

**C H I N E S E**  
**BASIC COURSE**

**MODULE 9**  
**LESSONS 49-54**

**FIRST EDITION**  
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In the first class period, the instructor reads the dialogue to the class in a normal conversational manner and at a normal rate of speed, watching for signs of comprehension or of failure to understand. He may use a variety of techniques to check on comprehension. A student's first objective is to completely comprehend the dialogue. If this first objective is not met, the subsequent exercises will be ineffective.

### Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)

Word Usage is illustrated with examples. This procedure saves the student the trouble of turning back to the dialogue for an example of use and offers additional contexts in which the term may be used.

Instructors frequently prefer to give their own examples of use, but they must take care to remain within the limits of the previous lessons.

### Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)

The basic sentence patterns of the Chinese language were introduced in the first five modules of the Basic Course. Modules 6 through 9 provide a review of all patterns that were introduced and extend and elaborate on them. Each lesson reviews one or more problems of structure and idiom and presents new materials and exercises to aid in mastering the language.

### Wèntí (Questions)

A set of questions about the story in the dialogue is given. To answer these questions successfully, the student must be familiar with the dialogue and the vocabulary of the lesson. The instructor may have the students role play the dialogue before he asks the questions or have the students interview one another about the story.

### Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say) and Duihuà Liànxí (Communication Exercise)

What Would You Say is a personalized variation of the question-and-answer drill. The instructor may vary the activity by giving a statement and asking what questions would produce it as an answer, or he may have one student make up a question and another student answer it. The old game of "Twenty Questions" is a realistic way of making the student ask and answer questions. Communication Exercise is another variation of the question-and-answer drill. The instructions for this exercise are given in the book so that the student can prepare the night before to discuss the subjects the next day in class.

### Fānyì (Translation)

Translation constitutes part of the homework of the lesson, and it must be done the night before class according to the homework schedule. The objective of a translation exercise is to locate a student's problems and prevent the repetition of error.

### Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)

This part of the lesson is divided into three sections: a character rendition of the lesson's dialogue; a list of 15 or more new characters that were introduced in the lesson, together with some combinations and example sentences; and a set of sentences for reading practice.

In the first section, some characters are listed with their pinyin pronunciations under them. These characters are not being introduced as new characters in the lesson, thus the student will not be held responsible for them. The 15 or so new characters and their combinations are introduced without the aid of pinyin, and the student is encouraged to try to guess their meanings from the context. Of course, their meanings are found in the section where the new characters are listed.

In the third section, along with the new characters, some unknown characters whose meanings the student is supposed to discover from the context of the sentence will be introduced. The key to the unknown characters is found at the back of the book. The number of unknown characters and combinations gradually increases until it reaches a maximum of about 10 per lesson.

## ABBREVIATIONS

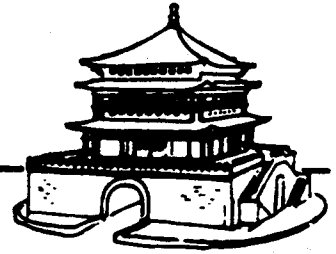
<b>A:</b> adverb	<b>PW:</b> place word
<b>ADJ:</b> adjective	<b>QW:</b> question word
<b>AV:</b> auxiliary verb	<b>RV:</b> resultative verb
<b>BF:</b> bound form	<b>RVE:</b> resultative verb ending
<b>C/CONJ:</b> conjunction	<b>S/SUB:</b> subject
<b>CV:</b> co-verb	<b>SP:</b> specifier
<b>EV:</b> equative verb	<b>SV:</b> stative verb
<b>IE:</b> idiomatic expression	<b>Tt:</b> tàitai
<b>M:</b> measure	<b>TW:</b> time word
<b>MA:</b> movable adverb	<b>Tz:</b> tóngzhí
<b>N:</b> noun	<b>V:</b> verb
<b>NU:</b> number	<b>VE:</b> verb ending
<b>O:</b> object	<b>VO:</b> verb object
<b>P:</b> particle	<b>VP:</b> verb phrase
<b>PN:</b> pronoun	<b>Xj:</b> xiáojié
<b>PH:</b> phrase	<b>Xs:</b> xiānshēng
<b>PT:</b> pattern	



# LESSON 49

## INTRODUCTION

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This lesson deals with:

- More on the use of jì and cái.
- Translation of the word "more" into Chinese.
- The correlatives búdàn ... érgiě (yě) and búdàn ... bīngqiě (yě), both meaning "not only ... but ...."

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Ask and answer questions about outdoor recreational activities, such as boating or playing ball.
2. Ask and answer questions about indoor recreational activities, such as visiting a museum or going to see an opera.

PART 1 Duihua  
(Dialogue)



CHŪQU WÁN

Yige xīngqīliú de zǎoshang, diàntái de tiānqì yùbào shuō,  
nèitiān shì qīngtiān, méiyǒu fēng. Wáng Ānchéng gēn tài-  
tai shāngliang, yào dài zhe hái zimen chūqu wánrwanr.

Wáng Tàitai: Jīntiān tiānqì zhème hǎo, wǒmen yīnggāi dài hái zimen  
chūqu wánrwanr.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dào nǎr qu ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Wǒmen dào gōngyuán qu sànsanbù, hǎo buhǎo? Hén  
jiǔ méichūqu le, zhēn xiǎng dào wàitou qu huó-  
dong huódong.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ butóngyi. Gōngyuán méi shénme yìsi. Wǒ juéde  
hái bùrú qu tīngxī huòshi kàn diànyīng ne.

Wáng Tàitai: Tīngxī, kàn diànyīng wǒ jiānjué fāndui. Tiānqì  
hǎo de shíhou, wǒ yuànyì dào wàitou qu. Xiànzài  
zhème nuǎnhuo, gōngyuánli de huār yíding dōu kāi  
le; dài zhe hái zimen qu kànkān huār, kànkān dòngwù,  
tāmen yíding juéde yǒuqùde duō.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dào nǎige gōngyuán qu ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Hūbiānrshang de nǎige gōngyuán zěnmeyàng? Nèr de  
huánjing hǎo, yòu fēicháng ānjing. Gōngyuánli



yǒu shítou, yǒu shù, hái yǒu yí dà kuài cǎodi.  
Zài nèr zuòzuo duō shūfu a!

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hái yǒu shénme biéde dìfang kěqù? Yàoburán,  
wǒmen dài hái zi dào bówuguǎn qu kànkàn. Házimen  
zai nèr kényi dé hǎoxiē zhīshi. Nǐ yīwéi zěnme-  
yàng?

Wáng Tàitai: Nǐ zǒng xiǎng zai wūzili, shì shénme yuǎngu? Nǐ  
kàn, tàiyang zhème hǎo, wèi shénme buyuànyì dào  
wàibianr qu ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nàme, nǐ shuō ba, zuò shénme zuìhǎo?

Wáng Tàitai: Wǒ yǒu ge hǎo zhúyì, wǒmen qu yěcān.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nà děi rén duō cái rènao.

Wáng Tàitai: Wǒmen kényi zhǎo Mǎ Xiānsheng. Tā búshì gāng cóng  
Xiānggǎng huílai ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Língwài hái zhǎo nǎxiē rén ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Zhǎo Lǎo Zhāng yíjiā, zěnmeyàng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Chǐ de dōngxi zěnme bàn ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Qǐng Zhāngjiā xiān dào wǒmen zhèr. Wǒ gēn Zhāng  
Tàitai yíkuàir zuò dianr chǐ de dōngxi dàizhe.  
Nǐ búshì yào zhàoxiàng ma. Bié wàngle nǐde zhào-  
xiàngjǐ.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Chūle chǐ dōngxī, zhàoxiàng yīwài, wǒmen hái zuò xiē shénme ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Zài húbiānr nàr, shéi yuànyì huáchuán, kéyì huáchuán; shéi yuànyì qíchē, kéyì qíchē; shéi yuànyì dǎqiú, kéyì dǎqiú. Zhèyang, búdàn dàjiā dōu néng wánrde hěn gāoxìng, bìngqiě dōu kéyì yùndòngyùndòng, duìyú shēntǐ gēn jīngshēn dōu yǒu hǎochū.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duì, nǐ shuōde yǒulǐ. Yùndòngyùndòng yé hǎo. Wǒ hěn jiǔ méiyùndòng le.

Wáng Tàitai: Nǐ xiǎng, yíge rén lǎo dāizai wūzìli búyùndòng, zěnme xíng ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Mǎ Xiānsheng cóng Xiānggǎng huílai de shíhou, shēntǐ búdà hǎo. Bùzhīdao xiànzài zěnmeyàng le?

Wáng Tàitai: Tā qíshí méi shénme dà bìng. Zhǔyào shì yīnwei tā zhēngtiān dōu zai wūzìli, huódòng tài shǎo. Yàoshi tā cháng chūqu zóuzou, wǒ gǎn bǎoxiǎn tāde bìng hěn kuài jiù hǎo le. --- Nǐ gǎnjīn dǎ diànhuà ba.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒ wènwen tāmen yǒu gōngfu méiyǒu.

Wáng Tàitai: Bùguǎn zěnmeyàng, qǐng tāmen yídìng lái. Yàoshi tāmen yǒushì, ràng tāmen míngtiān zai bàn. Shéi gǎn shuō míngtiān hái néng yǒu zhème hǎo de

tiānqī?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yàoshi tāmen yǒu yào jìn de shì ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Xīngqīliù tāmen néng yǒu shénme yào jìn de shì?  
Nǐ jiù mǎshàng dǎ diànhuà ba. Yàoshi tāmen qù-  
buliǎo, zài shuō.

(Wáng Xiānsheng méi zài shuō shénme jiù qù dǎ  
diànhuà.)

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wèi! Shì Dàwéi ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shì de, nín shì Ānchéng ba?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Shì a, nín zěnme zhīdao?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngdechulai. Zhè liǎng tiān zěnmeyàng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo. Nín ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎoduōle. Wǒ zài Xiānggǎng zhàoguò yíci X-guāng.  
Dàifu shuō méi shénme, jìushi ràng wǒ duō xiūxi,  
chǐ dōngxī liúdiǎnr shén. Wǒ xiǎng búyào jìn.  
Wǒ nài cí qu jiǎnchá yě búguo shì pà yǒu shénme  
dà bìng.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Jīntiān tiānqī hěn hǎo, Xīnyuè hé wǒ xiǎng yuē  
nǐ gēn wǒmen yíkuàir dào gōngyuán qu yēcān. Nín  
néng bùnéng qù?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhège zhúyì hǎojié, wǒ zànchéng. Wǒ yě hěn xiǎng chūqu zóuzou, kěshì wǒ xiànzài hái bùnéng juédìng. Zhèyàng ba, wǒ shí'èr diǎn yìqián gàoosu nín, hǎo buhǎo?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hǎo ba. Wǒ děng nín diànhuà.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Zàijiàn!

Wáng Xiānsheng: (Gěi Zhāngjiā dǎ diànhuà.) Wèi! Zhāng Xiānsheng ma?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Shì a. Nín nǎiwèi?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Ānchéng.

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Ò, Wáng Xiānsheng, nimen dōu hǎo ba? Yǒu shénme shì a?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yīnwèi jīntiān tiānqì tèbié hǎo, wǒmen xiǎng qǐng nín gēn Zhāng Tàitai dàizhe háizi dào gōngyuán qu, wǒmen yìkuàir yēcān. Nín kàn zěnmeyàng? Nimen néng qù ba?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Hǎojié! Nín děng yíxià, bié guà. Wǒ qu wènwen Měizhēn, kàn tā yǒu shì méiyǒu. (Guòle yíhuìr.) Wèi! Chéng, wǒmen néng qù. Shénme shíjiān, zài nǎr jiàn ne? Suǐ nimen biàn, wǒmen dōu méi yìjiàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xīnyuè shuō, qīng nimen xiān dào wōmen zhèr lái,  
zuò yidiǎnr chī de dōngxi, ránhòu yikuàir qù.  
Nimen xiānzài jiù lái ba.

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wōmen mǎshàng lái. Yíhuìr jiàn.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ  
(Word Usage)



1. yùbào  
tiānqì yùbào  
V: to forecast  
N: weather forecast
2. yuán  
huāyuánsi/huāyuánr  
cǎiyuánsi  
dòngwùyuán  
N: an area of land for growing plants, a place for public recreation  
N: garden  
N: vegetable garden  
N: zoo
3. yǒulǐ  
Tā shuō de búyīdìng dōu yǒulǐ.  
SV: be logical, be reasonable
4. tóngyì  
Wǒmen dōu tóngyì tāde yìjiàn.  
V: to agree, to consent
5. bùrú  
A bùrú B = B bǐ A hǎo = A méiyǒu B hǎo.  
A bùrú B dà = B bǐ A dà = A méiyǒu B dà.  
Kàn diànyǐng bùrú tīngxǐ.  
V: is not up to, is not as good as
6. xǐ  
jīngxǐ/jīngjù  
tīngxǐ  
chàngxǐ  
N: play, opera  
N: Beijing opera  
VO: to go to an opera  
VO: to sing in an opera
7. jiānjué  
Duf zhèi jiàn shì tā hěn jiānjué.  
A/SV: firmly/be determined, be resolute

8. fǎnduì V: to oppose, to be against  
Bùguǎn nimen fǎnduì bufǎnduì, tāmen dōu yào nàme zuò.
9. dòngwù N: animal
10. qù N: interest, delight  
yǒuqù SV: be interesting
11. hú N: lake
12. huánjīng N: environment
13. shítou N: rock, stone (N: kuài)
14. cǎodì N: lawn
15. bówùguǎn N: museum
16. tàiyáng N: sun, sunlight  
chū tàiyáng VO: the sun comes out  
Dōngtiān chū tàiyáng de shíhou, dào wàitou zóuzou zhēn shufu.
17. zhúyì N: idea, way, plan  
xiǎng zhúyì VO: to think of a way  
chū zhúyì VO: to suggest a plan  
Zhè shì shéi chū de zhúyì?
18. yěcān V/N: to picnic/picnic
19. huáchuán VO: to row a boat





## PART 3 Júzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### More on Jìù and Cǎi

The comparison of jìù and cǎi in Lesson 43 showed that sometimes they are opposite in meaning. They also differ in another respect.

Jìù or cǎi is often used in a sentence to contradict a previous statement. The sentence with jìù stresses the contradiction by giving an example, as in the following dialogue.

Zài zhèr méiyǒu rén huì  
shuō Zhōngguó huà.

Nobody here can speak Chinese.

Zěnméi méiyǒu? Wǒ jìù  
huì shuō.

Who said so? I, for one, can  
speak it.

But the sentence with cǎi indicates the contradiction by stressing the subject that comes before cǎi.

Wǒ gǎi nǐ mǎile yíge;  
Wǒ xiǎng nǐ yěxǔ ài chī.

I bought one for you, thinking  
you might like to eat it.

Wǒ cǎi bùchī ne!

Not I. I wouldn't eat it!

**Exercise.** Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I don't think anybody can understand what he said.  
Oh, I can.
2. I think everybody wants to buy one, so you must want to buy one, too.  
Oh no, not I.
3. Everybody here is a college graduate.  
No, I am not.
4. I think our library must have this book.  
No, not our library.
5. I have not yet had Chinese food.  
Oh yes, you have. The food you had last night was Chinese food.

Translating "More" into Chinese

The different uses of the word "more" call for several different translations into Chinese.

a. More in amount. When "more" is used alone or followed by a noun, as in, "Eat a little more" and, "I need more money," it can be translated in the following ways.

duo	] V	yidiǎnr	NI duō chī yidiǎnr.
zài			NI zài chī yidiǎnr.
zài duo			NI zài duo chī yidiǎnr.

Sometimes, "more" can be translated as hái or in any one of the three ways listed above with hái added.

NI hái yào diǎnr ma?

NI hái duō yào diǎnr ma?

NI hái zài yào diǎnr ma?

NI hái zài duō yào diǎnr ma?

b. More in number. When preceded by a number or other word indicating a number, "more" is translated as hái or zài.

Hái yǒu liǎngge xuésheng  
yào lái.

There are two more students  
coming.

Qǐng zài géi wǒ jǐ ge.

Please give me a few more.

c. "No more" or "not ... anymore" is best translated as either búzài ... or biézài ..., while "never ... any more" or "never ... again" is translated as zài yě bù ....

Bié zài dào Niūyuē qù le.

Don't go to New York anymore.

Wǒ búzài hējiǔ le.

I will drink no more.

Wǒ zài yě bùhējiǔ le.

I will never drink again.

Note that zài before bù in the third example indicates a much stronger stress on the negative than when it follows bù, as shown in the second example.

d. In the comparative degree, the various forms of "more ... than" can be translated in the following ways.

bǐ ... SV  
Zhèige bǐ nèige nán.

more ... than  
This is more difficult than  
that.

bǐ ... SV yidiǎnr  
Zhèige (bǐ nèige) guǐ  
yidiǎnr.

a little more ... than  
This is a little more expensive  
(than that).

bǐ ... SV-deduō (duōle)  
Zhèige (bǐ nèige) guǐdeduō  
(guǐduōle).

much more ... than  
This is much more expensive  
(than that).

bǐ ... hái (gèng) SV  
Zhèige (bǐ nèige) hái/  
gèng guǐ.

even more ... than  
This is even more expensive  
(than that).

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Do you have anymore bread?  
I have no more.
2. It will not be ready for ten more days.
3. Don't do that anymore.
4. I dislike her perhaps even more than you do.
5. One more word from you, and I will send you to the police station.
6. There are not many more books of this kind.
7. I have known him for more than 20 years.
8. He's even more clever.
9. I gave him \$5 more than I should have.
10. Doing a good job is much more important than finishing quickly.

PART 4 Wèntí  
(Questions)



1. Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai yào dàizhe háizi chūqu wánr, tāmen shì zěnmeyàng xiángxīlai de? Nèitiān shì xīngqī jǐ? Tāmen liǎng ge rén de yíjiàn yíyàng buyíyàng?
2. Wáng Tàitai shuō yào dào shénme dìfang qu? Wáng Xiānsheng yuànyì dào shénme dìfang qu?
3. Wáng Tàitai xīhuan tīngxī, kàn diànyǐng ma? Tiānqì hǎo de shíhou, tā yuànyì dào shénme dìfang qu?
4. Wáng Tàitai yào dào nǎige gōngyuán qu? Nǎige húbǎnshàng de huánjīng zěnmeyàng? Wáng Xiānsheng shuō ào bówùguǎn qu yǒu shénme hǎochū?
5. Wáng Tàitai xiǎnggī yíge shénme zhǔyì lai? Tā xiǎng gōng nǎxiē rén? Dào gōngyuán qu zuò shénme? Ràng Wáng Xiānsheng zuò shénme? Biéren kěyì zuò shénme? Zhèiyàngr yǒu shénme hǎochū?
6. Wáng Tàitai juéde Mǎ Xiānsheng de bìng zěnmeyàng?
7. Wáng Xiānsheng yào qu dǎ diànhuà wènwén tāmen yǒu gōngfu méiyǒu, tā tàitai shuō shénme? Wèi shénme Wáng Tàitai juéde tāmen méiyǒu yào jīnde shìqing?
8. Wáng Xiānsheng gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng dǎ diànhuà, Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme? Mǎ Xiānsheng zěnmeyàng zhīdao diànhuàli shì Wáng Xiānsheng?
9. Mǎ Xiānsheng de bìng zěnmeyàng le?
10. Dǎ diànhuà de shíhou, Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō tā néng gēn tāmen yíkuàir qu yěcān ma?
11. Wáng Xiānsheng gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng dǎwánle diànhuà, yǒu gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà le?
12. Wáng Xiānsheng zài diànhuàli shì zěnmeyàng gēn tā shuō de? Tā shì zěnmeyàng huídá de?
13. Tāmen dāsuan shénme shíhou zài shénme dìfang jiàn?
14. Tiānqì hǎo de shíhou, nǐ yuànyì zuò shénme?
15. Gōngyuánli dōu yǒu xiē shénme? Dào gōngyuán qu zuò shénme zuì yǒuyìsi?
16. Gōngyuánli dōu yǒu dòngwù ma? Dōu yǒu bówùguǎn ma? Bówùguǎnli dōu yǒu shénme?

17. Yēcān shì shénme yìsì? Nǐ shàngcì yēcān shì zài shénme dìfang? Gēn shéi yìkuàir qù de?
18. Nǐ cháng yùndòng ma? Zuì xǐhuan zuò shénme yùndòng? Yìtiān yùndòng jǐ ge zhōngtóu?
19. Xǐngqilibù nǐmen duōbànr dōu méiyǒu yàojin de shì ma? Nǐ juéde Wáng Tàitai shuō de huà dōu yǒulǐ ma?
20. Nǐ yìqián zhù de nèige chéngli yǒu gōngyuán méiyǒu? Nèige gōngyuán de huánjīng zěnmeyàng? Qǐng nǐ bǎ nèige gōngyuánli de qíngxíng shuō yìshuō.

**PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme**  
(What Would You Say)

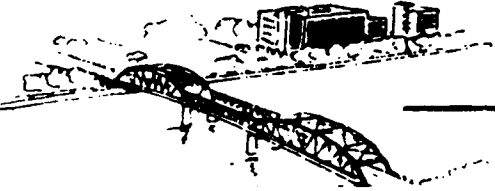
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1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎngqǐ yíjiàn shíqīng lái, xiǎng gào song nǐde péngyou, nǐ xiān shuō shénme?
2. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng qīng nǐde péngyou yíkuàir qù tīngxī, nǐ zěnme gen tā shuō?
3. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou qīng nǐ qù kàn diànyīng, nǐ bùxiǎng qù, nǐ zěnme gen tā shuō?
4. Nǐ qīng nǐde péngyou dào gōngyuán qù sànsan bù, tā shuō tā búyuànyì qù, yàoshi nǐ yíding jiào tā qù, nǐ zěnme gen tā shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou wèn nǐ zài gōngyuánli dōu néng zuò shénme, nǐ zěnme huídá?

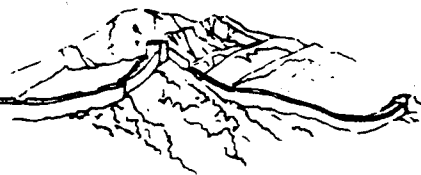
## **PART 6 Duihuà Lianxí** **(Communication Exercise)**

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1. Students work in pairs to play the roles of two friends discussing possible recreational activities on a sunny day (e.g., boating, playing ball, picnicking). Students keep a record of the activities they discuss.
2. Students work in pairs to play the roles of two friends discussing possible recreational activities on a rainy day (e.g., touring a museum, going to an opera, and so on). Students keep a record of the activities they discuss.
3. Two members of the class quiz their classmates about the indoor and outdoor activities on their lists. Student A records the outdoor activities on the chalkboard, and Student B, the indoor activities.

**PART 7 Fānyì**  
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. Did you go to the opera last week?
  2. He not only has a vegetable garden, but also a flower garden. However, his flowers are not as good as his vegetables.
  3. Going bicycling is not as good as rowing a boat.
  4. Boating is better than anything.
  5. There is a small lake in the zoo.
  6. There isn't even a lawn in that park.
  7. There is no museum nearby. The only thing we can do is go bicycling in the park.
  8. What he said is very reasonable. He doesn't say anything which is unreasonable.
  9. I went to a play yesterday. It was a good play. The name is something like .... I forgot it. I can never remember names.
  10. The environment of the park is very quiet.
  11. He is well informed in the field of history. He's a scholarly man.
  12. He did not do well in that business, but gained lots of experience.
  13. You must think of a way to get some exercise so that you will have a strong body.
  14. I have no idea what I am going to do.
  15. He said that I was crazy. I think he may be right.



