn Lǐ Xiǎojie shénme shíhou jiéde hūn?
b. Tāmen yǐjing jiéhūn sānnián le.
5. shěng N: province
shěngzhǎng N: governor of a province
Shāndōngshěng PW: Shantung Province
Nǐ shì nǚishěng rén?

6. xiàn M: county
xiànzhǎng N: magistrate of a county
7. dāngrán SV: of course, natural
8. píngguǒ N: apple
9. xiāngjiāo N: banana
10. Yēlǔ Dàxué N: Yale University
11. bìyè VO: to graduate
Tā yǐjīng bìyè háojìnián le.
12. hóngyè N: red leaf
13. pèng V: to bump into, to run into
pèngjian RV: meet by accident
pèngshang RV: run into
pènghuài RV: bump into and break
a. Nǐ míngtiān pèngdejiàn tā ma?
b. Liǎngge qìchē pèngshangle.
14. yánjiū V: to study, to make a special investigation or study of
yōuyánjiū VO: to have specialized knowledge
duì ... yōuyánjiū VO: to have specialized knowledge in ...
Tā duì yīngwén hěn yōuyánjiū.
15. shèhuì N: society
shèhuìxué N: sociology

16. yònggōng VO/SV: to study hard/be diligent
Yǒude cōngmíng rén búài yònggōng.
17. xuéwen N: learning, knowledge
yǒuxuéwen SV: be learned
Nèige rén hěn yǒu xuéwen.
18. zàishuō CONJ: besides, moreover
zài shuō V: to put off until some later time
a. Zhèige màozi tài guǐ, zhàishuō yě bùhǎokàn, bǐe mǎile.
b. Děng tā lái zài shuō.
19. huǒ N: fire
huǒchái/yánghuǒ N: match (M: -gen)
huá huǒchái VO: to strike a match
20. diǎn V: to light, to ignite, to apply a match to
diǎn yān VO: to light a cigarette
diǎn huǒ VO: to light a fire
diǎnzháole RV: be lighted
a. Lǎojià bǎ huǒ diǎnzháo.
b. Wǒ zìjǐ diǎn ba.
21. Wǒ lái. IE: Let me do it.
Wǒ zìjǐ lái. IE: Let me do it myself.
22. bùgǎndāng IE: I really don't deserve this.,
You flatter me.
22. jīn M: jīn (a unit of weight equaling 1/2 a kilogram)

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



The VOde VO, VOde VO Pattern

This pattern is one which cannot be translated literally. It's used to describe situations in which a group of people are engaged in separate activities.

Wǒ jǐnqǔ yíkàn, wūzilide
rén chōuyāndē chōuyān,
hējiǔde hējiǔ.

As soon as I went in, I saw
some people in the room were
smoking and some were drink-
ing.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. They all have a lot of money. Some of them bought houses, and some bought new cars.
2. As soon as the teacher leaves the room, some of the students will start chatting, and some will go to sleep -- none of them will study.
3. The children are all grown up now. Some of them got married, and some graduated from college.

Duō as an Indefinite Number

Duō refers to a fractional amount of the measure or the whole number that immediately precedes it.

a. Duō always follows the measure when it refers to an indefinite fractional amount of the measure.

sānge duō yuè

more than three but less than
four months

shígeduō lǐbài

more than 10 but less than
11 weeks

èrshiwǔkuàiduō qián

more than \$25 but less than \$26

shíyídiǎnduō zhōng

past 11 but not yet 12 o'clock

shíwǔniánduō

more than 15 but less than 16
years

b. When duo follows a round number, it represents a fraction of it.

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| sānshiduō (ge) yuè | more than 30 but less than 40 months |
| èrshiduō (ge) lǐbài | more than 20 but less than 30 weeks |
| liùqiānduō kuài qián | more than \$6,000 but less than \$7,000 |
| sībǎiduō nián | more than 400 but less than 500 years |
| wūshiduō (ge) zhōngtóu | more than 50 but less than 60 hours |

c. Èrshikuàiduō qián means more than \$20 but less than \$21, while èrshiduō kuài qián means more than \$20 but less than \$30. The former is seldom used simply because, in actual life, an indefinite amount is seldom referred to in such an exact manner.

d. Bàn refers to a half of whatever measure immediately precedes it.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| liǎngkuàibàn (qián) | \$2.50 |
| yígebàn zhōngtóu | one and one half hours |
| sāndiǎnbàn (zhōng) | 3:30 |
| sīwǎnbàn (fàn) | four and a half bowls (of rice) |
| yīzhāngbàn (zhǐ) | one and one half sheets (of paper) |

Note that the expression bàngē (bàn + measure) is also a noun that may be modified by a number and a measure.

Liǎngge bàngē shì yíge. Two halves is a whole.

Exercise. Translate the items below into Chinese.

1. a little more than \$32
2. more than 20 cents
3. more than three sheets of paper (but less than four)
4. 70-odd dollars

5. 2-and-a-half days
6. more than \$100
7. a little more than an hour
8. more than 20,000 people
9. \$1.50
10. 11:30

Adverbial Use of Stative Verbs

Some stative verbs may be used as adverbs; others may not.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| kuàizi <u>róngyi</u> yòng ma? | Are chopsticks easy to use? |
| Zhōngguo huà zhēn <u>nán</u> xué. | Chinese is difficult to learn. |
| Zhōngguo zì <u>hǎo</u> xiě bùhǎo xiě? | Are Chinese characters easy to write? |

The most commonly used stative verbs in the adverbial function are hǎo, gòu, róngyi, nán, kuài, màn, zǎo, wǎn, duō and shǎo.

Exercise 1. Form sentences using the stative verbs above as adverbs.

Exercise 2. Translate the following items into Chinese.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. easy to walk | 7. eat fast |
| 2. difficult to say | 8. eat a little more |
| 3. walk slowly | 9. take one piece less |
| 4. come early | 10. not fast enough |
| 5. go to bed late | 11. give him one dollar less |
| 6. sleep late | 12. bought one hat too many |

Unusual Relationship of Subject-Verb-Object

Chinese and English have certain common patterns, among them the basic sentence structural order.

$N_1 - V$ action - N_2

N_1 is usually the actor and N_2 the receiver of the action. This pattern is better known to language students as subject-verb-object. "I hit him" in English becomes Wǒ dǎ ta in Chinese. But the normal relationship of actor-action-receiver does not hold in every case. Some verb-object combinations do not express the relationship of action to receiver. Lái-noun and qù-noun combinations are among this group.

Lái yíge rén! Will somebody come!

Lái rén le. Someone has come.

Qùle sānge xuésheng. Three students went.

Qùle liǎngjià fēijī. Two planes went.

The nouns in the object position are really subjects in meaning in all of the above examples. This arrangement makes the real subjects indefinite. Compare the following sentences.

Kè lái le. The guests have come.

Lái kè le. Some guests have come.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He gave a party last Saturday and invited more than 20 people. Only eight showed up.
2. As soon as he arrived there, he sent me a wire.
3. He has been gone three months already, but there has been no word from him.
4. Ten planes came to New York this morning.
5. I would like to go with you, but some guests have just arrived.

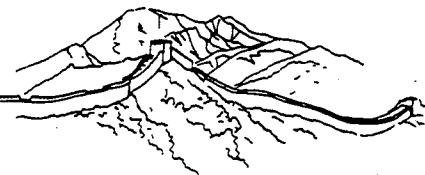
PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng , Lǐ Xiānsheng , Lǐ Tàitai chīwánle fàn zuò shénme?
2. Lǐ Tàitai shì shénme dìfāngde rén? Tā shēngzai shénme dìfāng? Shì zai shénme dìfāng zhǎngdàlede?
3. Lǐ Xiānshengde lǎojiā zai shénme dìfāng? Tā fùmǔ zhùzai shénme dìfāng?
4. Lǐ Tàitai jiāli yǒu shénme rén?
5. Lǐ Tàitaide gēge dìdi dōu jiéhūnle méiyǒu? Tāmen zai shénme dìfāng zhù?
6. Lǐ Xiānsheng shì zài shénme dìfāng shàngde dàxué? Shì něige xuéxiào bǐde yè? Shì něinián bǐde yè?
7. Tā bìle yè yǐhou zuò shénme le?
8. Lǐ Xiānsheng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng zài shénme dìfāng pèngjiānde? Shì něinián pèngjiānde?
9. Zài tāmen pèngjiānde dìèrtiān tāmen yíkuàir qu zuò shénme?
10. Lǐ Xiānsheng zài dàxuéde shíhou yánjiu shénme? Tāde gōngkè zěnmeyàng?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng dāsuan zai Shànghǎi zhù duōshao rìzi?
12. Mǎ Xiānsheng yuànyì zai Shànghǎi duō zhù xiē rìzi ma? Wèi shénme hái bù yìdǐng?
13. Nǐ fūshang shì shénme dìfāng? Shì něi yǐshěng? Nǐ yíxiàn?
14. Nǐ jiāli yǒu shénme rén? Nǐ jiéhūnle méiyǒu?
15. Nǐ zai shénme dìfāng shàngde dàxué? Shì zai něige xuéxiào bǐde yè?
16. Nǐ zài dàxuéde shíhou yánjiu shénme? Gōngkè yídǐng hěn hǎo ba?
17. Nǐ shì zài shénme dìfāng shēngde? Shì něinián shēngde?

18. Nǐ chōuyān bùchōu? Yítian chōu duōshao? Nǐ xǐhuan chōu nǎi yīzhǒng yān?
19. Nǐ zuótiān pèngjian shéi le?
20. Nèiwei xiānsheng duǐ shèhuìxué yǒu yánjiu ma?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng wèn yíge rén tā shì nǎrde rén, nǐ zěnmē wèn?
2. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng wèn yíge rén, tā zài nǎr shàngde dàxué, shì zài něige dàxué bǐde yè, nǐ zěnmē wèn?
3. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng wèn yíge rén tā zài xuéxiàode shíhou xué shénme, nǐ zěnmē wèn?
4. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng qīng nǐde péngyou zài nǐ jiā duō zhù jītiān, nǐ zěnmē gēn tā shuō?
5. Yàoshi yǒu rén shuō nǐde xuéwèn hěn hǎo, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?

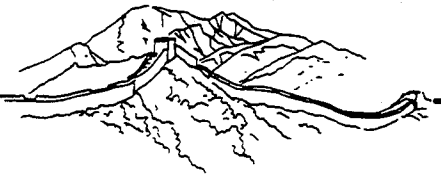
PART 6 Duihua Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. Use the questions below to interview two classmates. Report on your findings to the class.
 - What is the day and month of your birthday?
 - Where were you born?
 - Where did you grow up?
 - What is your marital status?
 - Are you a college graduate? Have you had some college education?
 - If yes-
 - What is the name of the college?
 - What year did you graduate or leave college?
 - What was your major?
 - If no-
 - What is the name of your high school?
 - What year did you graduate?
 - How did you perform academically in college/high school?
 - Did you apply yourself in school?

2. Your instructor assigns two students to debate the issue of cigarette smoking next week in class. Student A takes the prosmoking stance and Student B, the opposing view. The remaining students form two teams: one team for Student A and the other for Student B. The teams meet with their leaders to offer input and pointers on the debate. Students A and B take notes on their classmates' input and promise to use it in the forthcoming debate. Students A and B report to the class about the input they have received from their teams.

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. How long have you been smoking?
 2. He is sending a letter and a telegram at the same time.
 3. I was born in the United States, but was brought up in China.
 4. That girl has been getting prettier these last two years.
 5. The price of everything has gone up again.
 6. He has been married for three years.
 7. When did he graduate from college?
 8. I didn't bump into him.
 9. That bus bumped into this car and damaged it.
 10. What's your major?
 11. He has specialized in sociology.
 12. That student worked very hard.
 13. What courses are you taking in college?
 14. He's a learned man.
 15. Write us when you arrive.
 16. We'll see about it tomorrow.
 17. I don't have too much to do there; it's raining. I'd better not go.
 18. He doesn't want to come; furthermore, I don't want to see him. You'd better ask him not to come.
 19. Will you light a match for me?
 20. The wind is too strong. If you cannot light the match, let me do it.

B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.

1. How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?
2. a. He reads while he eats.
b. On one side of that house is a restaurant, and on the other, a school.
3. a. That girl is very pretty.
b. That child has grown tall these last two years.
4. a. When were Mr. Zhāng and Miss Lǐ married?
b. They have been married for three years.
5. Which province are you from?
11. He graduated several years ago.
13. a. Will you be able to meet him tomorrow?
b. He was careless and damaged his car in a collision.
14. He is a specialist in English.
16. All brilliant people do not necessarily study hard.
17. That man is very learned.
18. a. This hat is too expensive; moreover, it isn't good looking. Don't buy it.
b. We'll see about it when he arrives.
20. a. Please, light the fire.
b. Let me light it myself.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十五课 随便谈谈
Suíbiàn

马先生跟李先生、李太太吃完了早饭，在
Mǎ Lǐ Lǐ

客厅里坐着，抽烟的抽烟，喝茶的喝茶。
chōuyān chōuyān

他们一边儿喝茶一边儿谈话。

马先生：李太太，您府上是什么地方？
Lǐ fǔ

李太太：我生在天津，可是我是在北京长大的。
jīn jīng

马先生：您家里都有些什么人？

李太太：我有父亲、母亲、一个哥哥、一个弟弟，
还有一个小妹妹。

马先生：您的哥哥弟弟都结婚了吗？

李太太：哥哥结婚了，弟弟岁数还小，还没呢。现
在哥哥他们跟父母在天津住，弟弟妹妹在
jīn
北京上学。

马先生：有年，您是什么地方人？

李先生：我老家在山东。我父母现在还在那儿住。

马先生：您是山东省哪一县？
xiàn

李先生：烟台。您听说过吧？
Yāntái

马先生：当然！那是有名的地方。听说那儿有一种

苹果，有香蕉味儿。是真的吗？
 píngguǒ jiāo

李先生：可不是吗！叫香蕉苹果，真好。
 jiāo píngguǒ

马先生：您的大学是在什么地方上的？

李先生：我是北京大学毕业的。

马先生：您是哪年毕业的？

李先生：一九六〇。毕业了，做了两年事，就到美国去了。我们一块儿在耶鲁大学的时候，
 Yēlǔ
 那是一九六几？您等我想想。

马先生：是一九六三年的秋天，对不对？我记得我们碰见的第二天，我们一块儿开车出去看红
 pèng
 叶。您想想，对不对？
 yè

李先生：一点儿也不错。我记得我刚到耶鲁大学没
 Yēlǔ
 几天，就碰到您了。好象是在一个中国饭
 pèng
 馆儿里碰见的，是不是？说起来到现在已经差不多二十多年了。日子过得真快！