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

3. All that he said is not necessarily reasonable.
4. We all agree with his idea.
5. Going to the movies is not as good as going to a Beijing opera.
7. He is very determined about this matter.
8. No matter whether you are against it or not, they all must do it that way.
16. In the winter, when the sun comes out, it is really comfortable to go outside and walk around.
17. Whose big idea is this?
21. a. He's not only a good talker, but also a good worker.  
b. Not only is the environment there good, but the prices are low.
22. I've had no experience in this kind of thing.
23. That old gentleman is full of vigor.
24. Those of you who have suggestions, please raise your hands.
25. More people opposed to it than were in favor of it.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě  
(Reading and Writing)



第四十九课 出去玩儿

一个星期六的早上，电台的天气预报说，那天是晴天，没有风。王安成跟太太商量，要带孩子们出去玩儿玩儿。

王太太：今天天气这么好，我们应该带着孩子出去玩儿玩儿。

王先生：到哪儿去呢？

王太太：我们到公园去散散步，好不好？很久没出去了，真想到外头去活动活动。

王先生：我不同意。公园没什么意思。我觉得还不如去听戏或是看电影儿呢。

王太太：听戏、看电影儿我坚决反对。天气好的时候，我愿意到外头去。现在这么暖和，公园里的花儿一定都开了；带着孩子们去看看花儿、看看动物，他们一定觉得有趣的多。

王先生：到哪个公园去呢？

王太太：湖边儿上的那个公园怎么样？那儿的环<sub>huánjīng</sub>境好，又非常安静。公园里有石<sub>shí</sub>头、有树、还有一大块草地。在那儿坐坐多舒服啊！

王先生：还有什么别的地方可去？要不然，我们带孩子到博物馆去看看。孩子们在那儿可以得好些知识。你以为怎么样？

王太太：你总想在屋子里，是什么缘故？你看，太阳<sub>yáng</sub>这么好，为什么不愿意到外边儿去呢？

王先生：那么，你说吧，作什么最好？

王太太：我有个好主意，我们去野餐。

王先生：野餐？那得人多才热闹<sub>nào</sub>。

王太太：我们可以找马先生。他不是刚从香港回来吗？

王先生：另外还找哪些人呢？

王太太：找老张一家，怎么样？

王先生：好。吃的东西怎么办呢？

王太太：请张家先到我们这儿。我跟张太太一块儿作点儿吃的东西带着。你不是要照相吗？

别忘了你的照相机。

王先生：除了吃东西、照相以外，我们还作些什么呢？

王太太：在湖<sub>hú</sub>边儿那儿，谁愿意划船，可以划船；谁愿意骑车，可以骑车；谁愿意打球，可以打球。这样，不但大家都能玩儿得很高兴，并且都可以运动运动，对于身体<sub>yú</sub>跟精神<sub>tī</sub>都有好处。

王先生：对，你说得有理。运动运动也好。我很久没运动了。

王太太：你想，一个人老<sub>dāi</sub>待在屋子里不运动，怎么行呢？

王先生：马先生从香港回来的时候，身体<sub>tī</sub>不大好。不知道现在怎么样了？

王太太：他其实没什么大病。主要是因为他整天都<sub>Zhū</sub>在屋子里，活动太少。要是他常出去走走，我敢保险他的病很快就好了。——你赶紧打电话吧。

王先生：好，我问问他们有工夫没有。

王太太：不管怎么样，请他们一定来。要是他们有事，让他们明天再办。谁敢说明天还能有这么好的天气。

王先生：要是他们有要紧的事呢？

王太太：星期六他们能有什么要紧的事？你就马上打电话吧。要是他们去不了，再说。

（王先生没再说什么，就去打电话。）

王先生：喂！是大为吗？  
wèi

马先生：是的，您是安成吧？

王先生：是啊，您怎么知道？

马先生：我听得出来。这两天怎么样？

王先生：很好。您呢？

马先生：好多了。我在香港照过一次X光。大夫说  
gāng guāng  
没什么，就是让我多休息，吃东西留点儿  
神。我想不要紧。我那次去检查，也不过  
jiàn  
是怕有什么大病。

王先生：今天天气很好，心月和我想约您跟我们一块儿到公园去野餐。您能不能去？

马先生：这个主意好极了，我赞成。我也很想出去走走，可是我现在还不能决定。这样吧，我十二点以前告诉您，好不好？

王先生：好吧。我等您电话。

马先生：好。再见！

王先生：（给张家打电话。）喂！张先生吗？

张先生：是啊。您哪位？

王先生：我是安成。

张先生：哦，王先生，你们都好吧？有什么事啊？

王先生：因为今天天气特别好，我们想请您跟张太太带着孩子到公园去，我们一块儿野餐。您看怎么样？你们能去吧？

张先生：好极了！您等一下，别挂。我去问问美珍，  
zhen  
看她有事没有。（过了一会儿。）喂！成，  
wei  
我们能去。什么时候，在哪儿见呢？随你们便，我们都没意见。

王先生：心月说，请你们先到我们这儿来，作一点儿吃的东西，然后一块儿去。你们现在就来吧。

张先生：好。我们马上来。一会儿见。

## 生 字

1. 园 yuán N: land for growing plants, a place for public recreation
- 园 地 yuándì N: garden plot, field, scope
- 花 园 huāyuán N: flower garden
- 公 园 gōngyuán N: park
- 果 园 guǒyuán N: orchard
2. 趣 qù N: interest, delight
- 有 趣 yǒuqù SV: be interesting, be amusing
- 趣 味 qùwèi N: interest, delight
- a. 小孩子们玩儿什么都觉得很有趣。
- b. 这种工作没有多大的趣味。
3. 暖 nuǎn SV: be warm, be genial
- 暖 和 nuǎnhuo SV: be warm, be nice and warm
- 暖 气 nuǎnqì N: central heating
- 我们开了暖气, 所以屋子里头很暖和。
4. 物 wù N: thing, matter
- 物 价 wùjià N: commodity prices
- 物 理 学 wùlǐxué N: physics
- 动 物 dòngwù N: animals
- 动 物 园 dòngwùyuan N: zoo



礼物 lǐwù N: present, gift

- a. 近来的物价一天天地高起来了。
- b. 这个动物园里有很多奇奇怪怪的动物。
- c. 他十八岁生日的时候，他父亲送给他的礼物是一辆新汽车。

5. 缘 yuán N: reason

缘故 yuángù N: reason, cause

那次飞机出事，到今天还没找出缘故来。

6. 博 bó BF: rich, abundant

博爱 bó'ài N: universal love

博士 bóshì N: doctor (Ph.D.)

博物馆 bówùguǎn N: museum

- a. 他大学毕业以后念了六年才得到医学博士学位。
- b. 这城里的博物馆很小，里边的东西不多。

7. 野 yě SV: be wild, be uncultivated, be unruly

野餐 yěcān N: picnic

野人 yěrén N: savage

野心 yěxīn N: wild ambition

野外 yěwài N: open country, field

- a. 没有知识的人有时候说话太野。
- b. 放假的时候，孩子们都喜欢到野外去玩儿。

8. 相 xiàng N: looks, appearance  
 (照)相机 (zhào)xiàngjī N: camera  
 a. 现在进口的照相机多半是日本做的。  
 b. 新式照相机全是自动的, 连小孩都会用。
9. 骑 qí V: to ride (an animal or a bicycle)  
 骑马 qí mǎ VO: to ride a horse  
 骑(自行)车 qí (zìxíng) chē VO: to ride a bicycle
10. 划 huá V: to paddle, to row, to scratch, to strike  
 划船 huá chuán VO: to row a boat  
 划火柴 huá huǒ chái VO: to strike a match  
 划船是很好的运动。
11. 球 qiú N: ball, sphere, globe  
 球场 qiú chǎng N: court, field (for ball games)  
 地球 dì qiú N: the Earth  
 半球 bàn qiú N: hemisphere  
 a. 你知道美国是在东半球还是在西半球?  
 b. 很久以前, 人们都说地球是方的。
12. 身 shēn N: body  
 身分 shēn fēn N: status, capacity  
 身体 shēn tǐ N: body

本身	běnnshēn	N/A: itself/in itself
一身	yīshēn	N/A: the whole body, all over the body

- a. 在这儿念书的，多半是军人身分。  
 b. 那件东西本身不值什么钱，可是它有极大的历史价值。

13. 精	jīng	SV: be refined, be shrewd
精明	jīngmíng	SV: be astute, be shrewd
精通	jīngtōng	V: to be proficient in, to have mastered

- a. 你别看不起他，他精得很呢。  
 b. 那位老先生精通好几国语文。

14. 神	shén	N: God, deity
神话	shénhuà	N: mythology, myth, fairy tale
神经	shénjīng	N: nerve
神经病	shénjīngbìng	N: mental disorder
精神	jīngshén	N: spirit, vigor, vitality
精神病	jīngshénbìng	N: mental disease

- a. 警察最后把那个人送到精神病医院去了。  
 b. 昨天夜里没睡好，我今天一点精神都没有。

15. 赞	zàn-	BF: support, praise
赞成	zànchéng	V: to approve of, to agree with
赞助	zànzhù	V/N: to support/assistance

我们都赞成他作班长。

## 句 子

1. 动物园里有趣的动物真多，所以孩子们都爱去看。
2. 天气一暖和到野外去野餐的人就多起来了。
3. 骑马虽然很有趣，可是骑的时候要小心；要不然会出事。
4. 最近的物价一天比一天高，是什么缘故呢？
5. 划船看着容易，作起来可就难了。
6. 孩子们在球场上玩得真开心，个个都好象野马似的。
7. 他得了博士学位以后，自己就觉得身分跟以前大不相同<sup>1</sup>了；他不但说话声音高了，也不那么和气了。
8. 骑马、划船、照相，他样样精通，真了不起！
9. 神话故事虽然都不是真的，可是孩子们都非常爱听。虽然有的已经听了几十次了，还是一样喜欢听。
10. 校长的决定我们不但赞成，还要赞助他。
11. “收礼容易，送礼难”，意思是要买一件合适的礼物送给人，真不是一件简单的事。
12. 屋子里有暖气，对我们来说是很平常的，可是在穷苦的国家里就不是那么回事了。
13. 那个人精明极了，知道在什么时候，对什么人说什么话。
14. 那个有精神病的人，一会儿笑一会儿哭，还常常自言自<sup>2</sup>语。

15. 中国以前有一个思想家（墨子），跟现在信教的人一样，也都讲究博爱。
16. 果园里的树上有许多<sup>3</sup>果子，差不多都叫那些动物给吃了。
17. 他们已经有了两家鞋店了。可是他们的野心实在大，还想再开十家呢！
18. 在中国大陆每一家都有一两辆自行车，可是有汽车的极少。
19. 我们地球上一共有多少种语言，真是谁也没法儿知道。
20. 这辆车的机器本身没有毛病，大概是油不够。

# LESSON 50

## INTRODUCTION

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This lesson deals with:

- A comparison of the verbs shuāi and diào.
- Translating "enjoy" and "send" into Chinese.
- The use of jiào, meaning "compare," and the use of bǐjiào, meaning "comparatively" and "rather."

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Discuss some new leisure-time activities.
2. Discuss foods to eat on a picnic.

PART 1 Duihuà  
(Dialogue)



YECĀN YIHÒU

Wáng Xiānsheng Wáng Tàitai qīngle jǐ wèi péngyou, dài zhe háizimen dào gōngyuán qù yēcān. Tāmen yě yuēle Mǎ Xiānsheng, kěshi Mǎ Xiānsheng nèi tiān yǒu shì méiqù. Guòle jǐ tiān Wáng Xiānsheng jiànzhao Mǎ Xiānsheng, tāmen liǎng ge rén tángqì nèi cǐ yēcān de qīngxíng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nèi tiān nǐmen dào gōngyuán qù yēcān, wánrde hǎo ma? Wǒ méinéng qù, zhēn kǎxí.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nèi tiān shì wǒ tàitai yào chūqu wánr. Wǒ yǐnwei lǎn, búdà yuànyì dòng. Qíshí chūqu sǒuzou yě shìzài búcuò. Nèi tiān Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai yě dài zhe háizi qù le. Zài nàr hái pèngjiàn Lǐ Xiānsheng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ wèi Lǐ Xiānsheng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Lǐ Qiūnán, Lǐ Xiānsheng. Shì wǒ yíge tóngshì. Shàng cǐ wǒ zài jiā qīngkè, yě yǒu tā. Wǒ gěi nǐn jièshànguò, nǐn jǐde bújǐde?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ò, wǒ xiǎngqilai le. Jǐùshí nèi wèi tīng piàoliang, liú zhe yídiǎnr xiǎo húzi, dài yǎnjīng de Lǐ Xiānsheng, shì búshì?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dui le. Hái yǒu yí wèi Fāng Xiǎojié. Dàjiā dōu wánrde hěn rènào, dōu hěn yǒu xìngqǔ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐmen dōu wánr shénme le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yīnwei tiānqì búcuò, dàjiā dōu wánrde hěn tòngkuài. Tàitai xiǎojiemen mángzhe yùbèi chǐ de dōngxi. Xiǎo Lǐ bǐjiào niǎnqīng, xǐhuan gēn hái zimen zài yìkuàir wánr. Tāmen dào yùndòngchǎng dǎqiú. Zhāng Xiānsheng gēn wǒ qù huáchuán, hái zài chuánshang diào le yìhuìr yú.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Diào zhào le ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hē! Nǐn tīng wǒ shuō, kě zhēn yǒuyìsi. Nèi tiān wǒmen bǎ chuán huádao hú dāngzhōng. Diào le méiduóda gōngfu, wǒ jiù juéde yǒu yú lái le. Wǒ yìdiǎnr dōu bùgǎn dòng. Dēngle yìhuìr, juéde yú shàng gōule, jiù gǎnjīn wàng shàng yìlǎ, yú cóng shuǐli chūlai le. Hē! Kě zhēn bùxiǎo! (Yòng shǒu bǐhuazhe.) Yǒu zhème dà. Wǒ zhèngzài xiǎng, "Jīntiān de yùnqì zhēnme zhème hǎo a!" Méixiǎngdào, Lǎo Zhāng kànjianle, yìgāoxíng, hūrán tuīle wǒ yìxià, jiéguǒ nèi tiáo yú yòu diào xiàqu le. Nǐ shuō kěxǐ bùkěxǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hòulái ne?



Wáng Xiānsheng: Hòulái wǒ yuè xiǎng yuè bùgāoxíng, jiù bǎ chuán huàhuìqu le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lǎo Zhāng diào Zhao yú le méiyǒu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Tā bùhuì diào. yàoburán tā hái néng tuī wǒ ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Diàoyú hěn yǒuyìsi, kěshi bùnéng zhāoji. Wǒ yìqián yě cháng qù diàoyú, kěshi cónglái yě méi diàoZhāoguo. Nimen méi rén qù yóuyǒng ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nàr yǒu yíge yóuyǒngchí, kěshi méi rén qù, yīnwei dōu méi dài yóuyǒngyī. Nín xīhuan yóuyǒng ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dui yóuyǒng wǒ dàoshi xiāngdāng yǒu xīngqu. Nín ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ yìdiǎnr yě bùhuì. Cóngqián xuéguo, kěshi méixuéhǎo. Yǒu yí cǐ gēn péngyou dào hǎibiānr qù. Dàjiā dōu shuō yào jiào wǒ, jiào wǒ xiàshuǐ. Kěshi wǒ yíxiàqu, tāmen jiù dōu líkāi le. Wǒ zhīhǎo zìjǐ shí. Wǒ zài shuǐlǐ zhàn buzhù, shuāi-dǎole, hēle hǎoxiē shuǐ, xián jí le. Cóng nèi cǐ yǐhòu, wǒ zài yě bùgǎn xiàshuǐ le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín yīngdāng jìxù liànxi. Yóuyǒng hěn yǒuyǒng. Yǒu zhème yíge gùshi, bùzhīdao nín tīngguo méiyǒu. Yǒu yíge yīshēng, dào bìnggrén jiāli qu kàn-bìng. Bìnggrén chīle tā kāi de yào jiù sǐ le. Tā

bùzhīdao, dì'er tiān yòu qù kànbing. Bīng rén de liǎng ge érzi yào dǎ tā. Tā gǎnjīn jiù pǎo. Liǎng ge qīngnián rén jiù zài hòumian zhuī. Pǎo dao yíge hébiānr, tā jiù tiàodao héli, yóu hufjiā qù le. Dào le jiāli kànjian tā de érzi zhèngzài niànshū, tā wèn tā érzi, "Nǐ wèi shénme yào niànshū?" Tā érzi shuō, "Wǒ yào dāng yīshēng." Tā shuō, "Yào dāng yīshēng, niànshū búniànshū bùyào jīn. Nǐ dēi gǎnjīn xiān xué yóuyōng." Nǐn kàn, yóuyōng duō yōuyōng a!

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xīngkuī wǒ búshì yīshēng. Zúhuì yóuyōng yě méi duó dà guānxi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dui le. Nǐmen yěcān chī shénme tèbié hǎochī de dōngxi le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Qù yěcān de rén, dàgài dōu búdà zàihu chī, zhūyào shì dàjiā kéyì zài wàitou wǎnr. Búguò, nài tiān wǒmen chī de yě xiāngdāng fēngfù. Chúle diǎnxīn, bīnggān, shuǐguō, bīngqílín, kěkǒu kělè yīwài, háiyou chǎomiàn gēn jiāozǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yùbèi zhèi xiē dōngxi yíding shì nǐn tàitai de zhúyì ba?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Shéi shuō búshì ne. Wǒ tàitai zuì huì chū zhúyì le. Kěshì nài tiān chī de dōngxi chàbuduō dōu

shi Zhāng Tàitai zuò de. Dōu fēicháng hǎo, yóuqǐ  
shì nèige chǎomiàn, wèir hǎo jí le. Nín chīguo  
chǎomiàn méiyóu?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chīguo. Měiguó de Zhōngguó fànguǎnr dōu yǒu  
chǎomiàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng tāmen zuò de gēn Zhōngguó rén píngcháng  
zuò de búdà yíyàng. Shénme shíhou yǒu gōngfu,  
dào wǒmen jiā, qǐng nín chángchang wǒ tàitai  
zuò de.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, xièxie. Wǒ nèige chùshǐ yě huì zuò ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dāngrán huì. Tā zuò de yě búcuò.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shuōde wǒ dōu è le. Xiànzài chàbuduō yě gāi  
chīfàn le. Dào wǒ nàr qù jiào Lǐ Yōucái zuò  
yīdiǎnr chí hǎo bùhǎo?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xiànzài kōngpà láibují le. Wǒmen yíkuàir dào  
fànguǎnr qu chí, hǎo bùhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒ tóngyí.



7. diàoyú VO: to fish (with hook and line)  
 diàoyúgōu N: fishhook  
 Nǐ xīhuan diàoyú ma?
8. gōu(zi) V/N: to hook/hook  
 guàiyīgōu N: clothes hook  
 shànggōu VO: to rise to the bait, to swallow the bait, to get hooked  
 Guàiyīgōu bǎ yíshang gěi gōuhuài le.
9. bǐhua N/V: gesture/to gesture
10. hūrán A: suddenly  
 Jīntiān tā hūrán gēn wǒ shuō, tā yào jiéhūn le.
11. tuī V: to push  
 tuīkai RV: push open  
 tuīshàngqu RV: push up  
 tuīxiàlai RV: push down  
 Nèige mén méisuǒzhe, yītuī jiù kāi le.
12. jiéguǒ A/N: as a result, finally/result, solution  
 Tā shuō tā yào lái, shuōle bàntiān, jiéguǒ méilái.
13. diào RV/V: come off/to drop, to fall  
 diàoxiaqu RV: drop, fall  
 diàoxiàlai RV: drop, fall  
 xīdediào RV: can wash off

- a. Tā yí bùliúshén, cóng lóushang diàoxialai le.  
 b. Zhèi jiàn yīshang zāng le yíkuài, xīle bàntiān méixīdiào.

14. kěxǐ A/SV: too bad/be pitiful, be  
 regretful (compare zāoqāo)

- a. Kěxǐ wǒ méiqù, yàoburán wǒ jiù jiànzhao tā le.  
 b. Zènme hǎo de zhuōzi, zènme huài le ne? Zhēn kěxǐ!

15. yóuyǒng V: to swim  
 yóuyǒngchí N: swimming pool  
 Tā yóuyǒng yóude hěn hǎo.

16. xiāngdāng A: fairly, quite, considerably  
 Tā shuōde xiāngdāng kuài.

17. shuāi V: to fall (in reference to a  
 person), to throw down  
 shuāizháo RV: get hurt in a fall  
 shuāihuài RV: fall down and break  
 shuāidǎo RV: fall down  
 shuāisi RV: fall to death

- a. Liú diǎnr shén, bié shuāixialai.  
 b. Tā shuāidǎo le, kěshi méishuāizháo.

18. zhuī V: to chase after, to catch up  
 with  
 zhuīshàng RV: catch up with  
 zhuībushàng RV: cannot catch up with  
 zhuīdeshàng RV: can catch up with  
 Tā pǎode tài kuài, wǒ zhuīle bàntiān, jiǎnzhīde zhuībushàng.



## PART 3 Júzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Comparing Shuāi and Diào

These two verbs are so easily confused that a comparative study is needed to clarify their use.

a. Shuāi may have one of three meanings.

1. It means to drop and break.

Wǒ bùxǐǎoxīn bǎ wǎn  
shuāi le.

I accidentally broke the bowl.

Wǎn shuāi le.

The bowl has been dropped and broken.

2. It refers to the action of falling down. The subject may be a person or an animal, but not an inanimate object.

Tā cóng shùshàng shuāi-  
xiàlai le.

He fell from the tree.

3. In the sense of "to crash" something, it refers to the harsh action of throwing something against something, like throwing a book on a table or slamming a door.

Tā qīde bǎ mén yīshuāi  
jù chūqu le.

He was so angry that he slammed the door and went out.

b. Diào has two common meanings.

1. It means "to fall off" or "to drop off" in reference to both animate and inanimate things.

Nèi běn shū wǒ méinǎzhù,  
diàozai dìshàng le.

I didn't get hold of that book,  
and it dropped on the floor.

2. It means "to become detached" from something, both as a verb and as a resultative verb ending.

Nèige zhuōzi diào le yige  
tuī.

One leg fell off that table.

Wǒ xǐle bàntiān méixǐ-  
diào.

I washed for a long time, but  
it didn't come off.



Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The child fell from the window, but wasn't hurt.
2. I was careless and dropped the pen on the floor.
3. He jumped from the plane; he didn't fall out.
4. He threw his books rudely on the table and walked out.
5. As soon as that cup fell on the floor, it broke.
6. This is very sturdy. No matter how you drop it, it won't break.
7. This piece of cloth is color fast.
8. The wind blew all the flowers off the tree.
9. As that bird was flying, it bumped into the building and dropped dead.
10. I dropped my key on the chair.

### Translating "Enjoy" and "Send"

There are certain English words which can be translated into Chinese in many different ways, and, as a result, they sometimes cause confusion. Two of these words, "enjoy" and "send," are discussed here.

a. The verb "to enjoy" finds no simple equivalent in the Chinese language. When one wants to express the idea of enjoyment, one goes about it in a roundabout way, e.g., wǎnrde hěn hǎo, juéde yǒuyisi, ài, or xīhuan.

We enjoyed the party at  
his house very much.

Wǒmen zài tājiā wǎnrde hěn hǎo.

Did you enjoy his speech?

Nǐ juéde tā de yǎnjiǎng yǒuyisi  
ma?

He enjoys eating good food.

Tā ài chī hǎo dōngxi. or Tā  
xīhuan chī hǎo dōngxi.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I enjoy writing Chinese characters very much.
2. I didn't enjoy the food at all.
3. We went to the park yesterday. I enjoyed it very much.
4. I don't think there are many people who enjoyed his speech last night.
5. How do you enjoy yourself every evening?

b. The verb "to send" has several Chinese equivalents.

1. It is translated as ji when it means "to send by mail."

He sent me a letter last week.      Shànglìbài tā gěi wǒ jīlaile yīfēng xìn.

2. "To send to ..." is translated as sòngdao.

Send this book to Miss Wang.      Bǎ zhèi běn shū sòngdao Wáng Xiǎojié nàr qù.

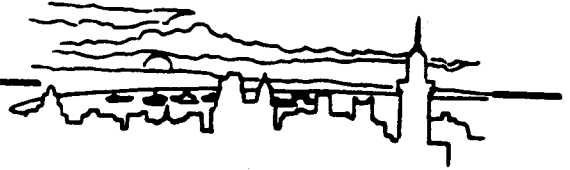
3. "To send for ..." is translated as pài rén qù qū, nǎ, mǎi, and so on.

Don't bother to send it over. I'll send for it.      Bié sònglai. Wǒ pài rén qù qū ba.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have sent my cook for some fruit.
2. He sent me \$50 to buy a table.
3. To whom shall I send this letter?
4. I sent him to England.
5. If you wish to see this book, I'll send for a copy.

PART 4 Wèntí  
(Questions)



1. Wáng Xiānsheng tāmen qù yěcān, Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme méiqù?  
Hòulai Mǎ Xiānsheng jiànzhào Wáng Xiānsheng shuō shénme le?
2. Nèi tiān qù yěcān, Wáng Xiānsheng wèi shénme búyuànyì qù?  
Wáng Xiānsheng shuō dòu yǒu shéi qù le? Yòu pàngjian shéi le?
3. Lǐ Xiānsheng jiào shénme? Wáng Xiānsheng zěnme rènshi tā de?  
Mǎ Xiānsheng jiànguò tā méiyǒu? Lǐ Xiānsheng shénme yàngr?
4. Nèi tiān de tiānqì zěnmeyàng? Tāmen dòu zuò shénme wánr le?
5. Tāmen diào zháole yú méiyǒu? Tā zěnme diào de? Wèi shénme nèi tiáo yú yòu diào xià qù le?
6. Zhāng Xiānsheng huì diào yú búhuì? Wèi shénme Wáng Xiānsheng shuō tā búhuì?
7. Wáng Xiānsheng huì yóuyǒng búhuì? Tā xué yóuyǒng shì zěnme xué de?
8. Tāmen qù yěcān de shíhou dòu chī le shénme dōngxī le?
9. Wèi shénme Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō yóuyǒng hǎn yóuyǒng? Tā nàige gùshi shì zěnme shuō de?
10. Tāmen chī de dōngxī dòu shì shéi zuò de? Shì shéi chū de zhúyì?
11. Tāmen nèi tiān chī de dōngxī shénme zuì hǎochī?
12. Mǎ Xiānsheng chīguò chǎomiàn méiyǒu? Měiguó de Zhōngguó fànguǎnr dòu yǒu chǎomiàn ma?
13. Zhōngguó rén píngcháng jiāli chī de chǎomiàn gēn Měiguó fànguǎnr li de chǎomiàn yíyàng búyíyàng? Mǎ Xiānsheng de chūshì huì zuò chǎomiàn búhuì?
14. Tāmen dào shénme dìfang qù chī dōngxī qù le? Wèi shénme méi-dào Mǎ Xiānsheng jiā qù?
15. Nǐ zuì xǐhuan dào shénme dìfang qù yěcān? Wèi shénme?
16. Yěcān de shíhou chī de dōngxī dòu chàbùduō yíyàng ma? Duōbàn chī shénme?

17. Yēcān de shíhou jiù wèi de shì chī dōngxi ma? Chūle chī dōngxi hái néng zuò shénme?
18. Nǐ huì diào yú bù huì? Nǐ tīngjiānguo diào yú de gùshi méiyǒu? Qǐng nǐ shuō yíge diào yú de gùshi.
19. Nǐ huì yóu yòng bù huì? Shì zài shénme dìfang xué de? Liánxi le duōshao cǐ cái huì de?
20. Qǐng bǎ nǐ shàngcǐ yēcān de qíngxíng shuō yíshuō.

**PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme**  
(What Would You Say)

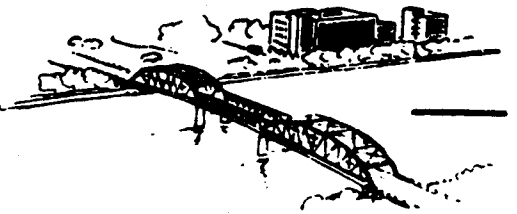
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1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng wèn yíge péngyou, tā zuótiān qīngkè de qīng-xing, nǐ zěnme wèn?
2. Yàoshi nǐ yào gào song nǐ de péngyou dào gōngyuán qù yècān de qīngxing, nǐ zěnme shuo?
3. Nǐ shuō yīshuō Wáng Xiānsheng diào yú de shìqing.
4. Nǐ juéde yècān zuì hǎo chī shénme dōngxi?
5. Yàoshi dào le chīfàn de shíhou, nǐ xiǎng qīng nǐ de péngyou suǐbiàn qù chī yídiǎnr dōngxi, nǐ zěnme shuo?

**PART 6 Duihuà Lianxi**  
**(Communication Exercise)**

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1. Students work in pairs to play the roles of two friends holding a phone conversation about going on a picnic. The two discuss where to go, when, what to bring, and so on. Students may ask the teacher for words they have not been exposed to, such as charcoal, hamburgers, grill, and barbecue. Students take notes on their discussions.
2. Students work with their partners to discuss the activities they wish to engage in on their picnic (e.g., fishing, boating, swimming). Students may ask the teacher for new vocabulary words they think may be helpful. Students take notes on their discussions.
3. As a final task, two members of the class go to the chalkboard and record the data gathered by each pair of students about their picnic.

**PART 7 Fānyì**  
(Translation)

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A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The child says that he isn't lazy, but too tired. I think that while he may be tired, he is also lazy. But his mother thinks he merely says he is tired, while actually he is just lazy.
2. The one who has a mustache and wears glasses is my colleague.
3. Everyone was interested in playing ball. They had an exciting time.
4. He told me that he was interested in fishing. But as a matter of fact, I don't think he likes it because I have asked him to go several times, and he hasn't gone with me even once.
5. He told me that Mr. Chen had suddenly passed away. I was so surprised.
6. This table is too heavy; I don't think I can move it by myself.
7. He said that the door wasn't locked, but I couldn't push it open.
8. I told him not to go by air, but he wouldn't listen to me. Now, look. He crashed and was killed.
9. He wasn't careful and fell into the lake.
10. There is a beautiful swimming pool there, but unfortunately, none of us can swim.
11. All of the food he bought, such as cookies, ice cream, and Coca-Cola, is fairly good, but the prices are high.
12. If he hadn't chased me, how could I have fallen down?
13. It isn't the price I am concerned about; it's the style I don't like.
14. I came all the way from China so that I could see you.
15. I want to take the eleven o'clock train. Do you think I can make it?

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. He said this lesson was very easy, but as a matter of fact, I think it is extremely difficult.
  3. Forty-second Street in New York is a very exciting place.
  4. He is very interested in driving.
  5. a. Please, compare the two of them. Who is taller?  
b. He is rather talkative.
  6. That person is very young; this year he is only 18 and has graduated from college.
  7. Do you enjoy fishing?
  8. The clothing was snagged by the clothes hook.
  10. He suddenly told me today that he was going to get married.
  11. That door wasn't locked. As soon as I pushed, it opened.
  12. He said he would come. He talked a long while about it, but in the end, he didn't show up.
  13. a. He wasn't careful and fell downstairs.  
b. This garment has a soiled spot. I washed it and washed it, but didn't get it out.
  14. a. It's too bad that I didn't go, or I would have seen him.  
b. What a shame for so fine a table to have been broken.
  15. He swims well.
  16. He talks fairly fast.
  17. a. Take care, don't fall off.  
b. He fell down, but was not hurt.
  18. He ran too fast. I ran after him for a long while, but couldn't catch up with him.
  19. Whether you go or not makes no difference to me.
  20. I am giving you some money so that you may go out and have some fun.



PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě  
(Reading and Writing)



第五十课 野餐以后

王先生王太太请了几位朋友，带着孩子们到公园去野餐。他们也约了马先生，可是马先生那天因为有事没去。过了几天，王先生见着马先生，他们两个人谈起那次野餐的情形。

马先生：那天你们到公园去野餐，玩儿得好吗？我没能去，真可惜！

王先生：那天是我太太要出去玩儿。我因为懒<sub>lan</sub>不大愿意动，其实出去走走也实在不错。那天张先生、张太太也带着孩子去了。在那儿还碰见李先生。

马先生：哪位李先生？

王先生：李秋南<sub>qiū</sub>，李先生。是我一个同事，上次我在家请客，也有他。我给您介绍过，您记得不记得？

马先生：哦！我想起来了，就是那位挺漂亮<sub>tǐng</sub>，留着

一点儿小胡子，戴着眼镜儿的李先生，是不是？  
hú

王先生：对了，还有一位方小姐。大家都玩儿得很热闹，都很有兴趣。

马先生：你们都玩儿什么了？

王先生：因为天气不错，大家都玩儿得很痛快。太太小姐们忙着预备吃的东西。小李比较年轻，喜欢跟孩子们在一块儿玩儿。他们到运动场去打球。张先生跟我去划船，还在船上钓了一会儿鱼。

马先生：钓着了吗？  
diào

王先生：呵！你听我说，可实在有意思。那天我们  
Diào  
把船划到湖当中，钓了没多大工夫，我就  
hú diào  
觉得有鱼来了。我一点儿都不敢动，等了一会儿，觉得鱼上钩就赶紧往上一拉，鱼  
diào  
从水里出来了。呵！真不小！有这么大！（用手比画着）我正在想“今天的运气怎么这么好啊！”没想到，老张看见了，一高兴，

忽然推了我一下，结果那条鱼又掉下去了。  
hū

你说可惜不可惜？

马先生：后来呢？

王先生：后来我越想越不高兴，就把船划回去了。

马先生：老张钓着鱼了没有？  
diào

王先生：他不会钓，要不然他还能推我吗？  
diào

马先生：钓鱼很有意思，可是不能着急。我以前也  
Diào

常去钓，可是从来也没钓着过。你们没人  
diào diào

去游泳吗？  
yǒng

王先生：那儿有一个游泳池，可是没人去，因为都  
yǒngchí

没带游泳衣。您喜欢游泳吗？  
yǒng yǒng

马先生：对游泳我倒是有兴趣，您呢？  
yǎng

王先生：我一点儿也不会。以前学过，可是没学好。

有一次跟朋友到海边儿去。大家都说要教

我，叫我下水，可是我一下去，他们就都

离开了。我只好自己试。我在水里站不住，

摔倒了，喝了好些水，咸极了。从那次以  
shuai

后，我再也不敢下水了。

马先生：您应当继续练习。游泳很有用。有这么一个故事，不知道您听过没有。有一个医生，到病人家里去看病。病人吃了他开的药就死了。他不知道，第二天又去看病。病人的两个儿子要打他，他赶紧就跑，两个年青人就在后面追。跑到一个河边儿，他就跳到水里，游回家去了。到了家里，看见他儿子正在念书，他问他儿子，“你为什么要念书？”他儿子说，“因为我要当医生。”他说，“要当医生，念书不念书不要紧，你得赶紧先学游泳。”你看，游泳多有用啊！

王先生：幸亏我不是医生。不会游泳也没多大关系。

马先生：对了。你们野餐吃什么特别好吃的东西了？

王先生：去野餐的人，大概都不大在乎吃。主要是大家可以在外头玩儿玩儿。不过，那天我们吃得也相当丰富。除了点心、饼干、水果、冰淇淋、可口可乐以外，还有炒面跟饺子。

jiǎo

马先生：预备这些东西一定是您太太的主意吧？  
zhǔ

王先生：谁说不是呢？我太太最会出主意了，可是  
zhǔ

那天吃的东西差不多都是张太太做的，都非常好，尤其是那个炒面，味儿好极了。  
chǎomiàn

您吃过炒面没有？  
chǎomiàn

马先生：吃过。美国的**中国饭馆儿**都有炒面。  
chǎomiàn

王先生：我想他们作的跟中国人平常做的不大一样。

什么时候有工夫到我们家，请您尝尝我太太做的。  
chángchang

马先生：好，谢谢。我那个厨师也会做吗？

王先生：当然会，他做得也不错。

马先生：说得我都饿了。现在差不多也该吃饭了。  
è

到我那儿去叫李有财做一点儿吃，好不好？  
cái

王先生：现在做恐怕来不及了。我们一块儿到饭馆儿去吃，好不好？

马先生：好。我同意。

## 生 字

## 1. 惜 xī

V: to cherish, to value highly

爱惜 àixī

V: to cherish, to treasure

可惜 kěxī

PH: it's a pity, it's too bad

a. 我们都应当爱惜时间。

b. 这个还可以用, 丢了多可惜!

## 2. 碰 pèng

V: to bump, to run into

碰见 pèngjiàn

V: to run into, to meet unexpectedly

碰头 pèngtóu

VO: to meet and discuss

碰机会 pèngjīhuì

VO: to take one's chance

a. 我们约好了今天晚上八点在电影院门口儿碰头。

b. 我想去碰碰机会, 也许找得到工作。

## 3. 眼 yǎn

N: eye, glance, small hole

眼红/眼热 yǎnhóng/yǎnrè

SV: be envious

眼看 yǎnkàn

A: soon, in a moment

眼前(下) yǎnqián(xià)

A: at present, at the moment

a. 他看见别人有好东西就眼红。

b. 我们不能只看眼前, 不管将来。

4. 镜	jìng	N: looking glass, mirror
镜头	jìngtóu	N: camera lens, shot
镜子	jìngzi	N: mirror, looking glass
眼镜	yǎnjìng	N: spectacles, glasses
照镜子	zhàojìngzi	VO: to look in the mirror

5. 闹	nào	SV/V: be noisy/to make a noise
闹笑话	nào xiàohua	VO: to make a stupid mistake
热闹	rènao	SV: be bustling with noise and excitement

大城的中心多半是最热闹的地方。

6. 较	jiào	V/A: to compare/fairly, quite
比较	bǐjiào	V/A: to compare/rather

这两个皮球都不错，可是大的比较贵一点儿。

7. 拉	lā	V: to pull, to drag, to draw
拉开	lākāi	V: to pull open
拉手	lāshǒu	VO/N: to shake hands/handle (of a door or drawer)

8. 推	tuī	V: to push
推倒	tuīdǎo	RV: overturn
推动	tuīdòng	V: to push forward, to promote

在公路上我们的汽车出了毛病，所以我们把它推到路边儿去。

## 9. 掉 diào

掉色

diàoshǎi

V: to fall, to drop, to lose

VO: to lose color, to fade

掉头

diàotóu

VO: to turn about

a. 这本字典掉了两页。

b. 那条街太窄，汽车不能掉头。

## 10. 相 xiāng

相当

xiāngdāng

A: each other, mutually

A: quite, considerably

相等

xiāngděng

V: to be equal

相对

xiāngduì

SV/A: be relative/relatively

相反

xiāngfǎn

SV: be opposite, be contrary

a. 这两件行李的重量相等。

b. 他对社会学相当有研究。

## 11. 跳 tiào

跳高

tiàogāo

V: to jump, to leap

N: high jump

跳远

tiàoyuǎn

N: long jump

跳水

tiàoshuǐ

VO: to dive

心跳

xīntiào

N: heartbeat

a. 他高兴得跳起来了。

b. 医生说我的心跳不快也不慢，很正常。

## 12. 乎 hū

在乎

zàihu

BF: (a verbal suffix)

V: to care about, to mind

不在乎

búzàihu

PH: do not care, do not mind

我不在乎他怎么说，要看他怎么做。



## 13. 乐 lè

乐意

lèyì

SV: be happy, be cheerful

乐园

lèyuán

AV: be willing to

N: paradise

快乐

kuàilè

SV: be happy

a. 他是个很快乐的人。

b. 那儿真是小孩子的乐园。

## 14. 游 yóu

游船

yóuchuán

V: to swim

N: pleasure boat, yacht

游客

yóukè

N: tourist, sightseer

游水

yóushuǐ

V: to swim

游行

yóuxíng

N/V: parade, demonstration  
/to parade, to demonstrate

a. 每天都有许多游客到这个城来。

b. 新年有花车游行。

## 15. 及 -jí-

及时

jíshí

BF: timely

A: timely, in time

及早

jízǎo

A: at an early date, as soon  
as possible

来得及

láidejí

RV: enough time to make it

a. 现在已经很晚了, 今天我们来不及去看他了。

b. 有病要及早看大夫。

## 句 子

1. 我觉得很奇怪，很多年轻的人都喜欢留胡子。
2. 其实每天刮<sup>4</sup>一次胡子也不费什么事。
3. 有一天我们正在城外野餐，忽然下起大雨来了。
4. 这个小城人口不多，所以比较安静。
5. 虽然这儿冬天不下雪<sup>5</sup>，可是也相当冷。
6. 他开车不小心把一个人碰倒了。
7. 我们两个人的意见相反，所以那件事不好办。
8. 他刚学会游水，还不敢从高台上跳下去。
9. 只要她喜欢，花多少钱他都不在乎。
10. 这个门的拉手掉了，快找人修理吧。
11. 那个孩子开窗户的时候，一件东西从窗口掉下去了。
12. 那个门没锁，一推就开了。
13. 我们开会的时候，谈了很久也没得到什么结果。
14. 可惜你来晚了，我们已经把点心都吃完了。
15. 你开得再快也来不及坐那班火车了。
16. 在美国学校，普通七十分才算及格<sup>6</sup>。
17. 有些一两岁的小孩子也戴眼镜儿。
18. 他们一家没有一个人不戴眼镜儿。

19. 小王过生日请<sup>7</sup>来很多人，相当热闹。

20. 人人都对他说“生日快乐”。

# LESSON 51

## INTRODUCTION

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This lesson deals with:

- Differences between quānyú and duiyú.
- Translating yìqián and yìhòu.
- Other yì- compounds.
- The use of yìwéi.

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Discuss taking a trip.
2. Make arrangements for transportation and lodging.

PART 1 Duihua  
(Dialogue)



XĪHÚ LǚXÍNG

MĀ Dàwéi Xiānsheng cóng Xiānggāng huídào Shànghǎi bùshǎo rìzi le. Yǒu yītiān MĀ Dàwéi, Lǐ Yōunián hé tā àiren shāngliang guānyu dào Hángzhōu qù lǚxíng de shíqíng.

LI Tàitai: Dàwéi, nín dào Zhōngguo lái le zhème jiǔ le, lǎoshi hěn máng, búshi cānguān, jiùshi jiāngyǎn. Yīzhī yě méigōngfu dào Shànghǎi fùjìn qù wánwanr, shì búshi?

MĀ Xiānsheng: Shéi shuō búshi ne! Zhèi jǐ ge yuè zhēnshi mángde bùdéliǎo. Bǐ wǒ zài Měiguó de shíhou hái máng. Yīzhī yě méidé jīhuì dào gèchù qù kànkàn.

LI Tàitai: Zhèige yuèdī, Yōunián yǒu gōngshì yào chūchai dào Hángzhōu qù. Tā jiào wǒ péi tā qù, wǒ yě xiǎng shùnbìan qù kàn yíge péngyou. Yàoshi nín yǒu xīngqū, yě yīkuàir qù wánr jǐ tiān, wǒmen kéyǐ péi nín kànkàn Xīhú de fēngjǐng.

MĀ Xiānsheng: Nà zhēn hǎo. wǒ zhèng yào gēn nín dǎtīng Xīhú de qíngxíng. Zhèi liǎng tiān bàngōngshíli yǒu jǐ wèi tóngshì yě zhèng zài jīhuà yào zūzhǐ yí ge Chūnjià-Lǚxíngtuán, dào Hángzhōu qù. Wǒ yīwéi chūqu lǚxíng yǒu shúrén zài yīkuàir, cái yǒuyǐsi. Wǒ qēn nèixiē tóngshì hái yǒuyidiǎnr shēng, suǒyǐ

hái méijuéding cānjiā. Yàoshi wǒ néng gēn nimen yikuàir qù, nà kě zhēn tài hǎo le. Nimen juéding nēi tiān dòngshēn le ma? Dǎsuàn zhù jǐ tiān ne?

LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì sānshiyí hào zài nèr kāihuī. Nèi tiān shì xīngqī. Yàoshi zài nèr zhūdao xīngqī, wǒmen yǒu sān tiān duō de gōngfu, kěyǐ dào jiēshang qù guāngguang, zài kànkàn Xīhú. Xīngqī xiàwǔ huī-lai, xiūxiūxi, xīngqīyí zǎoshang shàngbān, zhèng hǎo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo jí le. Zhèige jīhuà duì wǒ hěn héshì. Nín shuō wǒmen zěnme qù ne?

LI Xiānsheng: Zuò huǒchē qù, búdao sì ge zhōngtóu jī dào le. Míng hòutiān, wǒ dào chēzhàn qù dǎtíng huǒchē de bāncǐ, hái dēi gei nàr de lǚguǎn xiēxin dīng liǎng ge fángjiān. Děng wǒ dōu nònghǎole, zài gào song nín ba.

(Dào le sānshiyí hào, Mǎ Dàwéi gēn LI Yǒunián hé tāde àiren yikuàir dào le huǒchēzhàn.)

LI Xiānsheng: Qǐng nimen zài zhèr kǎnzhe xíngli, wǒ qù mǎi piào.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒmen zài zhèr děng, nín qù ba.

(Zài shòupiàochù chuāngkǒu.)

LI Xiānsheng: Sān zhāng dào Hángzhōu qù de láihuǐpiào.

Shòupiàoyuán: Yígòng shì sānshíliù kuài liú.

LI Xiānsheng: (Gěile qián.) Zhèi zhāng piào, zuò nǐ bān chē  
dōu xíng ma?

Shòupiàoyuán: Yàoshi yòng zhèi zhāng piào zuò tèbié-kuàichē, dǎi  
jiā yídiǎnr qián. Dào chēshang jiāogei chápàoyuán  
jiù xíng le.

LI Xiānsheng: (Huilai duì tā àiren gēn Mǎ Dàwéi.) Piào mǎihǎo-  
le, wǒmen shàngchē ba. Wǒmende xíngli yào tuōyùn  
ma?

LI Tàitai: Jīushi zènme sān ge xiǎo xiāngzi, zìjǐ dǎishe búfǒu  
tuōyùn le, shēngde xiàle chē hái dǎi dēngzhe qū.  
Nimen shuō ne?

LI Xiānsheng: Hǎo, jiù tīng nǐde. Wǒmen shàngchē qu ba. Shēngde  
zhǎobuzhǎo zuòr.

(Tāmen jìnle zhàntái, shàngle chē.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèr yǒu jǐ ge kōng zuòr. Wǒmen jiù zúozai zhèr  
ba.

LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ shàngxīngqī gěi Xīhú Fàndiàn xiěle yífēng xìn,  
qǐng tāmen liú liǎng ge fángjiān kěshi yízhǐ méiyǒu  
huíxìn. Wǒ xīwang tāmen hái yǒu fángjiān, yàobu-  
rán, jiù dǎi zhǎo biéde lǚguǎn.

LI Taitai: Wǒ xiǎng zhèige yuè yīnèi xiěxin qù dīng de, yīdīng huì yǒu fángjiān. Yàoshi zài guò jǐ ge xīngqī, tiānqi nuǎnhuo le, dào Hángzhōu qù de yóukè yīduō, lǚguǎn kōngpà jiu nánzhǎo le. Dàwéi, tīngshuō Měiguó rén dōu xīhuan lǚyóu, shì zhēnde ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Kě bushì ma. Zuòshíde rén yīnián dōu yǒu sān-sì ge xīngqī de jià. Duōbàn de rén, píngcháng dōu shēngxia yidiǎnr qián, dēng fàngjià de shíhou hǎo chūqu lǚyóu. Kěshì lǚyóu de rén yì duō, nèixiē fēngjīng hǎo de dìfang jiu zōngshì yǒu hēn duō yóukè, fēicháng rènào. Xīhuan qīngjīng de rén dào búyuànyì qù le. Dào Hángzhōu qu wǎnr de rén duō buduō?

LI Taitai: Hángzhōu hēn yǒumíng. Xīhú de fēngjīng yǒu hǎo. Suóyì yóukè hēn duō. Búguò nèi yì dài dìfang hēn dà, kēwǎnr de dìfang yě hēn duō. Qù de rén suǐrán duō, yě bú tài jǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒmen xiàchē yǐhou, dǎsuàn xiān zuò shénme ne? Xiànzai xiān shāngliangshāngliang, shēngde dàole de shíhou buzhīdao zuò shénme hǎo

LI Taitai: Dāngrán xiān dào Xīhú-Fàndiàn. Yǒu fángjiān, wǒmen jiu xiān xiūxi yīhūr. Chīguo wǔfàn, Yōunián dēi qu kāihuī. Ta kāihuī de shíhou, wǒmen dào húbiānr zóuzou. Zài gen tā yuēhǎo yíge shíhou yikuàir chī



wānfàn. Zhèi liǎng tiān yuèliang zhèng hǎo.  
Chīwǎn fàn, wǒmen kéyǐ zū yì tiáo chuán huàhuà.  
Míngitān, hòutiān zuò shénme ne, děng dàole yǐhòu  
zài jǐhuà, hǎo buhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo jí le. Yàoshi yǒu gōngfu, hái xiǎng qǐng nǐn  
dàizhe wǒ mǎi yidiǎnr nàr de tèchǎn. Wǒ xiǎng  
jǐhuí Měiguó qu, sòng rén.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nà méi wèntí. Wǒmen zìjǐ yě yào mǎi diǎnr dōngxi.  
Zhènghǎo yìkuàir qu.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ  
(Word Usage)



1. Xīhú PW: West Lake
2. guānyú CV: about, concerning, in relation to  
Zhèige gùshi shì guānyú yige Zhōngguo rén zài Měiguó de shìqing.
3. yuèdī N: end of the month  
niándī N: end of the year
4. gōngshì N: official or public business (in contrast to sìshì, "private matters")  
bàngōng VO: to conduct official business  
Nǐde bàngōngshì zài nǎr?
5. chūchāi VO: to be on a business trip
6. Hángzhōu PW: Hangzhou
7. péi kè VO: to help entertain a guest, to keep a guest company  
péikè N: guest who is not the guest of honor  
Nǐ yàoshi qu, wǒ jiù qǐng nǐ zuò tāde péikè, hǎo ma?
8. shùnbìan A: conveniently, at one's convenience  
Nǐ chūqu de shíhou, qǐng nǐ shùnbìan gěi wǒ mǎi yidiǎnr dōngxì.