马先生：您在耶鲁的时候，是研究社会学的，是不是？
 Yēlǔ

李先生：是的。

马先生：（对李太太）有年在耶鲁大学的时候，很用功，功课好极了。在班上总是第一。

李先生：哪里，您太过奖了。说真的，您打算在上海住多少日子？

马先生：还不一定。我想不会太久。

李先生：以后想住在哪儿呢？

马先生：也还没一定。得等美国那边儿来信再说。

李先生：我希望您能在这儿多住些日子。

马先生：我也愿意多住几天。可是谁知道呢！

李先生：再抽一枝烟吧。

马先生：好。

李太太：火柴在这儿呢。我给您点吧。

马先生：不敢当，我自己来。

生 字

1. 长 zhǎng V: to grow
 长大 zhǎngdà V: to grow up
 他生在中国，可是在美国长大的。
2. 结婚 jiéhūn V: to get married
 a. 他们是一九五四年结的婚。
 b. 他们已经结婚三十年了。
3. 种 zhǒng M/BF: kind, sort of/race
 这种白菜在这儿买不着。
4. 毕业 bìyè V: to graduate
 他大学一毕业，就结婚了。
5. 记 jì BF: remember
 记得 jìde V: to remember
 记住 jìzhù V: to remember, to hold in mind
 a. 这个字的意思，我不记得了。
 b. 他说的话，我们都得记住。
6. 红 hóng SV: be red
 树上的红花儿，好看极了。
7. 研究 yánjiū V: to study
 有研究 yǒuyánjiū SV: have special knowledge in

- a. 他在大学研究什么?
b. 他对中文的语法很有研究。

8. 社 shè- BF: society
 社会 shèhuì N: society
 社会学 shèhuìxué N: sociology
 他对社会学很有研究。

9. 功 -gong BF: effort
 用功 yònggōng SV: put time and effort into
 我们学校的学生都很用功。

10. 课 kè M/N: lesson/class
 功课 gōngkè N: schoolwork, course
 你现在念几门功课?

11. 洋 -yáng BF: foreign, ocean
 太平洋 Tàipíngyáng N: Pacific Ocean
 大西洋 Dàxīyáng N: Atlantic Ocean

12. 火 huǒ N: fire
 火柴/洋火 huǒchái/yánghuǒ N: matches
 风太大了, 火柴划不着。

New combinations with familiar characters

1. 点 diǎn V: to light, to ignite
 点火 diǎn huǒ VO: to light a fire
 点烟 diǎn yān VO: to light a cigarette
2. 我来 wǒ lái. IE: Let me do it.
 我自己来。

句 子

1. 张家的孩子不但都是在这儿生的，也都是在这儿长大的。
2. 你预备什么时候结婚？结了婚以后你们想到哪里去玩儿？
3. 你们几月几号毕业？毕业以后得先到哪里去？
4. 也许我的岁数太大了，很多的事情我都不记得了。
5. 你喝过红茶没有？味儿好闻吗？
6. 我记得我小的时候，姐姐常常带我到美国饭馆儿去吃饭。
7. 他知道的真多。他好象对什么都有研究。
8. 不知道为什么他的脸总是一会儿红，一会儿白。
9. 现在社会上什么奇怪的事都有。
10. 我们这里没有不用功的学生。
11. 在中学念书的时候，你最喜欢的功课是什么？
12. 下午下了课以后，你们是先休息后吃饭，还是先吃饭后休息？
13. 为什么很多小孩子都喜欢玩儿火柴⁸？
14. 美国的社会跟中国的社会怎么不一样？
15. 他想用火柴⁸点火，可是风太大了，点了半天没点着。

LESSON 36

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

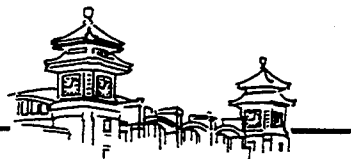
- More on the time-spent construction.
- Use of the concessive pattern ... (dào)shi ... kěshi
(jiùshi or búguo)
- 3. A review of the use of děi and bīděi.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Ask and answer questions about where to find the post office and the telegraph and telephone offices.
2. Make inquiries about the different types of mail and the cost of postage.
3. Ask and answer questions about how often mail is delivered.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



Jì Xìn

Mǎ Xiānsheng xiěle liǎngfēng xìn, yào jǐchūqu, kěshi bùzhīdào yóujú zài nǎr. Yīhuīr Lǐ Xiānsheng dào tā wūzili láile. Tā jiù gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng dātīng.

Mǎ: Wǒ gāng xiěle liǎngfēng xìn, yào jǐchūqu. Zhèr fùjin yǒu yóujú ma?

Lǐ: Yǒu. Lǐ zhèr bùyuǎn. Cóng wǒmen jiā chūqu wàng dōng zǒu guò liǎngtiáo jiē zuǒbiān jiùshì. Nín yào wǎng nǎr jǐ? Shì Měiguó ma?

Mǎ: Yīfēng shì Měiguó, yīfēng shì Běijīng.

Lǐ: Nín dǎsuàn jǐ píngxīn háishi jǐ hángkōngxīn ne?

Mǎ: Wǒ yào jǐ hángkōngxīn. Xīwàng kéyi kuài yǐdiǎnr. Hángkōngxīn jǐdào Měiguó dēi duōshǎo yóufèi?

Lǐ: Wǒ zhīdaode búdà qīngchū. Zhèxiē rizi yóufèi cháng zhǎng, guò jǐtiān jiù zhǎng yíci. Wǒde jìxíng běnlai jiù bùhǎo, gāng yìjǐzhu, jiù yòu zhǎngle. Xiànzài wǒ yě bùjǐle. Wǒ gēn nín dào yóujú qù wènwēn. Fǎnzhèng wǒmen yě dēi dào nàr qù mǎi yóupiào.

Mǎ: Hángkōngxīn dào Běijīng zǒu jǐtiān?

Lǐ: Dàgài liǎngtiān jiù dàoile. Píngxīn dēi sītiān. Hángkōng kuàixīn yītiān jiù dàoile.

Mǎ: Yàoshi guàhào ne?

Lǐ: Guàhào dao mànle. Hángkōng kuàixīn zuǐ hǎo, yòu kuài yòu diūbuliǎo.

Mǎ: Hángkōng bāoguǒ néngbunéng wàng Měiguó jǐ?

Lǐ: Néng. Kěshi yào bāozhuāngde hěn hǎo, yě yào tián biǎogé. Xiěshang jǐjiàn rén hé shǒujiàn rénde xīngmíng gēn dìzhǐ. Zài ràng jiǎnchá táide yóuwùyuán jiǎnchá. Ránhòu chēng yìchēng, kàn yào duōshao yóufèi.

Mǎ: Lí nǐmen zhèr zuǐjīnde xīntóng zài nǎr?

Lǐ: Yóujú qiántoude lí wǒmen jiā zuǐ jìn.

Mǎ: Zhèrde yóudìyuán yìtiān sòng jǐcǐ xīn?