9. zūzhǐ V/N: to organize/organization  
Wǒmen xiǎng zūzhǐ yige lǚxíngtuán.
10. lǚxíngtuán N: tour group
11. yīwéi V: to consider, to believe, to assume  
a. Wǒ yīwéi tā bulái, kěshi tā lái le.  
b. Zhèi jiàn shì, wǒ yīwéi děi zhème bàn.
12. shú (or shóu) SV: be well acquainted with, be ripe, be cooked  
shúrén N: acquaintance  
niànshú RV: read something until familiar with it  
zōushú RV: go over a route until familiar with it  
zuòshú RV: do something until familiar with it  
a. Wǒ gen tā hěn shú.  
b. Zhèi běn shū tā niànde búgòu shú.  
c. Zhèi tiáo lù, nǐ suànshi zōushú le.
13. shēng SV: be unfamiliar, be raw  
shēngròu N: uncooked meat  
shēngcài N: raw vegetables  
shēngrén N: stranger, newcomer  
a. Tā shuō tā gen Lǐ Xiānsheng tài shēng, bùhǎoyìsi shuō nèi jù huà.  
b. Zuótiān wǎnshang wǒ tàitai zuò de ròu méizhuòshú, hái shēng ne. Wǒ búdàn méigǎn gào song tā, bǐngqiě wǒ hái děi shuō "Zhèn hǎochī."

14. dòngshēn VO: to start on a journey  
 Zuótiān nimen shi shénme shíhou dòng de shēn?
15. guàng V: to stroll, to ramble  
 guàngjiē VO: to window-shop, to stroll  
 around the streets
16. míng hòutiān TW: tomorrow or the day after  
 tomorrow
17. kān V: to watch, to keep an eye on  
 kān hái zi VO: to take care of a child, to  
 baby-sit  
 kān dōngxi VO: to take care of things  
 kān fángzi VO. to take care of a house  
 Lǎojiā, nín gěi wǒ kānzhe diǎnr zhèixie dōngxi.
18. jiā V: to add, to increase, to  
 raise  
 jiāqián V: to increase the amount of  
 money, to get a raise  
 jiāqilai RV: to add up, to add together  
 jiāshàng zhèige PH: to add this in  
 jiāzai yikuàir PH: to add together  
 a. Èr jiā èr shí sì.  
 b. Jiāshàng tā, wǒmen yìgòng shí wǔ ge rén.
19. shěngde CONJ: lest, in order to prevent  
 a. Wǒ děi shěng yidiǎnr qián, shěngde yǐhòu méi qián yòng.  
 b. Nèi běn shū wǒ yǒu. Nǐ yào shì xiǎng kàn, wǒ jiègei nǐ  
 ba, shěngde nǐ qù mǎi.



## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Differences between Guānyú and Duìyú

Guānyú and duìyú, as co-verbs with the meanings "concerning," "in regard to," and "as to," are usually interchangeable.

Guānyú (or duìyú) zhèngzhī      I like to read all books  
de shū, wǒ dōu xǐhuan kàn.      concerning politics.

The two may not be used interchangeably, however, after the equative-verb shì. In this case, only guānyú may be used.

Zhèige gùshi (shì) guānyú      This story concerns the life of  
zài Měiguó de Zhōngguó      the Chinese people in the  
rén de shēnghuó.      United States.

The two co-verbs differ also in their placement with an adverbial phrase. An adverbial phrase with guānyú can only be placed before the subject; an adverbial phrase with duìyú can be placed either before or after the subject.

Guānyú zhèige wèntí, wǒ      Concerning this problem, I  
zhīdao de hěn shǎo.      know very little.  
(not Wǒ guānyú zhèige wèntí ...)

Duìyú zhèige wèntí, wǒ  
méiyǒu shénme yánjiū.

or

As to this problem, I haven't  
studied much about it.

Wǒ duìyú zhèige wèntí  
méiyǒu shénme yánjiū.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have nothing to say about that matter.
2. As far as history is concerned, I know practically nothing about it.
3. He has no interest at all in doing this kind of work.
4. This book is about an airplane accident.
5. He is experienced in repairing this kind of radio.

Translating Yǐqián and Yǐhòu

Yǐqián and yǐhòu vary in translation in the way in which they are used.

a. Yǐqián can be translated as "formerly" and "ago."

1. It means "formerly" when it is used as a movable adverb, and, in this sense, it is interchangeable with cóngqián.

Yǐqián (or cóngqián) wǒ      Formerly, I lived in China.  
zhùzài Zhōngguó.

2. It means "before ..." when it follows a time clause other than a number-measure time expression.

Chī wǎnfàn yǐqián, bié      Don't study before supper.  
niànshū.

3. It means "ago" when it follows a number-measure time expression.

Sān nián yǐqián wǒ méi-      I wasn't here three years ago.  
zài zhèr.

b. Yǐhòu can be translated as "afterwards" and "after."

1. As a movable adverb, it means "afterwards."

Wǒ yǐhòu jiù shénme      Afterwards, I blacked out  
dou buzhiào le.              completely.

2. When it follows a time expression, it means "after."

Chīfàn yǐhòu wǒ bùhēshuǐ.      I don't drink water after  
eating.

Sān nián yǐhòu wǒ jiù      I will graduate three years  
biyè le.                      from now.

Míngtiān yǐhòu wǒ jiù      I will not go any more after  
bùqù le.                      tomorrow.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Nèige rén zūzhīle yige lǚxíngtuán. Tā zūzhī yīqián, xiān wèn wǒ canjia bùcanjia.
2. Yīqián wǒ gēn tā bùshù, hòulai zài yige bàngōnshìli zuò shì, zuò le jǐ ge yuè jiù shù le.
3. Sān nián yīqián, wǒ yīwéi tā nèige jǐhuà hěn hǎo, xiànzài bùzhīdao wèi shénme, juéde bùxíng le.
4. Yàoshi nǐ yuànyì zuò fēiji, jīntiān dòngshēn, liǎng tiān yǐhòu yīdìng dào.
5. Yīqián tā měici jiè qián wǒ dōu jiègei tā. Cóng qùnián niándì wǒ méi gōngzuò yǐhòu jiù méifázi zài jiègei tā qián le.

### Other YI- Compounds

Besides yīqián and yǐhòu, there are a number of other compounds with the yī prefix. The meaning of yī itself varies. It may mean "by," "with," or "where." It is more important to the student to remember what each compound means as a whole.

a. YI is often joined with expressions of place.

yīdōng	to the east of
yīxī	to the west of
yīnán	to the south of
yīběi	to the north of
yīshàng	above
yīxià	below, beneath
yīnèi	within
yīwài	outside, beyond

b. Directional compounds, such as yīdōng and yīxī, often follow a place word.

Zhèige dìfang yīdōng dōu shì hǎi.	It is all sea to the east of here.
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c. The shàng, xià, nèi, and wài compounds often appear after a number-measure.

Yàoshì sānshí kuài qián      I won't buy it if it's over  
yīshàng wǒ jiù bùmǎi le.      \$30.

Yīge líbài yīnèi wǒ yào-      If I don't come back within one  
shì bùhuílai, nǐ jiù      week, please go without me.  
yīge rén qù ba.

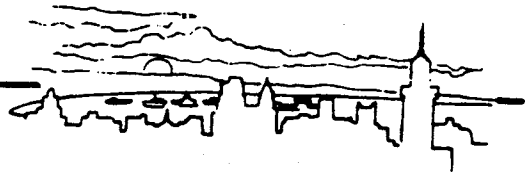
d. Like yǐqián and yǐhòu, yīshàng and yíxià may sometimes be used as movable adverbs.

Yíxià wǒ jiù dōu bùdǒng      From here on, it's beyond my  
le.      comprehension.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. They fought to the north of the Yellow River.
2. I will not leave this country before the end of March.
3. All the trees inside this wall are ours.
4. There are more than 300 pages in that book.
5. I enjoyed the book up to page 200; from there on, I didn't like it very much.
6. The railroad station is east of our school.
7. The wall is built of rock up to here. From here on up, it is made of dirt.
8. I have to finish it within three days.
9. I have learned the first half of that song. I haven't learned the rest of it from the fifth line on.
10. I think a house like this for less than \$50,000 is very reasonable.

PART 4 Wèntí  
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le Zhōngguó yǐhòu, wèi shénme méidào Shànghǎi fùjīn qù wánwanr?
2. Lǐ Xiānsheng wèi shénme yào dào Hángzhōu qù? Tā shénme shíhou qù? Lǐ Tàitai wèi shénme yě qù?
3. Lǐ Tàitai wèi shénme yào qǐng Mǎ Xiānsheng yìkuàir qù?
4. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme méijuéding cānjiā nèige Chūnjià-lǔxíngtuán? Nèige Chūnjià-lǔxíngtuán yào dào shénme dìfang qù? Shì shéi zǔzhǐ de?
5. Tāmen dāsuan shénme shíhou dòngshēn? Xiǎng zài Hángzhōu zhù jǐ tiān? Nǐ tiān qù, nǐ tiān huílai?
6. Lǐ Xiānsheng nǐ tiān kāihuì? Tā jǐhuà zài nèr zuò shénme? Tāde jǐhuà Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde zěnmeyàng?
7. Tāmen zuò huǒchē qù dēi zǒu duōshao ge zhōngtóu? Tā shuō tā yào zěnmeyàng yùbèi?
8. Tāmen cóng shénme dìfang dòng de shēn? Tāmende xíngli shì zìjǐ ná de ma? Lǐ Xiānsheng mǎi de piào shì láihuǒpiào ma? Duōshao qián? Tā mǎi de piào kéyǐ zuò tèbié-kuàiche ma?
9. Tāmende xíngli tuōyǔnle méiyǒu? Wèi shénme? Lǐ Xiānsheng de yìsi zěnmeyàng?
10. Lǐ Xiānsheng wèi shénme gěi Xīhú-Fàndiàn xiěxìn? Tā jiēzhāole huíxìn méiyǒu?
11. Xīhú Fàndiàn yàoshi méi fángjiān, tāmen zěnmeyàng bàn? Wèi shénme Lǐ Tàitai xiǎng Xīhú-Fàndiàn huì yǒu fángjiān?
12. Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō Měiguó rén dōu xǐhuan lǔxíng ma?
13. Xīhú zhèige dìfang, qù de rén duō bùduō?
14. Xiàle chē yǐhòu tāmen dāsuan xiān zuò shénme? Chīwánle wǔfàn tāmen zuò shénme?
15. Mǎ Xiānsheng hái yào zuò shénme?
16. Nǐ xǐhuan lǔxíng ma? Xǐhuan zuò shénme chē lǔxíng? Dào shénme dìfang qù lǔxíng?
17. Lǔxíng yìqián yǐngdāng zěnmeyàng yùbèi?

18. Zuò huǒchē de shíhòu, xínglǐ shì zìjǐ dài hǎo, shì tuōyàn hǎo? Zìjǐ dài yǒu shénme hǎochū?
19. Nǐ juéde Měiguó rén dōu xǐhuan lǚyóu ma? Tāmen xǐhuan shénme shíhòu lǚyóu? Dào shénme dìfang qù?
20. Qǐng nǐ bǎ nǐ shàngcǐ lǚxíng de qíngxíng shuō yīshuō?

**PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme**  
(What Would You Say)

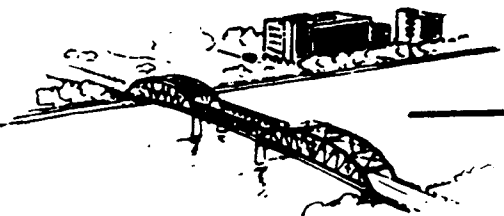
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1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng dào yíge dìfang qù lǚxíng, nǐ xiǎng yuē nǐde péngyou yíkuàir qù, nǐ zěnme gen tā shuō?
2. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou yuē nǐ gēn tā yíkuàir qù lǚxíng, nǐ děi wèn tā shénme wèntí?
3. Yàoshi nǐ yuànyì gēn tā yíkuàir qù, nǐ zěnme shuō? Yàoshi nǐ búyuànyì gen tā yíkuàir qù, nǐ zěnme shuō?
4. Bā nǐde lǚxíng jihuà gēn wǒmen shuō yíshuō. Bǐfang, dào shénme dìfang qù? qù duōshao rìzi? Shénme shíhou dòngshēn? Shénme shíhou huílai? Zuò shénme chē qù? Dào nèr yíhòu zhùzài nǎr, shénmede.
5. Nǐ shuō yíshuō nǐ lǚxíng de jīngyàn.

## PART 6 Duihua Lianxi (Communication Exercise)

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Students work in pairs to plan a trip to a well-known vacation or resort area. They discuss the following points.

**Where to go.** Students list several different places and the main attraction of each place.

**To travel alone or with a group.** Students cite the advantages and disadvantages of traveling with a group. They may also want to discuss how to plan a trip for a group.

**Transportation.** Students discuss the best means of transportation to and from their destination, taking speed, comfort, food service, and so on, into account. They may also want to discuss returning via a different route or by a different means of transportation.

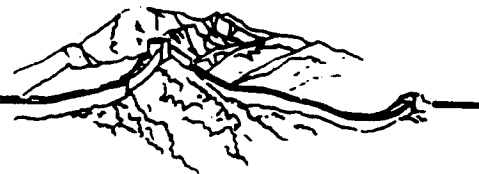
**Cost.** Students discuss how they will pay for the trip. If they are traveling as a group, they may want to discuss fund-raising activities.

**Sight-seeing.** Students list places they want to visit when they arrive at their destination. For example, in Beijing, one might visit the Forbidden City.

If there is time, a few students could summarize their travel plans for their classmates.

**PART 7 Fānyì**  
(Translation)

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- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. This story is about his trip to Japan ten years ago.
  2. I want to know something about the situation in China now.
  3. How long a trip was it?
  4. Where are you planning to travel on your spring vacation?
  5. They sell all sorts of special local products.
  6. You shouldn't join several kinds of organizations at the same time.
  7. I will be in Italy by the end of next month.
  8. If you are going to town, will you please show him around at your convenience?
  9. If you are going to make coffee, please make one more cup. Thanks.
  10. This plan suits me perfectly.
  11. As far as I'm concerned, I don't think his speech is well organized.
  12. I thought he was an American, but, actually, he was a Frenchman.
  13. I am acquainted with this town.
  14. I don't feel at home when I meet strangers.
  15. We have to start off a little earlier tomorrow.
  16. This fish isn't salty enough. I'll have to add a little more salt.
  17. I have to study hard to avoid being embarrassed tomorrow when the teacher calls on me.
  18. I will buy another pen, so that in case I lose this one, I will have something to use.
  19. If you can give me some, that will save my buying it.

20. I must remember these Cantonese sentences, so that when I go to a Chinese restaurant, I can order a meal.

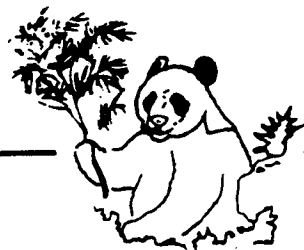
B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.

2. This story is about a Chinese in America.
4. Where is your office?
7. If you are going, I will ask you to keep him company at the party, OK?
8. When you go out, please buy some things for me at your convenience.
9. We want to organize a touring party.
11. a. I thought he wasn't coming, but he showed up.  
b. I think this matter should be done this way.
12. a. I am very well acquainted with him.  
b. He's not familiar enough with this book.  
c. You can be considered familiar with this road.
13. a. He said he doesn't know Mr. Lee well enough to say that.  
b. Yesterday, the meat my wife cooked was not done. I not only did not dare tell her, but also had to say, "It's very delicious."
14. When did you start on your journey yesterday?
17. Please, watch these things for me.
18. a. Two and two are four.  
b. Counting him in, there are five of us.
19. a. I have to save some money, lest I should have nothing to spend in the future.  
b. I have that book. If you want to read it, I will lend it to you to save your buying it.
21. I'll keep these two sheets of paper, so that I will have some paper to use tomorrow.
22. If it is under \$30, I will buy it.

23. I live in a quiet neighborhood.
24. People who live in this area are mostly Chinese.
25. a. Let's squeeze some juice to drink.  
b. It was extremely crowded yesterday at the zoo; I was squeezed so tightly, I just about died.
26. I have arranged to meet with him at six o'clock tomorrow.



PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě  
(Reading and Writing)



第五十一课 西湖旅行

马大为先生从香港回到上海不少日子了。

有一天，马大为、李有年和他爱人商量关

于到杭州去旅行的事情。

yú Hángzhōu

李太太：大为，您到中国来了这么久了，老是很忙，

不是参观就是讲演，一直也没工夫到上海

附近去玩儿玩儿，是不是？

马先生：谁说不是呢？这几个月真是忙得不得了，

比我在美国的时候还要忙。一直也没得机

会到各处去看看。

李太太：这个月底，有年有公事要出差到杭州去。

Hángzhōu

他叫我陪他去，我也想顺便去看一个朋友。

要是您有兴趣，也一块儿去玩儿几天。我

们可以陪您看看西湖的风景。

马先生：那真好。我正要跟您打听西湖的情形。这

两天办公室里几位同事也正在计划要织

组一个春假旅行团到杭州去。我以为出去

Hángzhōu

旅行，有熟人在一块儿才有意思。我跟那些同事还有点儿生，所以还没决定参加。要是我能跟你们一块儿去，那可真好极了。你们决定哪天动身了吗？打算住几天呢？

李先生：我是三十一号在那儿开会，那天是星期四。要是在那儿住到星期日，我们有三天多的工夫，可以到街上去逛逛，再看看西湖。星期日下午回来休息，<sup>guànguàng</sup>星期一早上上班，正好。

马先生：好极了，这个计划对我很合适。您说我们怎么去呢？

李先生：坐火车去，不到四个钟头就到了。明后天，我到车站去打听火车的班次。还得给那儿的旅馆写信定两个房间。等我都弄好了，再告诉您吧。

（到了三十一号，马大为跟李有年和他的爱人一块儿到了火车站。）

李先生：请你们在这儿看着行李，我去买票。

马先生：好，我们在这儿等着，您去吧。

李先生：（在售票处窗口）三张到杭州的来回票。  
Hángzhōu

售票员：一共三十六块六。

李先生：（给了钱）这种票，坐哪班车都行吗？

售票员：要是用这种票坐特别快车，得加一点儿钱。  
在车上交给查票员就行了。

李先生：（回来对他爱人跟马大为）票买来了，我们上车吧。我们的行李要托运吗？

李太太：就是这么三个小箱子，自己带着，不必托运了。省得下了车还得等着取。你们说呢？  
qǔ

李先生：好，就听你的。我们上车去吧。省得找不着座儿。（他们进了站台，上了车。）

马先生：这儿有几个空座儿，我们就坐在这儿吧。

李先生：我上星期给西湖饭店写了一封信。请他们留两个房间，可是一直也没接到回信。我希望他们还有房间，要不然，就得找别的旅馆。

李太太：我想这个月以内写信去定的，一定会有房

间，要是再过几个星期，天气暖和了，到杭州去的游客一多，旅馆恐怕就难找了。  
Hángzhōu

大为听说美国人都喜欢旅行，是真的吗？

马先生：可不是吗！作事的人，一年都有三四个星期的假。多半儿的人，平常都省下一点儿钱，等放假的时候好出去旅游，可是旅游的人一多，那些风景好的地方，就总是有很多游客，非常热闹。喜欢清静的人，倒不愿意去了。到杭州去玩儿的人多不多？

Hángzhōu

李太太：杭州很有名，西湖的风景又好，所以游客很多。不过那一带地方很大，可玩儿的地方也很多。去的人虽然多，也不太挤。  
jǐ

马先生：我们下车以后，打算先作什么呢？现在先商量商量，省得到了的时候，不知道作什么好。

李太太：当然先到西湖饭店，有房间我们就先休息一会儿。吃过午饭，有年得去开会。他开会的时候，我们到湖边儿走走。再跟他约

好一个时候，一块儿吃晚饭。这两天月亮正好，吃完饭，我们可以租一条船划划。明天、后天作什么呢，等到了以后再计划。好不好？

马先生：好极了。要是工夫，还想请您带着我买一点儿那儿的特产。我想寄回美国去送人。

李太太：那没问题。我们自己也要买点儿东西，正好一块儿去。

## 生 字

1. 港 gǎng N: port, harbor  
 港口 gǎngkǒu N: port, harbor  
 香港 Xiānggǎng N: Hongkong
2. 海 hǎi N: sea  
 海产 hǎichǎn N: marine product  
 海港 hǎigǎng N: seaport, harbor  
 海关 hǎiguān N: customhouse, customs  
 海口 hǎikǒu N: seaport
- 香港是东方最有名的海港。

3. 春 chūn N: spring (season)  
 春天 chūntiān N: springtime  
 春假 chūnjià N: spring vacation
- 学生们有两三个礼拜的春假。

4. 差 chāi V/N: to send on an errand/job  
 差事 chāishi N: errand, assignment  
 邮差 yóuchāi N: letter carrier  
 出差 chūchāi V: to be away on official business

- a. 替同事教书可不是什么好差事。  
 b. 他常出差到上海去。

## 5. 顺 shùn

V: to be in the same direction as, to obey

顺便 shùnbian

A: conveniently, in passing

顺风 shùnfēng

VO: to have a tail wind

顺利 shùnlì

A: smoothly, without a hitch

顺水 shùnshuǐ

VO: to go with the stream

a. 你见到他的时候，请顺便告诉他，我想见他。

b. 我们写书的工作正在顺利进行着。

## 6. 陪 péi

V: to keep somebody company

陪客 péikè

N: a guest invited to accompany the guest of honor

这儿的路我还认不清，您陪我去好不好？

## 7. 湖 hú

N: lake, a name referring to the two provinces Húběi and Húnán

西湖 xīhú

PW: West Lake (a famous scenic lake)

## 8. 计 jì

V/N: to count/meter, gauge, plan

计划 jìhuà

V/N: to plan/plan

计算 jìsuàn

V/N: to calculate/planning

计算机 jìsuànjī

N: calculator, computer

雨量机 yǔliàngjī

N: rain gauge

a. 普通工人的工钱多半是按小时计算的。

b. 我们用雨量计就可以量一量下多少雨。

9. 组 zǔ V/N: to organize, to form/group  
组成 zǔchéng V: to make up, to compose  
这班学生人多, 所以分成五组。
10. 织 zhī V: to weave, to knit  
织布 zhībù VO: to weave cotton cloth, to weave  
织机 zhījī N: loom  
织针 zhīzhēn N: knitting needle  
组织 zǔzhī V/N: to organize/organization  
学生们自己组织了一次欢迎新同学大会。
11. 团 tuán N: something shaped like a ball, group, regiment,  
团结 tuánjié V: to unite, to rally  
团体 tuántǐ N: organization, team  
团员 tuányuán N: member  
有些教师想组织旅行团到中国去旅游。
12. 熟 shú SV: be ripe, be cooked, be familiar, be skilled  
熟人 shúrén N: acquaintance, friend  
有的人最喜欢吃半生不熟的牛肉。
13. 加 jiā V: to add, to increase  
加法 jiāfǎ N: addition  
加工 jiāgōng V: to process



参加 cānjiā V: to join, to participate

- a. 学生们都喜欢参加一年一次的运动会。  
b. 从这儿到那儿的路上，我们得加好几次油。

14. 售 shòu V: to sell

售价 shòujià N: selling price

售票处 shòupiàochù N: ticket office

售票员 shòupiàoyuán N: ticket seller

- a. 在动物园门前有很多售票的窗口。  
b. 美国公共汽车的司机也是售票员。

15. 托 tuō V: to hold in the palm, to entrust

托儿所 tuō'érsuǒ N: nursery, child-care center

托运 tuōyùn V: to assign for shipment

- a. 白天大人出去工作，得托人照看孩子。  
b. 这个东西太重，我一只手托不起来。

## 句 子

1. 李同志出差到这个小城来，就住了一夜，第二天就走了。
2. 那个海港水很深<sup>8</sup>最大的船也可以开进去。
3. 这班学生下月底就毕业了。
4. 她母亲最爱她，所以一切都顺着她。
5. 他来问我几个字，走的时候顺手把我的书拿走了。<sup>9</sup>
6. 对不起，您先坐一会儿，我很快就回来陪您。
7. 孩子太小，母亲不放心，所以老是陪他去上学。
8. 美国有五个大湖，中国也有“五湖四海”<sup>10</sup>的说法。
9. 每天都有好几万游客到这儿来。
10. 中国实行了好几个五年计划了。
11. 他组织学生上街游行。
12. 我们应当团结起来。
13. 这节课太难，我念了两个钟头也没念熟。
14. 今年天气暖和得早，树上的果子都已经熟了。
15. 明天可能来很多新学生，那么我们这儿就更热闹了。
16. 小学二年级的学生只会简单的加法。
17. 有很多出口的东西只是在香港加工就算是香港货。<sup>11</sup>
18. 普通商店零售<sup>12</sup>的价钱都比较高。

19. 他用一只手就把那块大石头托起来了。

20. 马先生最近要到中国去，我正好托他买两本书。

# LESSON 52

## INTRODUCTION

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This lesson deals with:

- Comparing the expressions xiǎoxīn, liúshén, zhùyì, and zīxī.
- Translating "care."
- Comparing kělián and kěxǐ.