Lǐ: Liǎngcǐ. Shàngwǔ yíci, xiàwǔ yíci.

Mǎ: Zhèr fùjìn yǒu méiyǒu diànbào jú?

Lǐ: Yóujú guòqu yìdiǎnr jiù shì diànbào jú. Yóujú, diànbào jú, diànhuà jú dōu zài yíkuàir. Diànhuà jú zài dāngzhōng, yìbiān shì yóuzhèng jú, yìbiān shì diànbào jú.

Mǎ: Zài Shànghǎi dǎ diànbào, bú dào diànbào jú qu, dǎ diàn huà chéngbùchéng?

Lǐ: Kōng pà bùchéng. Wǒ méishì guo.

Mǎ: Néngbunéng dǎ Yǐngwén diànbào?

Lǐ: Néng. Dàgāi bǐ Zhōngwén guī yīdiǎnr. (Zhīzhe zhuōshàngde xīnzhǐ, xīnfēng.) Nín zhèzhǒng xīnzhǐ, xīnfēng dōu shì cóng Měiguó dàiláide ba? Zhēn hǎo.

Mǎ: Hái búcuo. Jiùshì zhǐ tài hòu. Yòng zhèzhǒng zhǐ xiě sān-zhāng, yàoshi jǐ hángkōng, jiù guòzhòngle. Yǒu yīzhǒng báode hángkōngxīnzhǐ hǎo, bǐ zhèzhǒng qīngduōle. Xiě bājiǔzhāng yě búhuì guòzhòng, kěshì wǒ wàngle dàilaile.

Lǐ: Wǒ kàn wǒmen xiànzài jiù dào yóujú qu ba. Wǎnle, tamen jiù guānménle.

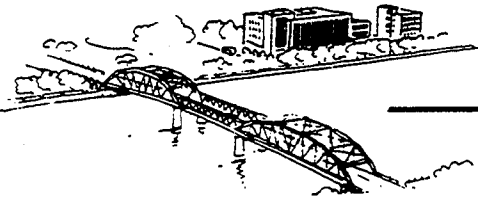
Mǎ: Hǎo. Wǒmen zǒu ba.

怎样写信封?

How would you address the envelope?

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|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">8</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> </tr> </table> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Shōujiànren Dìzhǐ | | | | | | | |
| 收件人地址 | | | | | | | |
| Shōujiànren Xìngmíng | | | | | | | |
| 收件人姓名 | | | | | | | |
| Jìjiànren Dìzhǐ Xìngmíng | | | | | | | |
| 寄件人地址姓名 | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> </tr> </table> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
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PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. jǐ V: to mail
jǐ dōngxi VO: to mail things
jǐchūqu RV: mail out
jǐlai RV: send by mail (here)
jǐqu RV: send by mail (there)
a. Jīntiān wǒ yídīng dēi bǎ zhèfēng xìn jǐchūqu.
b. Wǒ jǐgei wǒ méimei jǐkuài féizào.
c. Tā ràng wǒ bǎ zhèiběn shū gěi tā jǐqu.
2. zhǎng V: to rise (in price)
3. jǐxing N: memory
jǐ V: to remember, to keep in mind
jǐzhu RV: fix or hold in mind
jǐzhe V: to keep in mind
jǐde V: to remember
a. Tā shuōde huà, wǒ dōu méijǐzhu.
b. Nǐ jǐzhe, bié wàngle, wǒmen míngtiān sāndiǎn zhōng qu jiē tā.
c. Nèige rén wǒmen yīqián cháng gēn tā yīkuàir wánr, nǐ hái jǐde tā ma?
4. -zhù RVE: (denotes firmness or security)
zhànzhu RV: stop, standstill
názhu RV: take hold of
a. Nǐ zěnme zhànzhu bùzǒule?
b. Nǐ zhèiyàng ná, nǎdezhu ma?

5. fǎnzheng MA: anyway, anyhow
 Jīntiān xiàyǔ yě hǎo, qíngtiān yě hǎo, fǎnzheng wǒ bùchūqu.
6. dào(shi) A: and yet, on the contrary
 Wǒmen dōu méiqián, suóyì qùbùliǎo. Tā dào(shi) yǒuqián,
 kěshì tā yòu yǒu shǐ, yě bùnéng qù.
7. diū V: to lose, to mislay, to put
 (lay) aside
 diūbùliǎo RV: will not get lost
 Zuótiān wǒ diūle wǔshì kuàiqián.
8. bāozhuāng V: to pack, to wrap
 Zhèige bāoguǒ bāozhuāngde bùhǎo.
9. biǎo N: chart, blank form (M: -zhāng)
 biǎogé N: form, table
 Tiánxiě biǎogé, děi tiānde hěn qīngchū.
10. jìjiàn rén/fāxìn rén N: sender, addressor
11. shōujiàn rén/shōuxìn rén N: addressee, consignee,
 recipient
12. xīngmíng N: full name
13. tái N: platform, stage, desk
 jiǎnchá tái N: inspection desk
 Jīntiān Běijīng Guāngbō Diàntái de jiémù hěn hǎo.
14. chéng V: to weigh
 chèng N: balance, steelyard
 Qīng gěi wǒ chéng liǎngjīn júzi.

15. chéng SV: be OK, be satisfactory
Zhèige chéng buchéng?
16. shǐ V: to try
Nǐ shǐle zhèijian yīshang le ma?
- 17 guòzhòng/chāozhòng SV: be overweight, be too heavy
a. Nǐ duó zhòng?
b. Zhèifēng xīn, méiguòzhòng.
18. qīng SV: be light (in weight)
Zhèige zhuōzi bùqīng, yíge rén dàgài bānbúshàngqu.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



More on Time-Spent Expressions

You'll remember from Lesson 34 that the time-spent expression generally follows the main verb. However, in a negative sentence, one in which the action doesn't take place for a certain length of time, the time-spent expression may precede the verb.

Tā sāntiān méichīfan, suóyì bīngle. He didn't eat for three days, so he got sick.

Yíge rén yàoshi sāntiān bùchīfan, yídìng huì shēngbīng. If someone doesn't eat for three days, he certainly will get sick.

Tāde bīng sāntiān méihǎo. He hasn't gotten better in three days.

a. By placing the time-spent expression after the verb in a negative sentence, one denies the whole statement. Compare the following sentences.

Wǒ sānnián méizhuòshì. For three years, I didn't work at all.

Wǒ méizhuò sānnián shì. I didn't work for three years (i.e., It is not true that I worked for three years).

b. Certain number-measure time expressions preceding the verb in a sentence may look like time-spent expressions, but, actually, they are time-when expressions with specifiers like zhèi, nèi, and méi. Listed below are some of the common forms.

Wǒ sìtiān dōu zài zhèr means Wǒ zhèi sìtiān dōu zài zhèr. I'll be here for four days.

Tā yíge yuè yòng èrbǎikuai qiǎn means Tā měi yíge yuè yòng èrbǎikuai qiǎn. He spends \$200 every month.

Wǒ wūtiān qù yíci means Wǒ měi wūtiān qù yíci. I go there once every five days.

Yíge yuè jiù xíngle means Yòng yíge yuè jiù xíngle. It will be finished in only a month.

Yíge yuè cái xíng ne means
Yòng yíge yuè cái xíng.

It will take a whole month to do it.

Tā yītiān qù, yītiān búqù
means Tā zhèi yītiān qù,
nèi yītiān búqù.

He goes there one day and doesn't go there the next.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I haven't bumped into him in almost a month.
2. I don't think you can finish that work in one year.
3. He can read one book a day.
4. I want to try not to smoke for a week.
5. His illness is very strange. He feels fine one day and ill the next day.
6. If you don't go see her for one day, you'll see what happens.
7. I give him \$300 every month.
8. He lives in the United States for one year and in France the next.
9. I don't think three months will be enough.
10. He hasn't graduated from college in six years.

The Concessive Pattern with (Dào)Shǐ

The (dào)shǐ indicates the admission of a certain favorable or unfavorable situation with the intention of pointing out the contrary.

Nàrde fēngjǐng (dào)shǐ
búcuò, jiùshì tài yuǎnle.

The place does have beautiful scenery all right, but it is too far away.

Frequently, the verb, the verb phrase or the object is placed before (dào)shǐ and the verb or the verb phrase repeated after it to state the actual situation.

Qù (dào)shǐ yuànyì qù, kěshì
wǒ méi qián.

I am willing to go all right, but I don't have any money (literally, As to my going, I am willing to go; however, I don't have any money).

Exercise. Answer the following questions, using the (dào)shi pattern.

1. Nǐ búhuì kāi fēijī ma?
2. Nǐ yào gēn wǒmen chūqu yíkuàir wánr ma?
3. Nǐ kàn wǒ mǎide zhèizhāng huàr piányi bùpiányi?
4. Tāde nǚpéngyou yídīng hěn yǒu qián ba?
5. Nǐ juéde Zhōngwén tài nán ma?

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He will go all right, but it seems that he is not happy about it.
2. It is a little too expensive (all right), but I still think we ought to buy it.
3. It isn't that I am afraid of her, but because I love her so much, that I just had to buy that hat for her.
4. I bought the stamps all right, but I couldn't find the mailbox.
5. It isn't that my memory is bad, but that there are too many new words.

Must and Mustn't

Děi and bīděi express the idea "must" in both meaning and usage.

Wǒ (yídīng) děi qù.

I must go.

Tā (bī)děi míngtiān dào
cái jiàndezhāo wǒ.

He won't be able to see me if
he doesn't arrive tomorrow.

Děi and bīděi generally are not preceded by bù or méi. To express the idea "mustn't," use expressions such as bié, meaning "don't," and qiānwàn bié, meaning "by no means." The stress-word kě may precede either.

Nǐ (kě) qiānwàn bié qù.

By no means should you go there.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

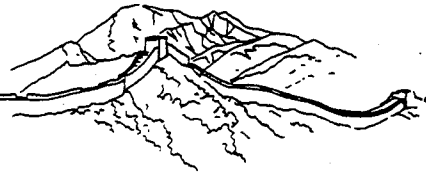
1. I think you have to go there by yourself.
2. It's getting late. I must go now.
3. You mustn't give him that money.
4. By no means should you go to see them.
5. It mustn't rain tomorrow.

PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào jǐ xīn, tā zhīdao buzhīdao yóujú zài shénme dìfang? Tā gēn shéi dǎting?
2. Lǐjiade fùjīn yǒu yóujú ma? Zài shénme dìfang?
3. Mǎ Xiānshengde xīn shì yào wàng shénme dìfang jǐ? Tā yào jǐ píngxīn háishi hángkōngxīn?
4. Hángkōngxīn dào Měiguode yóufèi duōshao? Lǐ Xiānsheng zhīdao buzhīdao?
5. Lǐ Xiānsheng wèi shénme jǐbuzhù yóufèi duōshao qián?
6. Tāmen bùzhīdao yóufèi duōshao, zěnme bàn?
7. Hángkōngxīn cóng Shànghǎi dào Běijīng zǒu jītiān? Kuàixīn ne? Hángkōng kuàixīn ne? Guàhào ne?
8. Wèi shénme hángkōng kuàixīn zuǐ hǎo?
9. Zài Měiguó néng wàng wàiguó jǐ hángkōng bāoguǒ bùnéng?
10. Lǐjiā fùjīn yǒu diànbào jú méiyǒu? Zài shénme dìfang? Yǒu diànhuà jú méiyǒu?
11. Zài Shànghǎi dǎ diànbào, búdao diànbào jú qu, yòng diànhuà dǎ, xíng bùxíng? Lǐ Xiānsheng shǐguo méiyǒu?
12. Zài Shànghǎi dǎ Yīngwén diànbào bǐ Zhōngwén diànbào guǐ ma?
13. Jǐ hángkōngxīn, yídīng děi yòng hángkōng xīnzhī hángkōng xīnfēng ma? Wèi shénme?
14. Yòng hángkōng xīnzhī xiě xīn, yīfēng xīn zuǐduō kényi xiě jǐzhāng, hái búguòzhòng?
15. Jǐxīn yídīng děi dào yóujú qù ma? Búdao yóujú qù zěnme bàn?
16. Zài Měiguó dà chéng lǐtōu, yóudīyuán yītiān sòng jǐcǐ xīn?
17. Zài Měiguó, píngxīn, hángkōngxīn, kuàixīn, guàhàoxīn, yóufèi dōu shǐ duōshao? Nǐ jǐde ma?
18. Zài Měiguó dǎ diànbào, kényi búdao diànbào jú qù ma?
19. Zài Měiguó dǎ diànbào yòng Zhōngwén chéng buchéng?
20. Lǐ zhèr zuǐ jǐnde xīntōng zài shénme dìfang?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ bùzhīdao yóujú zài nǎr, xiǎng gēn biéren dǎting,
nǐ zěnmē shuō?
2. Yàoshi nǐ dào le yóujú qu jǐ xīn, xiǎng wèn wèn yóufèi duōshao,
nǐ shuō shénme?
3. Zài yóujú mǎi yóupiào, nǐ zěnmē shuō?
4. Yàoshi zài diànbào jú, nǐ xiǎng dǎting duōshao qián
yíge zǐ, nǐ zěnmē shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐ qu mǎi xīnzhǐ, xīnfēng, nǐ xiǎng yào bǎo yídiǎnr de
nǐ zěnmē shuō?

PART 6 Duihua Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. Student A is going to the post office at 1600 hours today. All of the students in your class want him to get stamps, mail packages and pick up mail for them.

From the chart below, each student, in turn, gives Student A his shopping list. Remember, you are asking him to do you a favor, so be courteous.

To help him remember each request, Student A repeats aloud and writes down on the chalkboard what each of his classmates wants him to do. Everyone should check to see whether or not Student A has recorded the correct information.

| Students | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Activities | | | | | | | |
| Buy regular postage stamps | thirty 22-cent stamps | twenty-five 17-cent stamps | forty 20-cent stamps | fifteen 5-cent stamps | twenty-two 17-cent stamps | twelve 20-cent stamps | sixty-three 17-cent stamps |
| Buy airmail stamps | 10 | 5 | 21 | 38 | 46 | 14 | 17 |
| Mail special-delivery letter(s) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Mail packages | 1 large 2 small | 3 large | 2 small | 3 large 5 small | 9 small | 6 large | 3 small |
| Mail registered packages | 8 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Pick up packages | 4 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Pick up registered letters | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 9 |

2. Ma Mingli, a recent immigrant to the United States, wants to mail a gift to his friend, Zhang Dongguo, who lives in Beijing. He has never mailed a package before and asks his friend, Wang Danian, for advice.