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Talk about an airplane crash.
2. Ask and answer questions about news stories.

PART 1 Duihuà  
(Dialogue)



KÀNSHŪ KÀNBÀO

Yǒu yī tiān, Lǐ Yǒunián xiàle bān méishi, jiù dào Mǎ Dàwéi nàr qù kànkàn.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dàwéi, yuánlai nǐn méichūqu a? Wǒ xiān gěi nǐn dǎ diànhuà méirén jiē, wǒ yīwéi nǐn yòu qù mǎi dōngxi qù le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ chūqu le. Gāng huílai. Cóng nǎr lái a, Yǒunián?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiàle bān, méishi, guòlai kànkàn nǐn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo jí le. Wǒ zhèng xīwang yǒu yige rén lái tántan ne. Zěnmeyàng? Yǒu shénme xīnwén ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ gāng mǎile yī fèn wǎnbào, kànlekàn dà biāoti, hái méixikàn ne. Yòu yǒu fēiji chūshì le. Sìle jīshí rén.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhēn kěpà! Gāngcái tīng guāngbō wǒ yě tīngdao le. Bùzhīdao shì shénme yuánqù, zuìjīn cháng yǒu fēiji chūshì.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng shì yīnwèi xiànzài de fēiji bǐ yīqián duō le. Fēiji yīduō, dāngrán chūshì de jīhuì yě duō. Háiyou jīshí wéixiū de bùhǎo, tiānqi tài huài, huòshì jiàshiyuán yīshí dài dōu huì ràng fēiji chūshì.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín shuō de hěn duì. Zhèixiē rìzi Zhōngdōng de qíngxíng zěnmeyàng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dàgài hái shì nème luàn ba. Nèixiē guójiā jìxù dǎzhàng, yǒu hěn duō rén méiyǒu fàn chī, kělián de rén yuèlái yuèduō le. Píngcháng wǒ duì shìjiè dàshì dōu búdà zhùyì. Kànào yě búguò shì kànkàn dà biāotí. Yǒu shíhòu yě tīngting guāngbō, huòshì kànkàn diànshì xīnwén. Zhīdao de shìzài bùduō.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ zuìjìn bǐjiào máng, yě méiyǒu duōshǎo shíjiān kànào.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Xiànzài de zhèngzhì, jīngjì, shèhuì, zōngjiào hé jiàoyù gè fāngmiàn de wèntí dōu tài fùzá. Zhēn bùzhīdao yǐngdāng zěnmeyàng jiějué.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xīnjiào de rén yīwéi zhìyǒu zōngjiào cái néng jiějué yíqiè de wèntí. Yàoshi rénren dōu xīnjiào shìjièshàng de wèntí jiù huì jiědānde duō. Bùzhīdao nín yīwéi zěnmeyàng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín shuō de búcuò. Duìyú zōngjiào de dàolǐ wǒ zhīdao de tài shǎo, yǐhòu děi hǎohǎo de yánjiu-yánjiu. (Kànjian Mǎ Dàwéi zhuōzishàng fàngzhe yī běn shū.) Nín píngcháng dōu kàn xiē shénme shū a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Guānyu gòngchǎnzhūyì de shū wǒ dōu yǒu xīngqù,  
yīnwei wǒ xiǎng duō zhīdao yīdiǎnr gòngchǎnzhūyì de  
dàoli. Nín yě xǐhuan kànshū ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Hěn xǐhuan. Wǒ juéde méishì de shíhou, kànshū zuì  
yǒu yìyì le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín cháng kàn shénme shū ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shénme shū dōu kàn. Xiǎoshuō, zázhi, huàbào,  
dōu kàn, jiùshi kànzhe wǎnr suǒyì kànwánle jiù wàng  
le. Nín cháng kàn Zhōngwén shū ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yě kàn. Jiùshi kàn de màn yīdiǎnr. Wǒ xiǎng duō  
kàn jiù huì yǒu jìnbù.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dui. Wényán de shū nín yě néng kàn ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Néng kàn yīdiǎnr. Yǒushíhou dēi chá zìdiǎn. Bái-  
huà de shū, bào, zázhi, kànzhe dào búsuàn nán,  
kěshi pèngdào yǒuxiē zì wǒ hái méixuéguo, jiù fēi  
dēi cāi bùkě le. Zóngqilai shuō, yào zhēn bǎ  
Zhōngwén xuéhǎo, shízài bùróngyi.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dui le. Wǒmen Zhōngguo rén xué Yǐngwén yě shì  
yíyàng juéde nán. Zuì yào jīnde jiùshi yào cháng  
yòng, cháng fùxí. Yàoburán guòbuliǎo duō jiǔ jiù  
wàng le. Qíshí wúlùn xué shénme yǔyán dōu yíyàng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búguò wǒmen Měiguó rén dōu juéde xué Déwén, Fǎwén  
méiyǒu Zhōngwén nème nán.

LI Xiānsheng: Nà shí yīnwei Yīngwén de xiěfǎ gēn Déwén, Fǎwén chàbuduō. Bīngqiě yǒu hēn duō zì jiǎnzhi yíyàng. Zhōngguó zì búdàn bùróngyì xiě, fāyīn yě hēn nán.

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Shéi shuō búshì ne! Wǒde sīshēng jìù cháng shuō bùzhūn.

LI Xiānsheng: Nín shuō de xiāngdāng hǎo le. Hēn shǎo yǒu cuò. Zhōngguó huà de sīshēng zuì yàojin. Yàoshi shuō de chà yidiǎnr, yìsì jìù chà duō le. Bīfang shuō, xiàng "mǐ" gēn "mài," "shū" gēn "shù," "tāng" gēn "tǎng," "xiàwǔ" gēn "xiàwù," "shǒushi" gēn "shǒushi" yìsì duōme bùyíyàng a!

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Shì a. Wǒmen wàiguo rén yīnwei sīshēng shuō de bùzhūn, bùzhīdao chūguó duōshǎo xiàohuàr.

LI Xiānsheng: Zhōngguó rén de Yīngwén shuō bùhǎo, yě yíyàng de huì chū xiàohuàr, shì búshì?

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Shì de.

LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngguo yíge xiàohuàr, shuō yǒu yíge Zhōngguó xuésheng, tīngjian yǒu rén zài jièshào wánle yǐhòu shuō "I'm charmed." Hòulái yǒu yíci biéren gěi tā jièshaole yíwèi nǚpéngyou, tā gǎnjīn shuō "I'm charming."

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Zhè ràng wǒ xiǎngqi lingwài yíge xiàohuàr. Yǒu yíge wàiguo rén xuéle yidiǎnr Zhōngguó huà. Yǒu



yíci, tā yīngdāng shuō "Qīng zuò, qīng zuò." kěshì tā shuō "Qīng zǒu, qīng zǒu!" Nǐn shuō kěxiào bù-kěxiào.

LI Xiānsheng: Zhēn yǒuyìsi. (Kànkàn biǎo.) Hē! Yíjīng liù diǎn le, wǒ dēi zǒu le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bié máng!

LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ jīntiān wǎnshàng hái yǒu yíge yuēhuì ne.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jǐ diǎnzhōng a?

LI Xiānsheng: Qī diǎn, wǒ hái dēi xiān huíjiā, huānhuan yíshàng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hái kěyǐ zài zuò shí fēnzhōng.

LI Xiānsheng: Bù le, guò liǎng tiān jiàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, zàijiàn.



9. shìjiè  
shìjiè dàshì  
N: world  
N: world events
10. zhèngzhì  
N: politics
11. zōngjiào  
xīn (zōng)jiào  
N: religion  
VO: to believe in a religion
12. jiàoyù  
N: education
13. fùzá  
Zhèi jiàn shìqing hěn fùzá, tā yīdīng bānbuliǎo.  
SV: be complicated (opposite of jiǎndān)
14. jiějué  
Zhèige wèntí, méifǎzi jiějué.  
V: to solve, to settle
15. zhǔyì  
gòngchǎnzhǔyì  
shèhuìzhǔyì  
N: principle, -ism  
N: communism  
N: socialism
16. yìyì  
yǒu yìyì  
Tā shuō de huà méiyǒu yìyì.  
N: significance  
VO: to be of significance
17. xiǎoshuō  
N: novel
18. zázhì  
N: magazine
19. jìnbù  
Tāde Zhōngwén jìnbùde hěn kuài.  
N/V: progress/to advance, to progress, to improve

20. wényán

N: literary language, classical style

Nèi běn shū shì yòng wényán xiě de.

21. bái huà

N: colloquial language, vernacular

bái huà xiǎoshuō

N: novel in the vernacular

Wényán, bái huà tā dōu kàndedǒng.

22. cāi

V: to guess

cāizhào

RV: guess it

a. Nǐ cāicai shíshí.

b. Wǒ cāile bàntiān, méicāizhào.

23. zōngqílái shuō

IE: to sum up

24. sìshēng

N: four tones (of standard Chinese)

25. zhūn

SV/A: be accurate/certainly

zhūnshí

A: on time, on schedule

a. Wǒde biāo bùzhūn.

b. Qǐng nǐ zhūnshí lái.

c. Wǒ míngtiān zhūn lái.

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Comparing Xiǎoxīn, Liúshén, Zhùyì, and Zìxì

These four expressions are used interchangeably to express "being careful." In addition, zhùyì also means "being attentive" and "concentrating one's attention on something," and zìxì, "to be meticulous." The following chart illustrates how each may be used according to its part of speech.

	xiǎoxīn	liúshén	zhùyì	zìxì
SV	X	X	X	X
A	X	X	X	X
V	X	X	X	
VO		X	X	

As stative verbs, the four expressions can be preceded by adverbs, such as bǐjiào and zuǐ, or followed by diǎnr. When used to modify verbs, they may occur with the adverbial de: xiǎoxīnde, zìxide, etc. With the exception of zìxì, these expressions are also funcative verbs, taking nouns as objects, e.g., xiǎoxīn huǒchē, liúshén hòubian de chē, and zhùyì tā shuode huà. Finally, liúshén and zhùyì can be treated as verb-object constructions, as in liú diǎnr shén and zhù diǎnr yì.

**Exercise.** Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Be careful in your work.
2. Spend your money carefully.
3. He is careful about his clothes.
4. Please, be very careful about your diet.
5. Pay attention to what I say.
6. He doesn't take care of his things.
7. Look out! The train is coming.

8. Be careful. Don't drop it.
9. Give this matter your careful attention.
10. Accidents occur when people are not careful.

### Translating "Care"

This English word does not have as wide a variety of meanings as "make," but it still warrants special attention to its many uses. Listed below are its most common uses.

- a. It may be translated as guān or zàihu, meaning "mind" or "give a damn."

Wǒ bùguān (or búzàihu)      I don't care whether you go or  
nǐ qù búqù.                      not.

- b. It may be translated as guān in the sense of "taking care of."

Zhèi jiàn shì, shéi              Who takes care of this matter?  
guān?

Wǒ zuì bùxǐhuan guān jiā-      I hate to take care of house-  
li de shìqing.                      hold chores.

- c. It may be translated as zhùyì, liúshén, zìxí, or xiǎoxīn in the sense of "being careful."

- d. It means xǐhuan or ài in the sense of "caring for."

Wǒ bùxǐhuan chīyú.              I don't care for fish.

- e. When used in the pattern "leave in ... care," it may be translated as jiāo ... guān.

Bǎ zhèi jiàn shì jiāo-              Let's leave this matter in his  
(gei) tā guān ba.                      care.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The child is ill because he hasn't been cared for.
2. He doesn't take care of his money.
3. I ask him to take care of my property.
4. This matter demands special care.
5. Care should be taken in writing letters.

6. He takes great care in the use of words.
7. I don't care a bit for what he says.
8. He may go anywhere he likes for all I care.
9. I do not care much for swimming.
10. The children were left in the care of their grandfather.

### Comparing Kělián and Kěxǐ

The meanings and various usages of these two words are easily confused. Kělián means "to pity," "be pitiful," or "pitiably" and may serve as a verb or a stative verb to express pity and sympathy. Kěxǐ means "too bad," "what a pity," or "unfortunately" and is most often used as an adverb to express disappointment.

Kěxǐ zuótiān tā méilái.                      It's too bad that he didn't  
come yesterday.

Nèige qiónggrén duōme kělián              How pitiful that poor man is!  
ne! Wǒ hěn kélián ta.                      I really pity him.

Note that when kělián is used as a verb, the second syllable usually becomes unaccented.

Kělián only refers to people and other living things that arouse human sympathy, while kěxǐ may refer to both animate and inanimate things.

Tā zhēn kělián, qióngde                      What a pity that he is too poor  
lián chīfàn de qián                      to have any money for meals!  
dōu méiyǒu le!

Kěxǐ nèige zhuōzi huài                      It's too bad that the table is  
le.    broken.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. She is very intelligent. Too bad she doesn't study hard.
2. God pities those who pity others.
3. Unfortunately, it rained yesterday; otherwise, we would have had a grand time.
4. It's pitiful that some people don't have jobs.
5. Look what a pity it is!

PART 4 Wèntí  
(Questions)



1. Nèitiān Lǐ Xiānsheng wèi shénme dào Mǎ Xiānsheng nèr qu? Mǎ Xiānsheng yuànyì tā qù ma? Mǎ Xiānsheng wèn tā shénme?
2. Lǐ Xiānsheng kànbào le méiyǒu? Tā kàn de shì shénme bào? Tā zìxí kàn le méiyǒu? Bàoshàng yǒu shénme xīnwén? Nèige xīnwén Mǎ Xiānsheng shì zěnme zhīdao de?
3. Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō wèi shénme fēijiǎ cháng chūshì? Nǐ yīwéi tā shuō de duì búduì?
4. Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō Ōuzhōu de qíngxíng, zěnmeyàng? Tā duìyú shìjiè dàshì hěn yǒuyánjiu ma?
5. Mǎ Xiānsheng yīwéi shìjièshàng de wèntí yīngdāng zěnme jiějué? Lǐ Xiānsheng duìyú zōngjiào yǒuyánjiu ma?
6. Mǎ Xiānsheng de zhuōzishàng fàngzhe yībēn shénme shū? Tā wèi shénme yào kàn nài běn shū?
7. Lǐ Xiānsheng yě xǐhuan kànshū ma? Tā kàn shénme shū? Tā juéde kànshū yǒuyìyì ma? Tā kàn de shū, tā jìdezhù ma?
8. Mǎ Xiānsheng néng kàn Zhōngwén shū bùnéng? Tā shì kàn wényán de háishi kàn báihuà de?
9. Mǎ Xiānsheng kànshū kànde kuài búkuài? Yòng búyòng chá zìdiǎn? Tā kànshū shì búshì yìdiǎnr wèntí dòu méiyǒu? Tā duì kànbudǒng de dìfang zěnme bàn?
10. Mǎ Xiānsheng yīwéi Zhōngwén nán ma? Lǐ Xiānsheng yīwéi xué wàiguowén yīngdāng zěnme liànxí?
11. Měiguó rén xué Zhōngwén wèi shénme méiyǒu xué Déwén Fǎwén nème róngyì?
12. Shuō Zhōngguó huà, sìshēng hěn yào jīn ma? Yàoshi sìshēng bùzhūn, yǒu shénme huàichū?
13. Zhōngguó rén xué Yīngwén yǒu shénme nánchū? Nǐ bǎ Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō de nèige xiàohuàr shuō yìshuō.
14. Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō de nèige xiàohuàr nǐ tīngjianguo ma? Qǐng nǐ shuō yíci.
15. Lǐ Xiānsheng wèi shénme yào zǒu? Tā děi xiān dào shénme dìfang qù?



16. Jīntiān yǒu shénme xīnwén? Nǐ měitiān kànbào ma? Měitiān tīng wúxiàndiàn ma?
17. Nǐ yīwéi shíjièshàng de wèntí yīngdāng zěnmé jiějué?
18. Nǐ yīwéi fēijiā cháng chūshì shì shénme yuǎngu?
19. Nǐ xǐhuan kànshū ma? Dōu kàn shénme shū? Nǐ dōng gòngchǎn-zhǔyì bùdōng?
20. Nǐ xué Zhōngwén yǒu shénme nánchū?

**PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme**  
(What Would You Say)

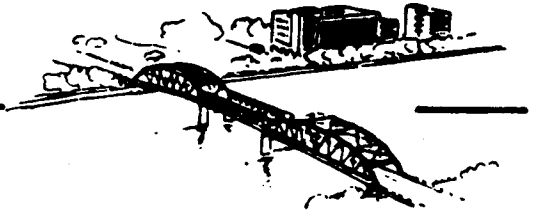
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1. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou lái kàn nǐ, nǐ kànjian tā, nǐ shuō shénme?
2. Qǐng nǐ bǎ jīntiān bàoshang de biāoti shuō yīshuō.
3. Yàoshi yǒu rén wèn nǐ, "Zhōngguó shū, nǐ kàndedǒng ma?" Nǐ shuō shénme?
4. Qǐng nǐ bǎ Měiguó rén xué Zhōngwén de nánchū shuō yīshuō.
5. Yàoshi nǐ qù kàn nǐde péngyou, tánle yíhuìr, nǐ yào zǒu, nǐ zěnme gen nǐde péngyou shuō?

## **PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí** **(Communication Exercise)**

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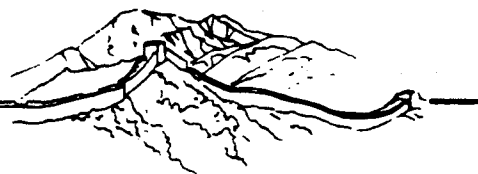


Students will need to buy a newspaper or go to the library and read a newspaper to prepare for activities 1 and 2.

1. Students will come to class with a news story. The story may be based on a current event or may be fictional. Students work in pairs, discussing their stories with their partners.
2. Students come to class with a story from the newspaper. Working in pairs, they attempt to tell their non-English speaking partners the details of their stories. Students take turns playing the role of the non-English speaking partner.
3. Two students are selected to play the roles of candidates running for the office of the presidency. Their classmates assume the roles of newspaper reporters, asking the two candidates questions about their views on religion, the economy, education, freedom of the press, and how they would resolve international problems. The instructor may be needed to provide additional vocabulary words. At the conclusion of the "press conference," a student is selected to report on one candidate's views, and a second student is selected to report on the other candidate's views.

**PART 7 Fānyì**  
(Translation)

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A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Have you bought an evening newspaper? What does it say?
2. I get the political news only from the headlines. I never read the details.
3. You have to read this book carefully.
4. He is a meticulous person.
5. Please, turn off the radio.
6. She uses a machine for washing her clothes.
7. Will this machine work?
8. I can't get anyone to take notice of what I wear.
9. Pay attention to what he says.
10. Did you hear the radio news this morning?
11. He said he was not interested in religion.
12. The relationship is fairly complicated.
13. Not only has that old lady lost her son, but she is terribly poor. She is such a pitiful case.
14. I think both the people who haven't any religion, and those who have a religion, but don't practice it, are to be pitied.
15. Could you help me solve this problem?
16. Some people believe that communism can solve the problems of this world.
17. That novel is written in the vernacular style.
18. When I read a book which is written in classical style, I have to look up words in a dictionary.
19. I don't like to look up words in a dictionary. It's too much trouble. Whenever I run into words I don't know, I just guess at them. Sometimes, I guess right.

20. I don't think there is any way of making my tones accurate.

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

1. The test questions of this lesson are too hard.
2. a. He works carefully.  
b. Please, read it through carefully once more.
3. Automobile maintenance is a special trade.
5. For a while, I couldn't remember her name.
6. He is too careless in his work, so he often makes mistakes.
8. Those poor people are very pitiful.
13. This matter is very complicated; he certainly can't handle it.
14. There is no way to solve this problem.
16. What he said is of no significance.
19. His Chinese has improved very quickly.
20. That book is written in classical style.
21. He can read both classical and vernacular styles.
22. a. Try to guess it.  
b. After I tried for a long time, I still couldn't guess it.
25. a. My watch is inaccurate.  
b. Please, come on time.  
c. I will certainly come tomorrow.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě  
(Reading and Writing)



第五十二课 看书、看报

有一天，李有年下了班，没事，就到马大为那儿去看看。

李先生：大为，原来您没出去啊？我先给您打电话没人接，我以为您又去买东西去了。

马先生：我出去了，刚回来。从哪儿来呀，有年？

李先生：我下了班，没事过来看看您。

马先生：好极了。我正希望有一个人来谈谈呢。怎么样？有什么新闻吗？

李先生：我刚买了一份儿晚报，就看了看大标题，  
fèn biāo  
还没细看呢。又有飞机出事了。死了几十人。

马先生：听广播，我也听到了。不知道是什么缘故，  
guāngbō  
最近常有飞机出事。

李先生：我想是因为现在的飞机比以前多了；飞机一多，当然出事的机会也多。还有就是，  
维修得不好，天气太坏，或是驾驶员  
jiàoshǐ

大意，都会让飞机出事。

马先生：您说得很对。这些日子中东的情形怎么样？

李先生：大概还是那么乱吧。那些国家继续打仗，  
jìxù zhàng

有很多人没有饭吃，可怜的人越来越多了。  
lián

平常我对世界大事都不大注意。看报也不

过是看看大标题。有时候也听听广播或是  
biāo guāngbō

看看电视新闻，所以知道的实在不多。  
shì

马先生：我最近比较忙，也没有多少时间看报。  
jiān

李先生：现在政治、经济、社会、宗教和教育各方  
zhèngzhì jī zōng yù

的问题都太复杂。真不知道应当怎么解决。

马先生：我们信教的人以为只有宗教才能解决一切  
zōng

的问题。要是人人都信教，世界上的问题

就会简单得多。不知道您以为怎么样？

李先生：您说得不错。对于宗教的道理我知道得太  
zōng

少，以后得好好儿地研究研究。（看见马

大为桌子上放着几本书。）您平常都看些

什么书啊？

马先生：关于共产主义的书我都有兴趣，因为我想  
yú

多知道一点儿共产主义的道理。您也喜欢看书吗？

李先生：很喜欢。我觉得没事的时候，看书最有意义了。

马先生：您常看什么书呢？

李先生：我什么书都看。小说儿、杂志、画报，我都喜欢看，就是看着玩儿。所以看完了就忘了。您常看中文书吗？

马先生：也看，就是看得慢一点儿。我想多看就会有进步。

李先生：对。文言的书您也能看吗？

马先生：能看懂一点儿。有时候得查字典。白话儿的书、报、杂志，看着倒不算难，可是碰到有些字我还没学过，就非得猜不可了。总起来说，要真把中文学好，实在不容易。

李先生：对了。我们中国人学英文，也是一样觉得难。最要紧的就是要常用、常复习。要不然，过不了多久，就忘了。其实无论学什



么语言都一样。

马先生：不过我们美国人都觉得学德文、法文没有中文那么难。

李先生：那是因为英文的写法跟德文、法文差不多，并且有很多字，简直一样。中国字不但容易写，发音也很难。

马先生：谁说不是呢！我的四声就常说不准。

李先生：您说得相当好了！很少有错。中国话的四声最要紧。要是说得差一点儿，意思就差多了。比方说，象“买”跟“卖”，“书”跟“树”，“汤”跟“糖”，“下午”跟“下雾”，“收拾”跟“首饰”，的意思多么不一样啊！

马先生：是啊。我们外国人因为四声说得不准，不知道出过多少笑话儿。

李先生：中国人英文说不好，也一样地会出笑话儿，是不是？

马先生：是的。

李先生：我听过一个笑话，说有一个中国学生，听

见有人在介绍完了以后说：“I'm charmed.” 后来有一次别人给他介绍了一位女朋友，他赶紧说：“I'm charming.”

马先生：这让我想起另外一个笑话儿。有一个外国人，学了一点儿中国话。有一次，他应当说“请坐，请坐！”可是他说“请走，请走！”您说可笑不可笑？

李先生：真有意思，（看看表）呵！已经六点了，  
Hè  
我得走了。

马先生：别忙！

李先生：我今天晚上还有一个约会呢。

马先生：几点钟啊？

李先生：七点，我还得先回家，换换衣裳。

马先生：还可以再坐十分钟。

李先生：不了，过两天见吧。

马先生：好，再见。

## 生 字

1. 希 xī- BF: to hope  
 希奇 xīqí SV: be rare, be strange, be curious

那不算是一件什么希奇的事。

2. 望 wàng- BF: to hope, to expect/reputation  
 望远镜 wàngyuǎnjìng N: telescope, binocular  
 希望 xīwàng V/N: to hope, to wish/hope  
 名望 míngwàng N: fame and prestige, renown

a. 我们都希望把中文学好。

b. 那件事成功的希望不大。

3. 飞 fēi V: to fly  
 飞船 fēichuán N: blimp  
 飞机 fēijī N: airplane  
 飞行 fēixíng N: flight, flying  
 飞快 fēikuài SV: be very fast, be at lightning speed

这班飞机从旧金山直飞香港。

4. 原 yuán ADJ/N: original, unprocessed, /plain  
 原来 yuánlái ADJ/A: original, former/originally  
 原理 yuánlǐ N: principle  
 原文 yuánwén N: original text

- a. 他还住在原来的地方。  
b. 这本书的原文是用法文写的。

5. 世 shì N: world, generation, life-time

世上 shìshàng A: in the world

世界上有不怕死的人吗？

6. 界 jiè N: boundary, scope, circle

国界 guójiè N: national boundaries

新闻界 xīnwénjiè N: press circles, the press

世界 shìjiè N: world

今天报上的世界大事，有一件是飞机出事的新闻。

7. 注 zhù- BF: concentrate

注明 zhùmíng V: to give clear indication of

注意 zhùyì SV/A/V/VO: be attentive/attentively/  
to pay attention

学习中文要特别注意发音。

8. 杂 zá SV: be sundry, be mixed

杂乱 záluàn SV: be mixed and disorderly

杂志 zázhì N: magazine

复杂 fùzá SV: be complicated, be complex

这间屋子里都是杂乱的東西。

9. 解 jiě V: to untie, to explain, to understand

解决 jiějué V: to solve, to dispose of

解开 jiěkāi V: to untie

这个问题很难解决。

10. 典 diǎn N: law, ceremony

典礼 diǎnlǐ N: ceremony

字典 zìdiǎn N: dictionary

我们的毕业典礼是在六月十四号。

11. 无 wú A: no, not

无非 wúfēi A: nothing but, simply

你母亲的意思无非是让你多注意身体。

12. 论 lùn V/N: to discuss/theory

论文 lùnwén N: thesis, paper

无论 wúlùn CONJ: no matter what, however

a. 无论你走到哪里都可以见到中国人。

b. 无论你怎么说我也不信。

13. 面 miàn N/V: face, side, aspect, area, noodles, flour, powder /to face

方面 fāngmiàn N: aspect, respect, side, field

当面 dāngmiàn PH: face-to-face, in somebody's presence

近几十年我们在科学方面进步很快。

14. 义	yi	N: justice, significance, righteousness
义父	yifù	N: adoptive father
意义	yìyì	N: significance
主义	zhǔyì	N: doctrine, -ism
社会主义	shèhuìzhǔyì	N: socialism
共产主义	gòngchǎngzhǔyì	N: communism

美国是反对共产主义的国家。

15. 言	yán	V/N: to say, to speak/speech, word
言过其实	yán guò qí shí	IE: exaggerate, overstate
文言	wényán	N: classical Chinese, classical style of writing

从前中国的书差不多都是文言的。

## 句 子

1. 小方病了很久没上学，朋友们都希望他早日康<sup>13</sup>复。
2. 得这种病的人真可<sup>14</sup>怜，简直地连一点儿医好的希望也没有。
3. 现在的飞机飞得又快又远。
4. 怪<sup>15</sup>不得他白天老困，原来他每天很晚才睡。
5. 世界真是太小了，我们又在这儿见面了。
6. 现在还有许多人相信人死以后还有来<sup>16</sup>世。
7. 我们在上课的时候应该特别注意听先生讲<sup>17</sup>解课文。
8. 学生们说旧录音带里有很多杂<sup>18</sup>音。
9. 我本来以为这个问题很简单，可是现在越来越复杂了。
10. 在你去以前应当先了解一下那个地方的情<sup>19</sup>况。
11. 有很多社会问题到现在都无法解决。
12. 所有到这儿来的学生无非是想学一种外文。
13. 中美两国的关系在每一方面都有了改<sup>20</sup>进。
14. 现在社会主义国家越来越多了。
15. 用天文台的望<sup>21</sup>远镜可以看得很远。
16. 到今天也没有人能找出那种病的原因来。
17. 我们现在说的话是白话，不是文言。

18. 学习中文最少要有两本好的字典，一本是中英、另外一本是英中。
19. 大学四年级的学生都得写毕业论文。
20. 在理论<sup>22</sup>上他说的话是对的。



# LESSON 53

## INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with translating "make" and "take."

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to ask and answer questions about vacations.

**PART 1 Duihuà**  
**(Dialogue)**



**TÁN FÀNGJIÀ**

Yǒu yitīān, Dàwéi hé Yǒunián, Lǐróng zài yīkuàir hē chá xiántán.

LI Xiānsheng: Dàwéi, nín kuài fàngjià le, yǒu shénme jihuà ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ hái méijuèdìng. Yīnwèi hái bùzhīdào wǒmen néng yǒu duōshǎo tiān jià. Nín ne?

LI Xiānsheng: Yě méijuèdìng, yàoshi kěnéng de huà, xiǎng dào Běijīng gēn Tiānjīn qu kànkàn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ō, duì le. Lǐróng de fùmǔ dōu zài Běijīng, shì bushi?

LI Xiānsheng: Bù, dōu zài Tiānjīn. Kěshi wǒmen yě dāsuan dào Běijīng qù wánr jítīān.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà tài hǎo le! Jiānglái yǒu jīhui wǒ yīdìng yào dào Běijīng qu kànkàn.

LI Xiānsheng: Nín gēn wǒmen yīkuàir qù, hǎo bùhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo dàoshi hǎo, kěxī wǒ qùbuliǎo. Yīnwèi zhèici wǒ dīngduō yǒu yíge xīngqī de jià.

- LI Xiānsheng: Yige xīngqī shì duǎn yidiǎnr. Zuǐhǎo néng zài nàr zhù yī-liǎng ge yuè. Shùnbian yě dào Běidàihé, shénzhiyú wǎnlǐ-Chángchéng qù kànkàn cái hǎo.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Kě búshì ma! Wǒ tīngshuōguo Běidàihé, nín qùguo ma? Nèige dìfang dàodì zěnmeyàng?
- LI Xiānsheng: Qùguo. Kěshì wǒ juéde bùrú Qīngdǎo.
- LI Tàitai: Nǐ shì Shāndōng rén, dāngrán shuō Qīngdǎo hǎo le.
- LI Xiānsheng: Nà yě bù yíding. Qīngdǎo búdàn fēngjīng, qìhòu dōu fēicháng hǎo, tóngshí, kōngqì yě xīnxiān, gēn biéde chéng wánquán bùtóng. Běidàihé wǒ jiù qùguo yíci. Nàr yě búcuò, xiàtiān dào nèrde hǎibiānr qù wǎnrde rén hěn duō. Biéde wǒ dōu bújǐde le.
- LI Tàitai: Nǐ shuōhuà xiànglái jiù shì zhèiyàngr. Jǐrán bújǐde, yòu zěnmē zhīdao Qīngdǎo bǐ Běidàihé hǎo ne? Wǒ suǐrán méidàoguo Qīngdǎo, kěshì tīng nǐ zěnmē yìshuō, wǒ jiù gǎnshuō nǐ shuō de yǒu wèntí.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà yige dìfang gēn língwài yige dìfang zuò bǐjiào, běnlai jiù hěn nán. Wǒ xiǎng liǎng ge dìfang yíding shì gè yǒu suǒ cháng. Lǐróng, nín zài Běijīng zhù le jǐnián?

LI Taitai: Qiánhòu yǒu qī-bā nián. Wǒ xiān zài nàr shàng xiǎoxué, hòulái jiā bānhuī Tiānjīn, wǒ jiù zài Tiānjīn shàng zhōngxué, zuìhòu yòu dào Běijīng shàng dàxué. Wǒ suǐrán shì Tiānjīn rén, kěshì wǒ xǐhuan Běijīng.

MÈ Xiānsheng: Wèi shénme ne?

LI Taitai: Yīnwèi Běijīng kěqū de dìfang duō, wénhuà shuǐpíng yě gāo. Zài nàr chǐ dōngxī, tīngxī bǐ nàr dōu hǎo. Jíde wǒ xiǎoshíhou, gēn fùmǔ qù mǎi dōngxī, pùzǐli de rén zhēn kèqi. Nín yídao, tāmen jiù zǒu chūlai, bǐ nín qīngjīnqu, yòu rángzuòr, yòu dàochá, yòu diǎn yān, yòu péizhe nín tánhuà. Zuìhòu cái wèn nín yào yòng diǎnr shénme. Tāmen bǐ dōngxī nà chūlai gěi nín kàn. Dēng nín tiāo-hǎole, tāmen hái kěyǐ gěi nín sòngdao jiā qu. Yàoshi shù pùzi, hái kěyǐ jìzhàng, zhēn fāngbian. Xiànzài shòuhuòyuán de fúwù tàidù gēn cóngqián jiù bùnéng bǐ le.

LI Xiānsheng: Běijīng zhèige dìfang, shì rénren dōu xǐhuan. Dàodì shì jī-bāi nián de shòudū le, hòulái yòu yǒu hěn duō dàxué, zhēn kěyǐ shuō shì yíge wénhuà chéng. Suǒyǐ yíqiè de fēngsù xíguàn yě dōu gēn biéde dìfang bùtóng.

- LI Taitai: Fēngsu xíguàn bùtóng yě bújiānde shì yīnwei shǒudū de guānxi. Qíshí gèchū de fēngsú xíguàn dōu bùwánquán yíyàng. Bīfang shuō, Shànghǎi gēn Hángzhōu de fēngsú xíguàn yíyàng ma? Wǒ rènwei zhè shì jiāotōng bùfāngbian de yuángu. Dàwéi, nǐn shuō duì buduì?
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búcuò. Yàoshi jiāotōng xiàng xiànzài zhème fāngbian, dàjiā dōu cháng lǚxíng, fēngsú xíguàn zìrán jiù dōu chàbuduō le.
- LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ kàn jiāotōng bùfāngbian yě yǒu hǎochu. Gèdì yǒu gèdì tàbié de fēngsú, tàbié de yàngzi, hǎoxiàng gèng yǒuyìsi. Yàoburán lǚyóu jiù méi shénme yìsi le.
- LI Taitai: Nǐ zhèige rén kě zhēn zìsī! Jìù wèi de shì ràng nǐ zìjǐ juéde lǚyóu yǒuyìsi, jiù xīwàng jiāotōng bùfāngbian. Nǐ xiǎngxiang kan, yàoshi yǒu yī tiān, chē, chuán, fēijī, yóudiàn dōu bùtóng le, zhèige shíjiè hái chéng shénme yàngzi?
- LI Xiānsheng: Hǎo le, hǎo le. Fǎnzhèng wǒ shuō shénme nǐ dōu juéde búduì.
- LI Taitai: Nà kě bújiānde. Yàoshi nǐ shuō de yǒuli, wǒ jiù bùnéng shuō nǐ búduì.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐmen dàgài shénme shíhou dòngshēn ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Hái méiyíding. Nǐn fāngjiā de shíhou dǎsuàn zuò shénme?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yēxū dào fùjīn xiāngxia qu zhù jī tiān. Yǒu yíge péngyou, zhùzài Shànghǎi fùjīn de xiāngxia. Tā qǐng wǒ dao tā jiā qu zhù jī tiān. Wǒ yě hěn xiǎng huàn huan huánjing, tóngshí yě xiūxiūxi.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nǐn zhèige jīhua búcuò. Xiāngxia shēnghuó língwài yǒu yī zhǒng fēngwèi. Yóuqǐshì wǒmen zài chéng lítōu zhù jiǔ le de rén, dào nèizhǒng jiējīn dàzìrán de huánjingli zhù xiē rizi, yíding juéde tébié yōuyìsi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng yě shì. (Kànkàn biǎo) Wǒ gāi zǒu le.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Bié máng. Zài zhèr chǐ wǎnfàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bùchéng. Wǒ yǒu yíge yuēhuì.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nème nǐn líbailiù lái chǐ biānfàn, wǒmen zài tán hǎo bùhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo jí le. Yī yǎn wéi dǐng.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zài jiàn.  
Tàitai:

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ  
(Word Usage)



1. xián SV: be not busy, be unoccupied  
xiántán V: to chat, to engage in chit-chat  
xiánhuà N: gossip, complaint  
xiánbuzhù RV: refuse to stay idle
2. jiānglái MA: in the future, hereafter, later  
Nǐ jiānglái zhāngdà le yào zuò shénme?
3. dǐng A: most, top  
dǐng hǎo SV: be excellent  
wūdǐng N: roof
4. shènzhīyú A: even, to the point of  
búdàn ... shènzhīyú ... A: not only ... but even ...  
a. Tā lèijǐle, lèide shènzhīyú zuòzhe jiù shuǐzháo le.  
b. Tā búdàn bùgēn nǐ yào qián, shènzhīyú nǐ gěi tā qián, tā dòu búyào.
5. dàodǐ A: after all, in the end, what in the world ...  
suǐrán ... dàodǐ ... A: although ... after all ...  
a. Tā dàodǐ yào zuò shénme?  
b. Zhāng Xiānsheng suǐrán zài Měiguó zhùle hěn jiǔ, dàodǐ tā shì Zhongguó rén, yǒu hěn duō Měiguó de shìqíng hái-shì bú tài dōng.
6. qìhòu N: climate







26. tōngchē

V: to be open to traffic, to be accessible by train or bus

tōngxìn

V: to correspond by mail

a. Nèige dìfang tōng huǒchē ma?

b. Xiànzài diànhuà tài fāngbiàn le, suǒyǐ tōngxìn de rén méiyǒu yīqián nàme duō le.

27. fēngwèi

N: special flavor, characteristic of a particular place

Zhèige fāngwǎnr zuòde cài hěn yǒu wǒmen běifang cài de fēngwèi.

28. Yī yán wéi dǐng.

IE: That's settled then.

PART 3 Júzi Gòuzào  
(Sentence Structure)



Translating "Make"

In the English language, there are certain words which have come to mean so many different things that careful discrimination is needed in their translation. The verb "to make" is one of these; it's one of the most troublesome to translate. Listed below are some of the most common uses of the verb "to make," translated into idiomatic Chinese.

He <u>made</u> a table for his wife.	Tā gěi tā tàitai <u>zuò</u> le yí-zhāng zhuōzi.
That car can <u>make</u> 80 miles an hour.	Nèiliàng chē yíge zhōngtóu néng <u>zǒu</u> (or <u>pǎo</u> ) bāshí lì.
I will <u>make</u> this wall blue.	Wǒ yào bǎ zhèige qiáng <u>nòng</u> -chéng lán de.
Don't <u>make</u> me buy something I don't like.	Bié <u>jiào</u> wǒ mǎi wǒ bùxǐhuan de dōngxi.
The train will <u>make</u> New York within two hours.	Huǒchē zài liǎng ge zhōngtóu yǐnèi jiù kényi <u>dào</u> Níūyue.
Can you <u>make</u> a fire in the wind?	Nǐ néng zài fēngli <u>shēnghuǒ</u> ma?
Does this <u>make</u> sense to you?	Nǐ juéde zhèige <u>yǒu</u> dào li ma?
We can <u>make</u> better time if we take this road.	Wǒmen yàoshi zǒu zhèi tiáo lù jiù kényi <u>shěng</u> shíhou.
I will <u>make</u> out a list tomorrow.	Wǒ míngtiān <u>kāi</u> yíge dānzi.
She had her old coat <u>made</u> over.	Tā bǎ yí jiàn jiù yīshang <u>gǎi</u> le.
My mind is <u>made</u> up.	Wǒ yíjīng <u>jué</u> ding le.
Can you <u>make</u> out what he means?	Nǐ <u>zhī</u> dao tā shì shénme yìsi ma?

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. This is made by hand.
2. He made 50 miles that day.
3. I cannot make any sense of that book.
4. The train makes fast time.
5. That makes me very glad.
6. He just cannot make up his mind.
7. I think what he said doesn't make sense even to him.
8. We will make it home by 2:30.
9. I'll make you like me.
10. It's too cold here. Let's make a fire.
11. He has made his car red, but I don't like it.
12. Will you make out a list of the things you want?
13. I had this fur coat made over for her, but she still doesn't like it.
14. This cloth will make a good coat for me.
15. He was made a teacher.

### Translating "Take"

"Take" is another verb that has many meanings. Some of the most common uses of the word follow.

Which room will you take?

Nǐ yào nǐ jiān wūzi?

Let's take a house in the country for the summer.

Wǒmen xiàtiān zài xiāngxiā zū yīsuǒ fàngzi zhū ba.

Let me take your suitcase.

Wǒ gěi nǐ ná zhèige xiāngzi.

Will you let me take your car?

Wǒ kéyi yòng nǐde qìchē ma?

It took me a long time to get here.

Wǒ yòngle hěn duō de gōngfu cái dào de zhèr.

We ought to take it easy  
in weather like this.

Zhème rè de tiānqì, wǒmen zuì-  
hǎo mǎnmǎnrde zuò.

I took it for granted that  
he wouldn't come.

Wǒ yīwéi tā bùlái le ne.

The speech was taken down.

Nèige jiǎngyǎn yǐjīng xiěxiàlai  
le.

Let's take this road.

Wǒmen zǒu zhèi tiáo lù ba.

Where will this road take  
us?

Zhèi tiáo lù tōng shénme dìfang?

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I'll take this article with me.
2. It took me two weeks to finish that book.
3. He was taken for dead.
4. I have taken a house which is very close to yours.
5. What do you generally take for breakfast?
6. I took down what he said.
7. Which train are you going to take?
8. This river will take us to his house.
9. I wish I could take it as easy as you do.
10. Which car will you take?
11. How long does it take to get there?
12. He took a room at my friend's house.
13. I offered him \$500, but he wouldn't take it.
14. He took me home afterwards.
15. I took it for gold, but it was only made of copper.

PART 4 Wèntí  
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng, Lǐ Tàitai yīkuàir hēchá de shíhou, tāmen tán shénme?
2. Fāngjià de shíhou Mǎ Xiānsheng yǒu shénme jìhuà? Tā zhīdao bùzhīdao tā yǒu duōshao tiān jià?
3. Lǐ Xiānsheng, Lǐ Tàitai dǎsuàn dào nǎr qù? Tāmen juédìng le méiyǒu?
4. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme bùnéng gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng, Lǐ Tàitai yīkuàir qù?
5. Dào Běijīng qù lǚxíng zuìhǎo néng zhù duó jiǔ? Dōu yīngdāng dào fùjīn shénme dìfang qù?
6. Lǐ Xiānsheng dào Běidài hé qùguo méiyǒu? Tā shuō Běidài hé zěnmeyàng?
7. Lǐ Xiānsheng juéde Qīngdǎo zěnmeyàng?
8. Lǐ Tàitai dào Qīngdǎo qùguo méiyǒu? Tā shuō Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō de huà duì búduì?
9. Lǐ Tàitai zài Běijīng qiánhòu zhùguo duōshao shíhou? Tā shì zài Běijīng shàng de zhongxué ma?
10. Lǐ Tàitai shuō Běijīng yǒu shénme hǎochu? Běijīng de shēnghuó zěnmeyàng?
11. Cóngqián zài Běijīng pùzili mǎi dōngxī de qíngxíng zěnmeyàng?
12. Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō Běijīng de fēngsú xíguàn wèi shénme gēn bié chù bùtóng? Lǐ Tàitai de yìsi zěnmeyàng?
13. Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō jiāotōng bùfāngbian yǒu shénme hǎochu? Lǐ Tàitai shuō jiāotōng bùfāngbian yǒu shénme huàichu? Mǎ Xiānsheng de yìsi zěnmeyàng?
14. Shì búshì Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō shénme Lǐ Tàitai dōu juéde búduì?
15. Fāngjià de shíhou Mǎ Xiānsheng dǎsuàn zuò shénme?
16. Fāngjià de shíhou nǐ dǎsuàn zuò shénme? Dào shénme dìfang qù lǚxíng?
17. Nǐ juéde fāngjià de shíhou qù lǚxíng yǒu shénme hǎochu?

18. zài chéng lítōu zhū de rén, dào xiāngxià qù zhū jǐ tiān yǒu shénme hǎochū?
19. "Gè yǒu suǒ cháng" zhèi jù huà shì shénme yìsi?
20. Qǐng nǐ yòng yíge bīfang jiǎng yíjiǎng zìsī de yìsi.

**PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme**  
(What Would You Say)

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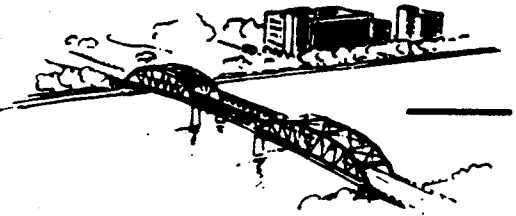


1. Yàoshi yǒu rén yuē nǐ yíkuàir qù lǚxíng, kěshi nǐ qùbuliǎo, nǐ zěnme gēn tā shuō?
2. Yàoshi biérén shuō de huà, nǐ juéde búduì, nǐ zěnme bàn?
3. Yàoshi yǒu rén lǎo juéde nǐde huà búduì, nǐ zěnme bàn?
4. Yàoshi yǒu rén wèn nǐ, shì tāde Zhōngguó huà shuō de hǎo, hái shì tā tàitai de Zhōngguó huà hǎo, nǐ zěnme shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou zài nǐ jiāli zuòle yíhuìr yào zǒu, nǐ shuō shénme?



**PART 6 Duihuà Liánxí**  
*(Communication Exercise)*

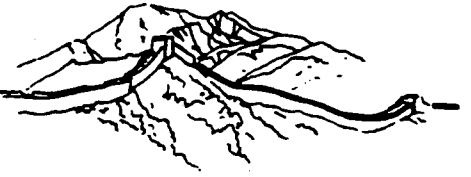
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1. Students work in pairs to discuss their vacation plans. Each student tells his partner the date of his vacation, the length, why he likes that time of year, and if he's made hotel reservations.
2. Students work in pairs to discuss their upcoming vacations in their hometowns. Each student describes his hometown, people he will see, and the kinds of industry located there.
3. Students work in pairs to prepare a list of things they might see in a city market or bazaar. To complete the activity, the teacher asks two students to write down items from their classmates' lists on the chalkboard.

**PART 7 Fānyì**  
(Translation)

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- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. I find it not only hard to know future events, but also hard to know what's going on now.
  2. The most I can do is to give all the money I have.
  3. He said he hadn't even heard of him.
  4. Why in the world don't you want to charge it to his account?
  5. The food there is not always tasty, but, after all, it is fresh.
  6. If the climate is so bad, how is it possible for people to live there?
  7. At the seashore, not only is the scenery beautiful, but the air is fresh, too.
  8. You don't like that fellow, and yet (at the same time) you say he's OK!
  9. The atmosphere of the meeting was tense.
  10. I know the story, but not completely; after all, I didn't see it myself.
  11. These two methods differ somewhat, but each has its good points.
  12. He has borrowed \$50 from me all told.
  13. How is life over there?
  14. Will you please pour me a cup of tea?
  15. It is difficult to choose. The more you try to make a choice, the less you succeed.
  16. Do you have a charge account in this store?
  17. This is the capital. You probably notice that the customs and habits differ from those in other places.
  18. People with education are not necessarily unselfish.