Wang tells him how to pack it so that it will be accepted by the post office; how and where to address the package; how to send it by airmail (Why not by sea mail?); and how to insure it.

(Two roles)

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)

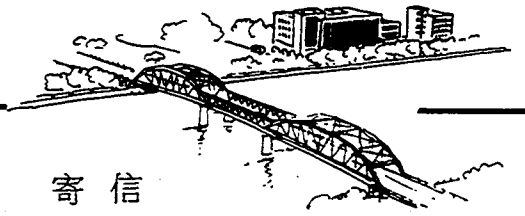


- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. I mailed him a parcel-post package, but he said he didn't receive it. Next time I will register it.
 2. This airmail letter has to be mailed today.
 3. May I inquire if there is a post office in the vicinity of the school?
 4. He has a very good memory.
 5. Do you still remember how much airmail special-delivery postage to China is? No, I don't. I tried to remember it but didn't succeed.
 6. Be sure to remember what I told you. Don't forget.
 7. Can you remember all of the things he asked you to do?
 8. I don't care whether or not it is expensive, I am going to buy one anyway.
 9. Will you buy me ten 44-cent airmail stamps?
 10. You can mail it by parcel post all right, but you can't be sure he will get it.
 11. I have tried this kind of soap several times, but it isn't very satisfactory.
 12. Can you telegraph him in Chinese?
 13. How do you like my stationery?
 14. This letter paper is too thick.
 15. I want some lighter clothing.

B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.

1. a. I have to mail this letter today.
b. I mailed my younger sister several cakes of soap.
c. He asked me to mail him this book.
3. a. I don't remember a word of what he said.
b. Keep it in mind and don't forget it. We are going to meet him at three o'clock tomorrow.
c. We used to play with him frequently. Do you still remember him?
4. a. Why did you stop walking?
b. Can you hold it securely this way?
5. It can rain or shine for all I care; I am not going out today anyway.
6. None of us has any money, so we can't go. He has money all right, but he is busy, so he can't go either.
7. Yesterday, I lost \$50.
8. This parcel is not so well packed.
9. It's necessary to fill out the form clearly.
13. Today's program on Radio Beijing is very good.
14. I'd like to have two jin of oranges please.
15. Will this do?
16. Did you try this suit on?
17. a. How much do you weigh?
b. This letter is not overweight.
18. This table is not light. One person probably can't move it up there.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十六课 寄信

马先生写了两封信，要寄出去，可是不知道邮局在哪儿。一会儿李先生到他屋子里来了。他就跟李先生打听。

马：我刚写了两封信，要寄出去。这儿附近有邮局吗？

李：有。离这儿不远。从我们家出去往东走过两条街左边就是。您要往哪儿寄？是美国吗？

马：一封是美国，一封是北京。

李：您打算寄平信还是寄航空信呢？

马：我要寄航空信，希望可以快一点儿。航空信寄到美国得多少邮费？

李：我知道得不大清楚。这些日子邮费常涨，过几天就涨一次，我的记性本来就不好。刚一记住，就又涨了。现在我也不记了。我跟您到邮局去问问，反正我们也得到那儿去买邮票。

马：航空信到北京走几天？

李：大概两天就到了。平信得四天，航空快信一天
hángkōng
就到了。

马：要是挂号呢？
guà

李：挂号倒慢了。航空快信最好，又快又丢不了。
guà hángkōng

马：航空包裹能不能往美国寄？
hángkōng bāoguǒ

李：能，可是要包装得很好，也要填表格。写上寄
bāozhuāng tián gé
件人和收件人的姓名跟住址。再让检查台的邮
ràng jiǎnchá tái
务员检查。然后秤一秤，看要多少邮费。
wù yuán jiǎnchá chēng chēng

马：离你们这儿最近的信筒在哪儿？
tǒng

李：邮局前头的离我们家最近。

马：这儿的邮递员一天送几次信？
dī yuán

李：两次。上午一次，下午一次。

马：这儿附近有没有电报局？

李：邮局过去一点儿就是电报局。邮局、电报局、
电话局都在一块儿。电话局在当中，一边是邮
政局，一边是电报局。
zhèng

马：在上海打电报，不到电报局去，打电话成不成？
hǎi

李：恐怕不成。我没试过。

马：能不能打英文电报？

李：能。大概比中文贵一点儿。（指着桌上的信纸、信封）您这种信纸、信封儿都是从美国带来的吧？真好。

马：还不错。就是纸太厚。用这种纸写三张，要是寄航空，就过重了。有一种薄的航空信纸好，
比这种轻多了。写八九张也不会过重，可是我
忘了带来了。

李：我看我们现在就到邮局去吧。晚了，他们就关门了。

马：好。我们走吧。

生 字

1. 封 fēng M: (measure for letters)
信封儿 xìnfēng N: envelope
我给他写了四封信了，他还没给我回信。
2. 寄 jì V: to mail
我已经把那封信寄出去了。
3. 附 fù- BF: nearby
附近 fùjìn N: vicinity, neighborhood
这儿附近有没有邮局？
4. 京 -jīng BF: capital
北京 Běijīng PW: Beijing
南京 Nánjīng PW: Nanjing
东京 Dōngjīng PW: Tokyo
他是在日本东京生的，可是是在北京长大的。
5. 费 -fèi BF: expenses
学费 xuéfèi N: tuition
车费 chēfèi N: fare
邮费 yóufèi N: postage
寄平信得多少邮费？
6. 反 fǎn- BF: opposite
反正 fǎnzheng MA: anyway, anyhow

今天下雨也好，晴天也好，反正我不出去。

7. 倒(是) dào(shì) A: and yet, on the contrary

去倒是愿意去，可是我没有工夫。

8. 丢 diū V: to lose

丢脸 diūliǎn VO: to lose face

a. 他昨天丢了五十块钱。

b. 不要做丢脸的事情。

9. 成 chéng SV: be OK, be satisfactory

这个成不成?

10. 试 shì V: to try

我来试试。

11. 英 Yīng BF: English

英国 Yīngguó N: Britain, England

英文 Yīngwén N: English (language)

12. 厚 hòu SV: be thick

这种纸很厚。

13. 薄 báo SV: be thin

厚薄 hòubáo or
薄厚 báohòu N: thickness

写信用薄一点儿的信纸，可以多写几张。

14. 重 zhòng SV: be heavy, be serious

a. 这件行李太重，我自己拿不了。

b. 他的病很重。

15. 轻 qīng SV: be light, not serious

轻重 qīngzhòng N: weight

a. 油比水轻。

b. 他这一次的病比上次轻多了。

New combinations with familiar characters

Dāngzhōng

PW: the center of, middle of,
among

当中 a. 他坐在他太太跟女儿的当中。

b. 这些学生当中，他最用功。

句 子

1. 每次给我哥哥写信，我都是用那种又轻又薄的信纸。
2. 寄信一定得到邮局去寄吗？
3. 这儿附近有好些有名的地方。你都去过了吗？
4. 有一次我坐火车从南京到北京去。车是晚上开的，第二天早上就到了。
5. 我在东京住过几年。那时候东京城里的房子和汽车都比现在少得多。
6. 现在美国大学的学费太贵了，很多人都念不起。⁹
7. 这里公共汽车的车费是坐一次一块钱。
8. 他们用纸用得太多了，真费钱！
9. 费心，费心。请你把这封信给我寄了。
10. 反正你们已经到这里来了，为什么不把中文念得更好一点儿呢？
11. 我太太叫我跟她一块儿去买东西。我真不愿意去，可是不去我又怕她生气。
12. 没有钱和没有工作都不是什么丢脸的事情。
13. 不成，那件大衣我试过了，太小。
14. 这种信纸正好，不厚也不薄。
15. 那个孩子说话常常不知道轻重。¹⁰

Reading Exercise New Character Key

- | | | |
|---------------|----|------------------------------|
| 1. liánzhǎng | 连长 | N: company commander |
| 2. dàifu | 大夫 | N: doctor, physician |
| 3. lián | 连 | N: company |
| 4. kèjī | 客机 | N: passenger plane |
| 5. jiàngyóu | 酱油 | N: soy sauce |
| 6. xīnwén | 新闻 | N: news |
| 7. shēngqì | 生气 | VO/SV: to get angry/be angry |
| 8. huǒchái | 火柴 | N: match |
| 9. xuéfèi | 学费 | N: tuition |
| 10. qīngzhòng | 轻重 | N: weight |

CHINESE BASIC COURSE

MODULE 6

GLOSSARY

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----|
| báicài | N: cabbage (M: <u>-ke</u> , for trees and some vegetables) | L33 |
| -bāo | M: pack | L35 |
| bāozhuāng | V: to pack, to wrap | L36 |
| běifāng | N: the north | L34 |
| běifāng rén | N: northerner | L34 |
| bìyè | VO: to graduate | L35 |
| bǐ | BF: money, currency | L31 |
| biǎo | N: chart, blank form (M: <u>-zhang</u>) | L36 |
| biǎogé | N: form, table | L36 |
| búdào | A: less than, not quite (usually followed by a numeral) | L33 |
| bùgǎndāng | IE: I really don't deserve this., You flatter me. | L35 |
| bùguǎn | V: don't care whether, doesn't matter whether (literally, to not care whether, to not matter whether) | L31 |
| bùhǎoyìsi | A/SV: feel embarrassed/be ill at ease | L31 |
| bùsuànrshénme | IE: be trivial, be nothing | L31 |
| bù | N: step, walk | L31 |
| | | |
| càiyóu | N: vegetable oil | L33 |
| cāozhòng | SV: be overweight, be too heavy | L36 |
| cǎo | N: grass, straw | L34 |
| cǎodǐ | N: lawn | L34 |
| cǎomaor | N: straw hat | L34 |
| cháyè | N: tea leaf | L34 |
| cháng | V: to taste | L33 |
| chǎo cài | VO: to prepare a fried dish | L33 |
| chǎo fàn | VO: to fry rice | L33 |
| chǎo jīdàn | VO: to scramble eggs | L33 |
| chēng | V: to weigh | L36 |
| chéng | V: be OK, be satisfactory | L36 |
| chèng | N: balance, steelyard | L36 |
| chōu yān | VO: to smoke | L35 |
| chūntiān | TW: spring | L34 |
| chūnxiàqiūdōng | N: four seasons | L34 |
| | | |
| dāngran | SV: of course, be natural | L35 |
| dào(shi) | A: and yet, on the contrary | L36 |
| diǎn | V: to light, to ignite, to apply a match to | L35 |

| | | |
|------------------------|--|-----|
| diǎn huǒ | VO: to light a fire | L35 |
| diǎn yān | VO: to light a cigarette | L35 |
| diǎnzháole | RV: be lighted | L35 |
| diū | V: to lose, to mislay, to put (lay) aside | L36 |
| diūbuliǎo | RV: will not get lost | L36 |
| dōngfāng rén | N: orientals | L34 |
| dōngtiān | TW: winter | L34 |
| dōngyuàn(r) | N: east yard | L34 |
| duì ... yōuyánjiu | VO: to have specialized knowledge in ... | L35 |
| | | |
| fāxīnrén | N: sender, addressor | L36 |
| fǎnzheng | MA: anyway, anyhow | L36 |
| -fāng | BF: region | L34 |
| féizào | N: soap (M: - <u>kuài</u>) | L32 |
| fēng | N: wind | L34 |
| fūshang | N: house, residence, family (courteous reference to other people's only) | L31 |
| | | |
| -gēn | M: stick | L35 |
| gēn ... jiéhūn | VO: to get married to ... | L35 |
| guāfēng | VO: to have the wind blow | L34 |
| guǎn | V: to manage, to take care of, to attend to | L31 |
| guǎnbuzháo | RV: be none of one's business | L31 |
| guǎndeliǎo | RV: be able to manage | L31 |
| Guǎngdōng | PW: Guangdong | L33 |
| Guǎngdōng huà | N: Cantonese (dialect) | L33 |
| Guǎngdōng rén | N: Cantonese (people) | L33 |
| guòyǐ búqǔ | IE: feel apologetic, feel sorry | L31 |
| guòzhòng | SV: be overweight, be too heavy | L36 |
| | | |
| hǎowén | SV: be good smelling | L33 |
| hǎoxiàng ... de yàngzi | A: it seems that | L33 |
| hǎoxiàng ... shǐde | A: it seems that | L33 |
| -hé | M: box | L35 |
| hóngyè | N: red leaf | L35 |
| hòuyuàn(r) | N: back yard | L34 |
| hújiāomiàn | N: ground pepper | L33 |
| húlihútude | A: muddleheadedly | L31 |
| hútu | SV: be muddled, be mixed up, be stupid | L31 |
| huá huǒchái | VO: to strike a match | L35 |
| huǒ | N: fire | L35 |
| huǒchái | N: match (M: - <u>gēn</u>) | L35 |

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----|
| jīdàn | N: chicken egg | L33 |
| jīdàntāng | N: egg drop soup | L33 |
| jīniánjí | QW: What grade or year (in school)? | L32 |
| jìjié | N: season | L34 |
| jì | V: to remember, to keep in mind | L36 |
| jìde | V: to remember | L36 |
| jìzhe | V: to keep in mind | L36 |
| jìxing | N: memory | L36 |
| jìzhu | RV: fix or hold in mind | L36 |
| jì | V: to mail | L36 |
| jì dōngxi | VO: to mail things | L36 |
| jìchuqu | RV: mail out | L36 |
| jìjiàn rén | N: sender, addressor | L36 |
| jìlai | RV: send by mail (here) | L36 |
| jìqu | RV: send by mail (there) | L36 |
| jiǎnzhī(de) | A: simply, just | L32 |
| jiǎnchá tái | N: inspection desk | L36 |
| jiànyóu | N: soy sauce | L33 |
| jiàoxing | RV: awaken | L31 |
| jiéhūn | VO: to marry | L35 |
| jīn | M: <u>jīn</u> (a unit of weight equaling 1/2 a kilogram) | L35 |
| jiǔyǎng | IE: I've longed to meet you. | L32 |
| kànzhe xiàng | PH: to look like | L32 |
| Kě bushi ma! | IE: Isn't that the truth! Sure enough! Indeed! | L31 |
| liángkuài | SV: be comfortably cool | L34 |
| mànmanr(de) | A: slowly | L33 |
| máojīn | N: towel (M: - <u>tiáo</u>) | L32 |
| nánfāng | N: the south | L34 |
| nánfāng rén | N: southerner | L34 |
| názhu | RV: take hold of | L36 |
| -niánjí | M: grade in school | L32 |
| niǎor | N: bird (M: - <u>zhī</u>) | L34 |
| niǎojiào | N: singing of birds | L34 |
| Nín qǐng. | IE: Please, go ahead., After you. | L34 |
| nuǎnhuo | SV: be comfortably warm | L34 |