19. All communication and transportation, such as trains, boats, planes, mail, telephone, and telegraph, are cut off.
20. Even if you try to call him, you won't necessarily get through.

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

2. In the future, when you grow up, what do you want to be?
4. a. He was terribly tired, so tired that he went to sleep while sitting.  
b. He not only isn't asking you for money, but also is not accepting it if you give it to him.
5. a. What in the world does he want to do?  
b. Although Mr. Chang has been living in America for a long time, he's Chinese after all, and there are still quite a few American customs and habits he doesn't understand too well.
7. That person is clever, and, at the same time, he is willing to study hard.
9. The milk is not fresh. Don't drink it.
10. a. Everyone else guessed incorrectly; he was the only one that guessed correctly.  
b. He has no objection at all to our decision.
11. These two tapes are different.
12. I have never liked reading the books he wrote.
13. Each of those two men has his own strong points.
14. a. He used \$200 of mine altogether.  
b. I lived in China for more than 30 years all told.
17. I have chosen a red one.
18. I didn't bring any money today. Is it OK to charge it?
23. Although he has a new car, he isn't necessarily wealthy.
25. That fellow is too selfish. Don't you think so?
26. a. Can that place be reached by train?  
b. Nowadays, telephones are extremely convenient; therefore, not as many people are communicating by letters as before.
27. This restaurant's food really has the flavor of our northern food.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě  
(Reading and Writing)



第五十三课 谈放假

有一天，大为和有年、丽容在一块儿喝茶  
Li  
闲谈。

李先生：大为，您快放假了，有什么计划吗？

马先生：我还没决定。因为还不知道我们能有多少  
天假。您呢？

李先生：也没决定。要是可能的话，想到北京跟天  
津去看看。

马先生：哦，对了。丽容的父母都在北京是不是？  
Li

李先生：不。都在天津。可是我们也打算到北京去  
Jin  
玩儿几天。

马先生：那太好了！将来有机会，我一定要到北京  
去看看。

李先生：您跟我们一块儿去，好不好？

马先生：好倒是好，可惜我去不了。因为这次我顶  
多有一个星期的假。

李先生：一个星期是短一点儿。最好能在那儿住一

两个月。顺便也到北戴河，甚至于万里长城去看看，才好。  
shènzhīyú

马先生：可不是吗！我听说过北戴河。您去过吗？那个地方到底怎么样？

李先生：去过。可是我觉得不如青岛好。

李太太：你是山东人，当然说青岛好了。  
rú dǎo

李先生：那也不一定。青岛不但风景、气候都非常好，同时，空气也新鲜，跟别的城完全不同。北戴河我就去过一次。那儿也不错。夏天到那儿的海边儿去玩儿的人很多。别的我都不记得了。  
dǎo xiān xià

李太太：你说话向来就是这样儿。既然不记得，又怎么知道青岛比北戴河好呢？我虽然没到过青岛，可是听你这么一说，我就敢说你说的有问题。  
jì dǎo dǎo

马先生：拿一个地方跟另外一个地方作比较，本来就很难。我想两个地方一定是各有所长。

丽容，您在北京住了几年？

李太太：前后有七八年。我先在那儿上小学，后来家搬回天津，我就在天津上中学，最后又到北京上大学。我虽然是天津人，可是我喜欢北京。

马先生：为什么呢？

李太太：因为北京可去的地方多，文化水平也高。在那儿吃东西、听戏比哪儿都好。记的我小时候，跟父母去买东西，铺子里的人真客气。您一到，他们就走出来，把您请进去，又让座儿、又倒茶、又点烟、又陪着您谈话。最后才问您要用点儿什么。他们把东西拿出来给您看，等您挑好了，他们还可以给您送到家去。要是熟铺子，还可以记帐，真方便。现在售货员的服务态度跟从前就不能比了。

李先生：北京这个地方是谁都喜欢。到底是几百年的首都了，后来又有很多大学，真可以说是一个文化城。所以一切风俗习惯也都跟

别的地方不同。

李太太：风俗习惯不同也不见得是因为首都的关系。  
shǒu

其实，各处的风俗习惯都不完全一样。比

方说，上海跟杭州的风俗习惯一样吗？我  
Hángzhōu

认为这是交通不便的缘故。大为，您说对  
不对？

马先生：不错。要是交通象现在这么方便，大家都  
常旅行，风俗习惯自然就都差不多了。

李先生：我看交通不便也有好处。各地有各地特别  
的风俗、特别的样子，好象更有意思。要  
不然，旅游就没什么意思了。

李太太：你这个人可真自私！就为的是让你自己觉  
得旅游有意思，就希望交通不方便。你想  
想看，要是有一天，车、船、飞机、邮电  
都不通了，这个世界还成什么样子！

李先生：好了，好了。反正我说什么你都觉  
得不对。

李太太：那可不见得，要是你说得有道理，我就不  
会说你不对。



马先生：你们大概什么时候动身呢？

李先生：还没一定。您放假的时候打算作什么？

马先生：也许到附近乡下去住几天。有一个朋友住在上海附近的乡下。他请我到他家去住几天。我也很想换换环境，同时也休息休息。

李太太：您这个计划不错。乡下生活另有一种风味。尤其是我们在城里头住久了的人，到那种接近大自然的环境里住些日子，一定觉得特别有意思。

马先生：我想也是。（看看表）我该走了。

李先生：忙什么？在这儿吃晚饭吧。

马先生：不成。我有一个约会儿。

李太太：那么您星期六来吃便饭，我们再谈好不好？

马先生：好极了。一言为定。

李先生：再见！

## 生 字

## 1. 闲 xián

V/N/SV: to have no work to do, to idle/leisure/be not busy, be unoccupied

闲话 xiánhuà

N: gossip

闲人 xiánrén

N: idler, person not concerned

闲谈 xiántán

V: to chat, to engage in chitchat

a. 我闲着没事喜欢出去散散步。

b. 那位太太最喜欢说别人的闲话。

## 2. 顶 dǐng

N/A/V: top/very much/to go against, to replace

顶风 dǐngfēng

VO/N: to go against the wind /head wind

a. 那座山很高，山顶一年都是白的。

b. 飞机起飞的时候最好是顶风。

## 3. 青 qīng

SV: be green, be blue, be young

青草 qīngcǎo

N: green grass

青年 qīngnián

N: young people, youth

现在的青年很难管教。

## 4. 将 jiāng-

BF: will, about to

将来 jiānglái

N/A: future/in the future

将要 jiāngyào AV: will, be going to  
人人都要为自己的将来打算。

5. 市 shì N: market, city  
市场 shìchǎng N: market, bazaar  
市价 shìjià N: market price  
城市 chéngshì N: town, city

在那个市场差不多什么东西都买得着。

6. 烟 yān N: smoke, cigarette  
抽(吸)烟 chōu/xī yān VO: to smoke cigarettes  
现在很多十几岁的中学生又抽烟又喝酒。

7. 挑 tiāo V: to select, to carry on the  
shoulder with a pole  
市场里每样儿东西都很多，你可以随便挑。

8. 务 wù N/AV: affair, business/must  
务必 wùbi AV: must, be sure to  
服务 fúwù V/N: to give service to/service  
服务员 fúwùyuán N: attendant

为人民服务是极大的快乐。

9. 都 dū N: capital  
国都 guódū N: national capital  
首都 shǒudū N: capital (of a country)

都市

dūshì

N: city, metropolis

- a. 北京是中华人民共和国的首都。  
b. 纽约是美国最大的城市，可不是国都。

10. 化

-huà

V/BF: to change, to melt, to digest/-ize, -ify, -ization

化学

huàxué

N: chemistry

现代化

xiàndàihuà

N/V: modernization/to modernize

中国正在推行四个现代化运动。

11. 俗

sú

SV/N: be common, be vulgar/custom

俗话

súhuà

N: common saying

俗气

súqì

SV: be vulgar, be in poor taste

风俗

fēngsú

N: custom

- a. 握手本来是西洋的风俗。  
b. 有的中国俗话跟美国的差不多一样。

12. 惯

guàn

SV/V: be used to/to indulge, to spoil

惯用

guànyòng

V: to habitually practice

习惯

xíguàn

N/V: habit/to be used to

- a. 有的母亲太疼孩子，把孩子惯坏了。  
b. 有的人惯用左手写字。

## 13. 全 quán

SV/A: be complete, be whole  
/entirely

全都 quándōu

A: all, without exception

全国 quánguó

N: the whole nation

全体 quántǐ

N: all, whole

完全 wánqián

A: all, completely, entirely

a. 我把先生讲的主要的意思全都写下来了。

b. 这两句话的意思完全不同。

## 14. 环 huán

N/V: ring/to link, to surround

环城 huánchéng

VO: to go around the city

环球 huánqiú

PH: around the world

a. 北京有环城地下铁道。

b. 很多女孩子都爱戴耳环。

## 15. 境 jìng

N: border, area, condition

环境 huánjìng

N: environment, circumstances

他小时候的家庭环境很苦。

## 句 子

1. 我想没人喜欢爱管闲事<sup>23</sup>的人。
2. 现在大家正忙着工作，所以连一个闲人也没有。
3. 有人不但知道过去的事，也知道将来会有什么事发生<sup>24</sup>。
4. 他的汽车太小，顶多可以坐四个人。
5. 你们的行李太多，有的得放在车顶上。
6. 医生们都说多吃青菜对身体有好处。
7. 你知道青年会<sup>25</sup>是什么组织吗？
8. 在美国有些市长<sup>26</sup>是黑人。
9. 烟、酒对人没益处<sup>27</sup>。
10. 有的办公室里有一个特别为抽烟的人预备的地方。
11. 买水果一定要挑熟的，不可以就挑大的。
12. 越没知识的人越爱挑别人的错<sup>28</sup>。
13. 请你务必在这个星期内去看他一次。
14. 东京是日本的首都，也是它最大的城市。
15. 北京是中国的文化中心<sup>29</sup>。
16. 虽然他很有学问，可是看着还十分俗气。
17. 青年人的生活习惯，老年人多半儿觉得不对。
18. 中国新年那天，我们全体都到旧金山的中国城去了。

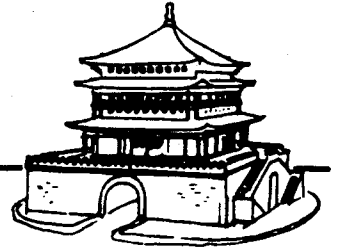
19. 我们都应当注意我们的生活环境。

20. 成功的人往往是在穷苦的环境中成长的。

# LESSON 54

## INTRODUCTION

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This lesson deals with translating conventional courtesy remarks.

### OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to use common greetings, such as daily greetings, new year's greetings, birthday greetings, and so on.



PART 1 Duihua  
(Dialogue)



KÈQI HUÀ GĒN SÚ HUÀ

Yǒu yītiān Mǎ Dàwéi gēn Lǐ Yǒunián tángqǐ Zhōngguó de kèqihuà gēn sùhuà lái le.

Mǎ: Nín kàn, chángyòng de Zhōngguó huà wǒ chàbuduō dōu huì shuō le, kěshì Zhōngguó de kèqihuà yǒude wǒ hái shì búdà huì yòng.

Lǐ: Nín tài kèqǐ. Wǒ juéde nín huì de bùshǎo. Bīfang shuō, xiàng "xièxie," "duìbuqǐ," "bàoqiàn," "lǎojià," "jièguāng," nín dōu yòngde hěn duì. Jìdùshì shénme "guòjiāng" a, "jiūyǎng" a, "bùgǎndāng" a, nín búshì yě cháng shuō ma?

Mǎ: Duì le, zhèi lèi de huà dàoshì hěn shǎo shuōcuò. Kěshì xiàng "shāngguāng," "fūshang," "lǐngjiào," zhèi yī lèi de huà wǒ jiù búdà huì yòng le.

Lǐ: Búguò yǒuxie kèqihuà, jiěfàng yǐhòu jiù búdà yòng le. Bīfang shuō, jiěfàng yǐqián, gēn rén tídào zìjǐ tàitai de shíhòu shuō "nèirén." xiànzài chàbuduō dōu shuō "wǒ àiren."

Mǎ: Wǒ yě tīngshuō yǒu xiē chēnghu dōu gǎi le. Tándào kèqihuà, wǒ xiǎngqǐ yíjù Zhōngguó sùhuà, "Lǐ duō rén búguài."

LI: Suīrán dōu nème shuō, yàoshi kèqihuà yòng de tài duō le, dào hǎoxiàng yǒudiǎnr jiǎ le.

Mǎ: Yidiǎnr yě búcuò.

LI: Yǒuxie kèqihuà gēn fēngsù xíguàn yǒu hěn dà de guānxi. Bīfang shuō, péngyou guò shēngri, nín kéyi shuō "shēngri kuàilè!" Kěshi duì lǎonián rén, zuìhǎo shuō "Bàishòu, bàishòu!" Yàoshi yǒurén jiéhūn huòshi shēng háizi, nín gēn tāmen shuō "Gōngxī, gōngxī!" Guònián de shíhou shuō "Xīnnián hǎo!" "Gōngxī fācái!" Kèren láiile shuō "Huānyíng, huānyíng!" Zhèixie kètào, yīnwei fēngsù xíguàn gèguó dōu chàbuduō, xuéqilai jìù bǐjiào róngyi.

Mǎ: Nín shuō de hěn yǒu dàoili.

LI: Yǒude shíhou, yīnwei fēngsù xíguàn bùtóng, huòshi shuōfǎ wánquán bùyiyàng, nà jiu bǐjiào nán le.

Mǎ: Zhèi fāngmiàn qǐng nín duō gěi wǒ jiǎngjiang, kéyi ma?

LI: Hǎo de. Bīfang shuo, nín cóng péngyou jiālì chūlai, nín de péngyou sòngdào ménkǒu, nín kéyi shuō "Bié sòng le." huòshi "Qīnghuī," yàoshi nín sòng péngyou, nín kéyi shuō "Mànzǒu, wǒ bùyǎnsòng le." "Zài jiā qīngkè chīfàn de shíhou, wǒmen cháng shuō "Méi shénme cài," huòshi "Jiǎndānde hěn." Zài kèren zǒude shíhou shuō "Dàimàn, dàimàn." Zhèi lèi huà dōu hǎoxiàng bǐjiào nán yidiǎnr.

- Mǎ: Kěshì fēicháng yǒuyòng. Wǒ chàbuduō dōu tīngjianguo, kěxī méi dōu jīzhū. Dēng yihuīr, wǒ yào xiēxiālai. Hái yǒu xiē sùhuà wǒ yě xiǎng xué, xiàng "Yihuī shēng, liǎnghuī shǒu," "Huódào lǎo, xuédào lǎo," shénmede, búdàn hén yǒu yìsi, yìyì yě hěn shēn.
- Lǐ: Shí de. Zhèi yàng de huà, nǐn dàgài yě huì bùshǎo le ba?
- Mǎ: Shǎode kělián. Suóyì dào gāi yòng de shíhou jiù bùzhīdào shuō shénme hǎo le.
- Lǐ: Dui le. Xiàng zhèiyàng de huà kě duō le. Yàoshi yòngcuò le jiù huì chū xiàohuā.
- Mǎ: Yǒu yì jù sùhuà ràng wǒ gěi gāi le. Nǐn tīngting kan zěnmeyàng: "Tiān búpà, dì búpà, jiù pà yángguīzi shuō Zhōngguo huà."
- Lǐ: (Dàxiào) Nǐn gāide zhēn yǒu yìsi! Lián kāi wánxiào dōu méi wèntí le, zěnméi hái néng suàn shì yángguīzi ne?
- Mǎ: Wǒ zhè shì dōng yì jù, xī yì jù, suǒbiān luàn shuō. Nǐn kě bié xiàohuā wǒ. Yǒu rén shuō "shuōhuà róngyì, zuòshì nán." Wǒ kàn shuōhuà yě bújiānde róngyì.
- Lǐ: Díquè shì zhèiyàng. Yìge rén yàoshi xiǎng shénme jiù shuō shénme, nà hái suàn róngyì. Yàoshi shuōhuà de shíhou yòu yào zhùyì lǐmào, yòu yào zhùyì fēngsù xíguàn, zài jiāshàng shuōchū huà lai, pà rén tīngzhe bùshūfu, nà kě jiù gèng nán le.

Mǎ: Kě búshi ma. Wǒ zhèige rén xiànglái shì xīnzhí kǒukuài.  
Gēn shǒurén zài yīkuàir suǒbiàn liáotiānr, hái méi shénme  
guānxi, kěshi yìjiànzhao shēngrén, bié shuō shì Zhōngguó huà  
le, jìshì Yīngwén yě bùzhīdào shuō shénme hǎo le. Yǒu yìjù  
Zhōngguó sùhuà shuō "Huì de bùrán, nán de búhuì." wǒ  
rènwei hěn yǒu dào. Wǒ juéde nán, shì yīnwèi wǒ búhuì.

Lǐ: Nín yǒu kèqǐ le. Měiguó rén duì shuō huà duōbàn dōu hěn  
zhūyi. Píngcháng liànxi de jǐhuì yě duō, suǒyì tāmen hěn  
néng bǐdǎ zìjǐ de yìsi.

Mǎ: Nà yě dēi kàn shì shénme rén. Huà shuōde bù qīngchu,  
húlihtu de rén yě bùshǎo.

Lǐ: Yǒuxie Zhōngguó de sùhuà gēn Měiguó de chàbuduō. Bùzhīdào  
nín zhūyi le méiyǒu?

Mǎ: Shì yǒu zhèiyàng de sùhuà. Bīfang shuō "Shuō Cáo Cǎo,  
Cáo Cǎo jiù dào."

Lǐ: Yàoshi néng bǎ zhèi lèi de huà dōu xiěxiālai, yídīng hěn yǒu  
yìsi.

Mǎ: Yǒu méiyǒu zhèi lèi de shù?

Lǐ: Kěnéng yǒu. Wǒmen kěyì dào shūdiàn huòshì túshūquǎn qu  
wènwen.

Mǎ: Rúguǒ méiyǒu de huà, nín bùfāng xiě yìběn.

LI: Wǒ bùxíng. Wǒ zhīdao de búgòu. Wǒ kàn nín tíng yǒu xíngqū,  
nín xiě ba.

Mǎ: Wǒ xiě? Nà děi xiědao nǐ nián na?

LI: Sùhuà shuō "Búpà màn, jiù pà zhàn." Mǎnmǎnr lái, yidiǎnr  
yidiǎnrde xiě. Zhīyào bú "zhànzhù," zǎowǎn néng xiěchu  
yībēn shū lai.

Mǎ: Yǒudào! "Jǐ shǎo chéng duō," "Pàngzi búshì yīkǒu chí de."  
Dui budui?

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. sūhuà/súyǔ(r) N: proverb, common saying  
(M: -jù)  
Súyǔ/sūhuà shuō: "Huì de bùrán, nán de bùhuì."
2. lèi M: kind, class, category  
Wǒ búyuànyì gēn zhèi lèi rén shuōhuà.
3. língjiào V: to be taught, to get instruction, to get advice (a polite way of asking for advice)  
Wǒ yǒu yíge wèntí gēn nín língjiào língjiào.
4. chēnghu V/N: to call, to address/form of address  
Zhōngguó rén chēnghu jiějie de xiānsheng "jiěfu."
5. lǐ N: courtesy, ceremony, gift, present  
lǐwù N: gift, present  
sònglǐ VO: to give gifts  
lǐmào N: manners, courtesy  
yǒulǐmào SV: be polite, have manners  
a. Lǐ qīng rényì zhòng.  
b. Nèige háizi hěn yǒulǐmào.  
c. Wòshǒu shì yí zhǒng hěn píngcháng de lǐmào.
6. guài V/SV: to blame/be offended at, be strange, be queer, be odd  
guàibudé A: no wonder







25. -kǒu

M: mouthful, measure for persons

yīkǒu fàn

PH: a mouthful of rice

a. Tā jiā yǒu jīkǒu(r) rén?

b. Pàngzi búshì yīkǒu chī de.

26. mǎhu

SV: be careless, not serious minded

mǎmǎhūhū

SV: be careless, be casual, be fair, not so bad

Tā xiànglái shì mǎmǎhūhū.

## PART 3 Júzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Translating Conventional Courtesy Remarks

In languages as diverse as English and Chinese, polite usages and small talk are things which cannot be satisfactorily translated word by word, or even sentence by sentence. The question, then, is not so much, "How do I say this in Chinese?" as, "What would a Chinese say in this situation?"

The following conversations, which contain courtesy remarks typical in a Chinese social gathering, cannot be translated phrase for phrase. In some situations, the courtesy remark is better left unsaid -- it simply wouldn't be uttered in a similar Chinese situation.

The passages are examples of Chinese social expressions. Students should keep in mind that polite usage varies from individual to individual.

Mr. Chén: Mr. Wèi, I'd like you to meet my friend, Mr. Liú.	Chén Xs: Wèi Xiānsheng, wǒ gěi nín jièshào yíge péngyou, zhèi wèi shì Liú Xiānsheng.
Mr. Wèi: How do you do, Mr. Liú. I have heard about you for a long time.	Wèi Xs: Liú xiānsheng, jiǔ-yǎng, jiǔyǎng.
Mr. Liú: Same here, Mr. Wèi.	Liú Xs: Wèi Xiānsheng, bǐcǐ, bǐcǐ. (lit., "mutually")
Mr. Wèi: Please, come in and make yourself at home. This is a (informal) birthday party in honor of Mr. Chén here. It's very nice to have you join us. I'm sure you will find plenty of people with whom you're acquainted.	Wèi Xs: Qǐng jìnlai suǒbiàn zuò. Jīntiān wǒmen zài zhèr gěi Chén Xiānsheng zhùshòu. Nín lái cānjiǎ wǒmen fēicháng huānyíng. Zhèr yíding yǒu nín bùshǎo shù péngyou.
Mr. Chén: Mr. Wèi, you really shouldn't have done this. You have put yourself to a great deal of trouble.	Chén Xs: Zhēnshi bùgāndāng, Wèi Xiānsheng tài máfan nimen le.

Mr. Wèi: (That's all right.) You deserve it. Happy birthday to you. And now will you be so good as to take Mr. Liú in and introduce him to the people inside? I must get back to the door and greet the people who have just arrived.

...

(Later, in the reception hall)

Mrs. Wèi: (To a servant) Serve the drinks now please. (To the guests) Will you all help yourselves please. Won't you have some more?

Mr. Xiè: After you please. This drink is delicious. May I ask what brand it is?

Mrs. Wèi: Mr. Wèi brought it from France. I'm glad you like it.

Servant: Dinner is served.

Mrs. Wèi: Shall we all go out to the dining room?

(After all are seated in the dining room)

Mrs. Wèi: Which kind of meat would you prefer, or would you like some of each?

Mrs. Xiè: I beg your pardon?

Mrs. Wèi: Which one do you prefer?

Wèi Xs: Zhèi shì yīngdāng de. Gěi nín bàishòu. Qīng nín péi Liú Xiānshēng dào lītou qū, gěi tā jièshāojièshāo. Wǒ dào ménkǒu qū kànkān, yǒu yǒu shéi lái le.

...

(Guòle yíhuìr zài kètīnglǐ)

Wèi Tt: (Dui yòngrén) Nà jiǔ lái ba. (Dui kèrén) Qīng suǐbiàn, zìjǐ lái, bié kèqǐ. Nín zài lái diǎnr.

Xiè Xs: Nín xiān lái. Zhèi jiǔ zhēn hǎo. Shì shénme páizi de?

Wèi Tt: Shì Wèi Xiānshēng cóng Fǎguó dàilái de. Nín xǐhuan, qīng duō hé diǎnr.

Yòngrén: Fàn hǎo le.

Wèi Tt: Qīng dōu dào fàntīng zuò ba.

(Zài fàntīnglǐ dōu zuòhǎole yíhòu)

Wèi Tt: Nín xǐhuan nēige cài, hǎishì yíyàngr yào yí-diǎnr?

Xiè Tt: Duìbuqǐ, nín shuō shénme?

Wèi Tt: Nín yào nēige cài?

Mrs. Xiè: A little of the fried chicken, if you please.

...

Mr. Liú: Mr. Wèi, may I ask a favor of you? Perhaps this isn't the proper time for such matters, but I want to take advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. Wèi: Go right ahead, Mr. Liú. What can I do for you?

Mr. Liú: ... I shall be everlastingly obliged to you if you can do this.

Mr. Wèi: That's nothing at all. It will be a pleasure to do it for you.

Mr. Liú: You are so obliging. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. Wèi: The pleasure is all mine.

...