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| pèng | V: to bump into, to run into | L35 |
| pènghuài | RV: bump into and break | L35 |
| pèngjian | RV: meet by accident | L35 |
| pèngshang | RV: run into | L35 |
| píngguō | N: apple | L35 |
| pòfèi | IE: spend money, go to some expense (in reference to other people) | L31 |
| qiānwàn | A: by all means, without fail | L32 |
| qiányuàn(r) | N: front yard | L34 |
| qīng | SV: be light (in weight) | L36 |
| qíng | SV: be clear | L34 |
| qíngtiān | N: clear sky, day or weather | L34 |
| qiūtiān | TW: fall | L34 |
| qǔ | V: to fetch, to take out | L31 |
| qǔ bāoguō | VO: to fetch parcels | L31 |
| qūchulai | RV: take out, withdraw | L31 |
| qǔ qián | VO: to fetch money, to withdraw money | L31 |
| qǔ xíngli | VO: to get baggage | L31 |
| Rénmínbì | N: RMB (currency of PRC) | L31 |
| sànbù | VO: to take a stroll, to take a walk | L34 |
| Shāndōngshěng | PW: Shantung Province | L35 |
| shèhuì | N: society | L35 |
| shèhuìxué | N: sociology | L35 |
| shěng | N: province | L35 |
| shěngzhǎng | N: governor of a province | L35 |
| shǐ | V: to try | L36 |
| shōujianrén | N: addressee, consignee, recipient | L36 |
| shōuxīnrén | N: addressee, consignee, recipient | L36 |
| shù | N: tree (M: -kǎ) | L34 |
| shùyè(zi) | N: tree leaf | L34 |
| shuā | N/V: brush/to brush | L32 |
| shuā yá | VO: to brush teeth | L32 |
| shuā yīshang | VO: to brush clothes | L32 |
| shuāzi | N: brush (M: -bǎ; generally, used for things which have handles or parts grasped by the hands) | L32 |
| sīniánjí | N: fourth grade or fourth year (in school) | L32 |
| suànbuliǎo shénme | IE: be trivial, be nothing | L31 |

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| tái | N: platform, stage, desk | L36 |
| Táibī | N: NT (New Taiwan Currency) | L31 |
| tiānliàng | N: daybreak, dawn | L31 |
| tiānqì | N: weather | L34 |
| tiān | V: to add, to increase | L31 |
| tián | SV: be sweet | L33 |
| -tiáo | M: carton | L35 |
| tīngzhe xiàng | PH: to sound like | L32 |
| tōngkuài | SV: be delighted, be to one's heart's content | L34 |
| tǔ | N: dust, earth | L34 |
| wèir | N: taste, flavor, odor | L33 |
| wén | V: to smell | L33 |
| Wǒ lái. | IE: Let me do it. | L35 |
| Wǒ zìjǐ lái. | IE: Let me do it myself. | L35 |
| wúguī diànchē | N: trackless trolley, trolley car | L31 |
| wù | N: fog | L34 |
| xīfāng rén | N: occidentals | L34 |
| (xǐ)zǎofáng/yùshǐ | N: bathroom (M: -jiān) | L32 |
| xiàwù | VO: to become foggy | L34 |
| xiàxuě | VO: to snow | L34 |
| xiàyǔ | VO: to rain | L34 |
| xiàtiān | TW: summer | L34 |
| xián | SV: be salty | L33 |
| xiáncài | N: salted vegetables | L33 |
| xiándàn | N: salted egg | L33 |
| xiánròu | N: salted meat | L33 |
| xiányú | N: salted fish | L33 |
| xiàn | N: county | L35 |
| xiànzhǎng | N: magistrate of a county | L35 |
| xiāng | SV: be fragrant, smell good | L33 |
| xiāngjiāo | N: banana | L35 |
| xiāngshuǐ | N: perfume | L33 |
| xiāngwèir | N: a good smell, aroma | L33 |
| xiàng | V/SV: to resemble/be alike | L32 |
| xiàng ... nà yàng | PH: to be like that | L32 |
| xiàng ... zhè yàng | PH: to be like this | L32 |
| xiǎoshí | N: hour (with or without measure ge) | L31 |
| xiǎoyìsi | IE: small token of kindly feelings, mere trifle | L31 |
| xīnkǔ | SV: be laborious, work hard | L31 |
| xǐng | V: to wake up | L31 |
| xǐngmíng | N: full name | L36 |
| xuě | N: snow | L34 |
| xuéwen | N: learning, knowledge | L35 |

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| yá | N: tooth | L32 |
| yáɡāo | N: toothpaste (M: - <u>tǒng</u> , meaning tube) | L32 |
| yáshuā | N: toothbrush (M: - <u>bǎ</u>) | L32 |
| yān | N: tobacco, cigarette | L35 |
| yánjiu | V: to study, to make special investigation or study of | L35 |
| yán | N: salt | L33 |
| yánsè | N: color | L34 |
| yánshe | N: color | L34 |
| yánghuǒ | N: match (M: - <u>gēn</u>) | L35 |
| Yélǔ Dàxué | N: Yale University | L35 |
| yèzi | N: leaf | L34 |
| yībiānr ... yībiānr | A: on one side ... on the other, on one hand ... on the other | L35 |
| yíqiè | N: all of anything | L32 |
| yīxiāng | N: suitcase, trunk | L31 |
| yīntiān | N: cloudy day | L34 |
| yònggōng | VO/SV: to study hard/be diligent | L35 |
| yóuqí(shǐ) | A: especially, above all | L34 |
| yóu | N: oil, sauce | L33 |
| yǒu xuéwèn | SV: be learned | L35 |
| yǒuyánjiu | VO: to have specialized knowledge | L35 |
| yǒuyidiǎnr | A: a little bit | L33 |
| yòuéryuán | N: kindergarten, nursery school | L32 |
| yǔ | N: rain | L34 |
| yùshǐ | N: bathroom (M: - <u>jiān</u>) | L32 |
| yuànzi | N: yard | L34 |
| yúncái | N: cloud (M: - <u>kuài</u>) | L34 |
| zài shuō | V: to put off until some later time | L35 |
| zàishuō | CONJ: besides, moreover | L35 |
| zànshí | A: temporarily, for the time being | L31 |
| zhá | V: to fry in deep fat | L33 |
| zhá jī | VO: to fry chicken | L33 |
| zhá yú | VO: to fry fish | L33 |
| zhànzhū | RV: stop, standstill | L36 |
| zhǎng | V: to grow | L35 |
| zhǎng | V: to rise (in price) | L36 |
| -zhī | M: stick | L35 |
| -zhù | RVE: (denotes firmness or security) | L36 |
| zhǔn | V/A: to allow, to grant, to permit/definitely, certainly | L31 |
| zǒng(shì) | A: always, after all, anyway | L31 |
| zuǐ | N: mouth | L32 |