Mrs. Wèi: Mrs. Lín, which kind of ice cream would you like? This is coffee, and this is orange.

Mrs. Lín: Thank you, Mrs. Wèi, but if you will pardon me, I won't take any dessert. It has been so appetizing a meal that I have had more than enough already.

...

Xiè Tt: Qīng nín gěi wǒ diǎnr nèige zhājī.

...

Liú Xs: Wèi Xiānsheng, wǒ xiàng qiú nín diǎnr shí. Yěxǔ wǒ bùyīng-gāi zhèige shíhou shuō, kěshì wǒ pà guò yihuīr wàng le.

Wèi Xs: Nín shuō ba. Méi guānxi.

Liú Xs: ... Yàoshi nín néng bàng zhèige máng, nà zhēn tài hǎo le.

Wèi Xs: Méi shénme. Nín bú-yòng kèqǐ. Wǒ yídīng gěi nín bàn.

Liú Xs: Nín zènme kěn bāngmáng, Zhēn xièxie nín.

Wèi Xs: (Smiles appreciatively)

...

Wèi Tt: Lín tàitai, nín yào nǎi yàngr de bīngqí-lín? Yǒu kāfēi de gēn jūzi de.

Lín Tt: Xièxie nín. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ shénme dōu chībuxià le. Cǎi tài hǎo le. Wǒ zhǐ de hěn bǎo.

...

- Mr. Chén: Mr. Liú, I think we'd better be going, don't you?
- Mr. Liú: Let's see. It's 10:30. Would it be polite for us to leave so soon?
- Mr. Chén: Oh, this isn't a formal occasion. We can leave any time we like. Besides, Mr. and Mrs. Wèi will understand that we have a long way to go to get home.
- Mr. Liú: Just as you say. (Stepping up to Mrs. Wèi) Mrs. Wèi, this has been a delightful evening, and it was very good of you to welcome a stranger to your party.
- Mrs. Wèi: I'm so glad you could be with us, Mr. Liú. It's been a pleasure meeting you, and I trust you will come to see us again when there aren't so many people and we can get really acquainted. Good night, Mr. Liú.
- Mr. Liú: Good night, Mrs. Wèi. I certainly shall. Good night, Mr. Wèi.
- Mr. Wèi: Good night, Mr. Liú. I'm so glad Mr. Chén brought you. We must see more of each other.
- Chén Xs: Liú Xiānsheng, wǒ xiǎng wǒmen dēi zǒu le ba?
- Liú Xs: Wǒ kànkàn. Shí diǎn bàn. Zěnmē zǎo zǒu búdà hǎoyìsi ba?
- Chén Xs: Búyàojīn. Dōu shì shú péngyou. Shénme shíhou zǒu dōu xíng. Wǒmen zhǔ de dìfang yuǎn, tamen dōu zhīdao.
- Liú Xs: Hǎo, tǐng nǐde ba. (Zǒu guòqu gēn Wèi Tàitai shuō.) Wèi Tàitai, duōxiè. Jīntiān wǎnshang de cài zhēnshì hǎo jí le. Nín kàn, méiqīng wǒ jiù lái le, zhēn bùhǎoyìsi.
- Wèi Tt: Nǐ de huà! Nándé nín jīntiān wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu lái. Kěxǐ rén tài duō, méinéng gēn nín hǎohāorde tán. Yǒu gōngfu qǐng nín yīdìng zài guòlái tántán. Zàijiàn, Liú Xiānsheng.
- Liú Xs: Hǎo, yīdìng, yīdìng. Zàijiàn, zàijiàn. Wèi Xiānsheng, zàijiàn.
- Wèi Xs: Liú Xiānsheng, zàijiàn. Jīntiān nín néng shǎngguāng gēn Chén Xiānsheng yíkuàir lái, zhēnshì hǎojǐle. Yǐhòu hái yào duō gēn nín qīngjiào ne.

Mr. Chén: Good night to both of you. I've had an awfully good time, and thank you ever so much for giving me such a lovely party.

Mrs. Wèi: Do come and see us. And thank you for coming.

Chén Xs: Zhēnshi tài xièxie nǐmen le, jīntiān wǎnshang wèi wǒ zhème fèishì. Zài jiàn; duōxiè, duōxiè. Nín qīnghuī ba.

Wèi Tt: Yǒu gōngfu qīng lái wánr. Mǎnzǒu, mǎnzǒu.

PART 4 Wenti  
(Questions)

1. Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng tánqǐ shénme lái le?  
Mǎ Xiānsheng huì shuō Zhōngguó de kèqìhuà ma?  
Tā dōu huì shuō shénme?
2. Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde shénme yàng de kèqìhuà zuì nán?  
Lǐ Xiānsheng yīwéi nǐ yàng de kèqìhuà kéyǐ bùyòng?  
Nǐ yàng de fēi yòng bùkě?
3. Lǐ Xiānsheng yīwéi shénme yàng de kèqìhuà róngyì xué?  
Shénme yàng de kèqìhuà nánxué?
4. Shénme yàng de fēngsù xiguàn Měiguó gēn Zhōngguó yíyàng?  
Shénme yàng de búyíyàng?
5. Nǐ dào péngyou jiā qù, péngyou sòng nǐ chūlai, nǐ yīnggāi  
shuō shénme? Yàoshi nǐ sòng nǐde kèrén dào ménkǒu, nǐ shuō  
shénme?
6. Zhōngguó rén qīngkè, chīfàn yīqián cháng shuō shénme?  
Kèrén zǒu de shíhou shuō shénme?
7. Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde kèqìhuà yǒuyòng méiyǒu? Tā hái xiǎng xué  
shénme huà?
8. Mǎ Xiānsheng huì shuō nǐ jǐ jù sùhuà? Nǐ huì shuō nǐ jǐ jù  
sùhuà?
9. Wèi shénme Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō Mǎ Xiānsheng bùnéng suànshì  
yāngguǐzi? Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde tā zìjǐ de Zhōngguó huà  
zěnmeyàng?
10. Lǐ Xiānsheng juéde shuōhuà nán bú nán?  
Tā juéde Měiguó rén duì shuōhuà hěn zhūyǐ, wèi shénme?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng yīwéi Měiguó rén shuōhuà dōu hěn qīngchū ma?
12. Zhōngguó de sùhuà yǒu gēn Měiguó de chàbuduō de ma?  
Nǐ zhīdao duoshao?
13. Yǒu méiyǒu guānyu Zhōngguó sùhuà de shū? Yǒu méiyǒu guānyu  
Měiguó sùhuà de shū? Yǒu méiyǒu Zhōngwén Yīngwén zài yīkuài  
de?
14. Lǐ Xiānsheng yào xiě nèiyàng de shū ma? Mǎ Xiānsheng néng  
bùnéng xiě nèiyàng de shū?
15. "Bàishòu," "bàinián," "gōngxī" dōushi zài shénme shíhou  
yòng?

16. "Lǐ duō rén búguài" shì shénme yìsi? "Lǐ duō rén búguài" de "lǐ" zì shì shénme yìsi?
17. "Tiān búpà, dì búpà, jiù pà yángguǒzǐ shuō Zhōngguó huà." shì shénme yìsi?
18. "Shuōhuà róngyì, zuòshì nán." gēn "huódao lǎo, xuédao lǎo." dōu shì shénme yìsi?
19. "Huí de bùrán, nán de bùhuì." shì shénme yìsi? "Pàngzi búshì yìkǒu chí de." shì shénme yìsi? Zài shénme shíhòu yòng?
20. "Búpà màn, jiù pà zhàn." shì shénme yìsi? Nèige "pà" zì shì shénme yìsi? Zhèi jù huà shénme shíhòu yòng?



**PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme**  
(What Would You Say)

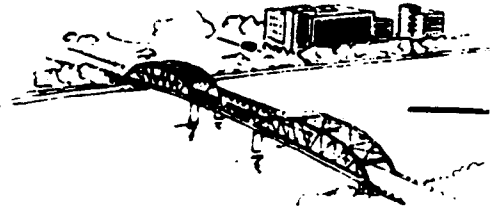
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1. Yǒu rén guò shēngri huòshi guònián de shíhou, nǐ gēn tāmen dōu shuō shénme?
2. Yǒu rén jiéhūn de shíhou shuō shénme? Shēng hái zi ne?
3. Nǐ yào wèn wèntí, zài wèn yíqián, nǐ yīngdāng xiān shuō shénme?
4. Yàoshi yǒu rén shuō nǐ hěn yǒulimào, nǐ shuō shénme?
5. Yàoshi yǒu rén shuō nǐ de Zhōngguo huà shuō de hěn hǎo, nǐ shuō shénme?

**PART 6 Duihuà Lianxí**  
**(Communication Exercise)**

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1. Students work in pairs to play the roles of Lǎo and Xiǎo, two old friends who meet again after many years. Lǎo is several years older than Xiǎo. They two exchange greetings and inquire about each other's family, health, and so on.
2. Students continue playing the two roles. One of the two friends remembers that today is the other's birthday. He wishes him a happy birthday and invites him to dinner, either at his home or at a restaurant.
3. Students work together in pairs to think of another situation in which to use polite language and traditional greetings. Then, they play the roles in the situation they've created.

PART 7 Fānyì  
(Translation)

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A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. They are all the same kind of people.
2. He has very good manners.
3. Tomorrow is his birthday. What kind of gift are you going to give him?
4. I gave him a generous present because, as the Chinese saying goes, "People don't criticize you for being overly courteous."
5. He himself broke the glass, but he blamed it on me.
6. What do you say? Is it genuine or fake?
7. What do you say in Chinese on New Year's Day?
8. When he came back, we had a big party to welcome him.
9. Just compare them; you'll find out which is thick and which is thin.
10. There is something I don't quite understand; I want to ask you about it.
11. Some Chinese call foreigners foreign devils; I don't know why. Maybe they just want to make fun of them.
12. This is very important; don't be careless.
13. He is so old that he's getting muddleheaded.
14. Don't worry. Sooner or later, I will give you back the \$5.
15. Eat it. Just a mouthful won't hurt you.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. As the saying goes, "To those who know how, it is not difficult; those who find it difficult, don't know how."
  2. I don't like to talk with this kind of person.
  3. I have a question to ask you.
  4. The Chinese call an elder sister's husband jiěfu.
  5. a. It's nothing much, but it's the thought that counts.  
(lit., "The gift may be light, but the intention is weighty.")  
b. That child has good manners.  
c. Handshaking is a very common form of greeting.
  6. a. If I say something wrong, please don't be offended.  
b. That person is very odd.  
c. People don't criticize a person for being overly courteous.
  7. His beard is a fake.
  16. I fear neither heaven nor earth, but only the way a foreigner speaks Chinese.
  17. Don't make fun of him.
  21. We should express everyone's ideas to the higher-ups.
  22. Speak of the devil and he appears.
  23. Sooner or later, he'll go to China.
  25. a. How many people are in his family?  
b. One mouthful does not make a person fat.
  26. He is always careless.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě  
(Reading and Writing)



第五十四课  
客气话跟俗话

有一天马大为跟李有年谈起中国的客气话跟俗话来了。

马先生：您看常用的中国话，我差不多都会说了。

可是中国的客气话有的我还是不大会用。

李先生：那您太客气。我觉得您会的不少。比方说，

象“谢谢”、“对不起”、“抱歉”、“劳驾”、“借光”  
jià

您都用得很对。就是什么“过奖”啊，“久仰”

啊，“不敢当”啊，您不是也常说吗？

马先生：对了，这类的话倒是很少说错。可是象

“赏光”、“府上”、“领教”一类的话，我就不  
shǎngguāng fǔ

会用了。

李先生：不过有些客气话，解放以后就不大用了。

比方说，解放以前，跟人提到自己太太的

时候说“内人”。现在差不多都说“我爱人”。

马先生：我也听说有些称呼都改了。谈到客气话，  
chēngfu

我想起一句中国俗话，“礼多人不怪”。

李先生：虽然都那么说，要是客气话用得太多了，

倒好象有点儿假了。

马先生：一点儿也不错。

李先生：有些客气话跟风俗习惯有很大的关系。比

方说，朋友过生日，您可以说“生日快乐！”

可是对老年人，最好说“拜寿拜寿！”要是  
shòu shòu

有人结婚或是生孩子，您跟他们说“恭喜  
Gōng

恭喜！”过年的时候说“新年好！”、“恭喜发财！”  
Gōng

客人来了，说“欢迎，欢迎！”这些客套，因

为风俗习惯各国都差不多，学起来就比较

容易。

马先生：您说的很有道理。

李先生：有的时候，因为风俗习惯不同，或是说法

完全不一样，那就比较难了。

马先生：这方面请您多给我讲讲，可以吗？

李先生：好的。比方说，您从朋友家里出来，您的朋友送到门口儿，您可以说“别送了。”或是“请回。”要是您送朋友，您可以说“慢走，我不远送了。”在家请客吃饭的时候，我们常说“没什么菜。”或是“简单得很。”在客人走的时候说“怠慢，怠慢。”这类话都好象比较难一点儿。

马先生：可是非常有用。我差不多都听见过，可惜没都记住。等一会儿，我要写下来。还有些俗话我也想学，象“一回生，两回熟”、“活到老，学到老”，什么的，不但很有意思，意义也很深。

李先生：是的。这样儿的话，您大概也会说不少了吧？

马先生：少得可怜。所以到该用的时候就不知道说什么好了。

李先生：对了。象这样儿的话可多了。要是用错了就会出笑话儿。

马先生：有一句俗话让我给改了。您听听看怎么样：

“天不怕，地不怕，就怕洋鬼子说中国话。”  
guǐ

李先生：（大笑）您改得真有意思！您连开玩笑都没问题了，怎么还能算是洋鬼子呢？  
guǐ

马先生：我这是东一句，西一句，随便乱说。您可别笑话我。有人说：“说话容易，作事难。”我看说话也不见得容易。

李先生：的确是这样。一个人要是想什么就说什么，  
dī  
那还算容易。要是说话的时候，又要注意礼貌，又要注意风俗习惯，再加上说出话来，怕人听着不舒服，那可就更难了。

马先生：可不是吗。我这个人向来是心直口快。跟熟人在一块儿随便聊天儿，还没什么关系，  
lǐkō  
可是一见着生人，别说是中国话了，就是英文也不知道说什么好了。有一句中国俗话说：“会的不难，难的不会。”我认为很有道理。我觉得难，是因为我不会。

李先生：您又客气。美国人对说话多半儿都很注意。



平常练习的机会也多，所以他们很能表达自己的意思。

马先生：那也得看是什么人。话说得不清楚、糊里糊涂的人也不少。

李先生：有些中国的俗话跟美国的差不多。不知道您注意了没有？

马先生：是有这样儿的俗话。比方说“说曹操，曹操就到。”

李先生：要是能把这类的话都写下来，一定很有意思。

马先生：有没有这类的书？

李先生：可能有。我们可以到书店或是图书馆去问问。

马先生：如果没有的话，您不妨写一本。

李先生：我不行。我知道得不够。我看您挺有兴趣，您写吧。

马先生：我写？那得写到哪年啊？

李先生：俗话说：“不怕慢，就怕站。”慢慢儿来，一点儿一点地写。只要不“站住”，早晚能写出一本书来。

马先生：有道理。“积<sub>Jī</sub>少成多”，“胖子不是一口吃的。<sub>Pàng</sub>对不对？

## 生 字

## 1. 抱      bào

V: to carry in the arms, to hug, to cherish

- a. 他父母对他抱着很大希望。  
b. 小孩子最喜欢让人抱着睡觉。

## 2. 歉      qiàn

N: apology, crop failure

歉年      qiàn nián

N: lean year

歉意      qiànyì

N: apology, regret

抱歉      bàoqiàn

SV: be sorry, be apologetic

真抱歉！让你久等了。

## 3. 劳      láo

N/V: work, labor/to put somebody to the trouble of, to service

劳动      láodòng

N: labor, manual labor

劳苦      láokǔ

N: toil, hard work

劳心      láoxīn

VO: to work with one's mind

我一个人搬不动，劳您帮个忙，可以吗？

## 4. 奖      jiǎng

V/N: to encourage, to award/prize

奖金      jiǎngjīn

N: monetary award, bonus

奖学金      jiǎngxuéjīn

N: scholarship

- a. 谢利在全班考第一，得了五百元奖金。  
b. 那个大学要是不给他奖学金，他就念不起了。

## 5. 仰 -yǎng-

仰望 yǎngwàng

BF: to face upward, admire

V: to look up at, to look up to

久仰 jiǔyǎng

IE: I'm pleased to see you.

## 6. 类 lèi

人类 rénlèi

N/V: kind, type/to resemble

N: humankind

类似 lèisì

SV: be similar

种类 zhǒnglèi

N: kind, type, variety

a. 到今天我们还不知道人类到底是从哪儿来的。

b. 类似这样的问题没人能够回答。

## 7. 领 lǐng

领会 lǐnghuì

V/N: to lead, to usher, to receive/collar

V: to understand, to comprehend

领教 lǐngjiào

IE: Thanks for your advice.

领带 lǐngdài

N: necktie

a. 在香港的美国领事馆是在半山上海。

b. 学生们每星期都跟他领录音带。

## 8. 假 jiǎ

假话 jiǎhuà

SV: be false, be fake

N: lie, falsehood

假装 jiǎzhuāng

V: to pretend, to simulate

昨天小王买了一个手表，他觉得很便宜，后来才知道是假的。

9. 财	cái	N: wealth, money
财产	cáichǎn	N: property
财富	cáifù	N: wealth, riches
发财	fācái	VO: to get rich, to make a fortune

在新年的时候，见到熟人说“恭喜发财。”

10. 迎	yíng	V: to go to meet, to greet, to welcome
迎接	yíngjiē	V: to welcome, to meet, to greet
欢迎	huānyíng	V: to welcome

开学不久，学校里有一个迎新大会，欢迎新的老师和同学。

11. 挺	tǐng	A/V: very, rather/to straighten up, to endure
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a. 虽然他才学了不久中文，可是说得已经挺不错了。

b. 立正的时候要直挺挺地站着。

12. 怜	lián	V: to sympathize with, to pity
怜爱	lián'ài	V: to love tenderly
可怜	kělián	SV/V: be pitiful, be pitiable /to pity

他从小就没了父母，真可怜！

## 13. 确 què

SV/A: be true, be reliable  
/firmly

确定 quèdìng

V/SV: to define, to fix  
/be definite

确实 quèshí

SV/A: be true/indeed

的确 dīquè

A: indeed, really

正确 zhèngquè

SV: be correct, be proper

a. 对这件事, 我的确一点儿也不知道。

b. 你们这样作是非常正确的。

## 14. 貌 mào

N: looks, appearance

貌美 mào měi

SV: be beautiful (in reference  
to women only)

面貌 miàn mào

N: facial features

a. 那些女孩子都可以说是年青貌美。

b. 他们姐妹的面貌像极了。

## 15. 达 dá

V: to reach, to attain

达到 dá dào

V: to achieve, to reach

发达 fā dá

SV: be developed, be  
flourishing

传达 chuán dá

V/N: to pass on (information)  
/building custodian

直达 zhí dá

SV: be nonstop

现在世界上还有许多不发达国家。

## 句 子

1. 她真能干，一只手抱着孩子还能收拾屋子。<sup>34</sup>
2. 照西方的风俗，结婚的那天，男的把女的抱进屋去。
3. 非常抱歉，你让我买书，我忘了。
4. 人家替你费了那么多事，你怎么连个“劳驾”都没说呢？
5. 五月一号是劳工日，可是我们不放假。
6. 他的运气真不错，得了头奖。
7. 美国的大学都有奖学金，所以穷人也能上大学。
8. 你能一口气作多少次仰卧起坐？<sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup>
9. 图书馆的书都先经过分类，才可以放在书架上。
10. 他在大学是研究人类学的。<sup>37</sup>
11. 校长领着我们参观整个校园。<sup>38</sup>
12. 在英国有的饭馆儿不欢迎不打领带的男人。
13. 银行的行员也不一定分得出票子的真假。
14. 他满口假牙，连一个真牙也没有。
15. 钱银山死了以后，所有的财产都给他女儿了。
16. 美国总统到北京的时候，中国总理到机场去迎接他。<sup>39</sup>
17. 你别看他岁数小，可是挺精明。
18. “同病相怜”这句俗语是什么意思？

40

19. 他中国话的发音相当准确。

20. 中国人最讲究礼貌。



## Reading Exercise New Character Key

1.	相同	xiāngtóng	A/SV: the same/be alike
2.	自言自语	zìyánzìyǔ	IE: talk to oneself
3.	许多	xǔduō	ADJ: many, a great deal of
4.	刮	guā	V: to shave
5.	雪	xuě	N: snow
6.	及格	jígé	VO: to pass a test, to pass
7.	过生日	guòshēngrì	VO: to celebrate one's birthday in some-way
8.	深	shēn	SV: be deep
9.	顺手	shùnrshǒu	A: conveniently, without extra trouble
10.	五湖四海	wūhú sìhǎi	IE: throughout the land (lit., "five lakes and four seas")
11.	货	huò	N: goods
12.	零售	língshòu	N/V: retail/to retail
13.	康复	kāngfù	V: to recover from illness or injury
14.	可怜	kělián	SV: be pitiful
15.	怪不得	guàibudé	PH: no wonder
16.	来世	láishì	N: next life
17.	讲解	jiǎngjiě	V: to explain
18.	杂音	záyīn	N: static
19.	情况	qíngkuàng	N: situation
20.	改进	gǎijìn	V/N: to improve/improvement

21. 天文台	tiānwéntái	N: astronomical observatory
22. 理论上	lǐlùnshàng	A: theoretically speaking, in terms of theory
23. 爱管闲事的人	ài guǎn xiánshì de rén	PH: one who likes to poke his nose into other people's business
24. 发生	fāshēng	V: to happen, to occur
25. 青年会	qīngniánhuì	N: YMCA, YWCA
26. 市长	shìzhǎng	N: mayor
27. 益处	yìchù	N: benefit, profit
28. 挑...错儿	tiāo ... cuòr	VO: to find fault with ...
29. 中心	zhōngxīn	N: center
30. 成功	chénggōng	V/N: to succeed/success
31. 往往	wǎngwǎng	A: usually, often
32. 穷苦	qióngkǔ	SV: be poverty-stricken, be impoverished
33. 成长	chéngzhǎng	V: to grow up
34. 能干	nénggàn	SV: be able, be competent
35. 一口气	yīkǒuqì	A: in one breath, without a break
36. 仰卧起坐	yǎngwò qǐzuò	N: sit-ups
37. 人类学	rénlèixué	N: anthropology
38. 校园	xiàoyuán	N: campus
39. 总统	zǒngtǒng	N: president
40. 准确	zhǔnquè	SV: be accurate, be precise

## CHINESE BASIC COURSE

MODULE 9  
GLOSSARY

báihuàr	N: colloquial language, vernacular	L52
báihuàr xiǎoshuōr	N: novel in the vernacular	L52
bàinián	IE: to wish somebody happy new year	L54
bàishòu	IE: to offer birthday wishes	L54
bàngong	VO: to conduct official business	L51
biaoti	N: heading, headline	L52
biāodá	V: to express, to convey	L54
bié sòng	IE: Don't accompany me further. (said by guest only)	L54
bīhua	N/V: gesture/to gesture	L50
bǐjiào	V/A: to compare/comparatively, rather	L50
bīng	N: ice	L50
bīnggān	N: biscuits, cookies, crackers (M: - <u>kuài</u> , - <u>hé</u> )	L50
bīngqílín	N: ice cream	L50
bówùguǎn	N: museum	L49
búdàn ... bīngqiě	PH: not only ... but	L49
búdàn ... érqǐě	PH: not only ... but	L49
búdàn ... shènzhīyù	A: not only ... but even ...	L53
bújiànde	IE: not necessarily	L53
bùrú	V: is not up to, is not as good as	L49
búsòng	IE: I won't accompany you further. (said by host)	L54
bùtóng	SV: be different (compare <u>bhūyàng</u> )	L53
búzàihu	PH: do not care, do not mind	L50
cāi	V: to guess	L52
caizhāo	RV: guess it	L52
càiyuánzi	N: vegetable garden	L49
Cáo Cao	N: Cao Cao, 150-220 (a ruler of the kingdom of Wei during the Three Kingdoms' period)	L54
cǎodi	N: lawn	L49
chàngxi	VO: to sing in an opera	L49
chǎomiàn	N: chow mein (fried noodles)	L50
chenghu	V/N: to call, to address/form of address	L54
chūchāi	VO: to be on a business trip	L51
chū tàiyáng	VO: the sun comes out	L49
chū zhúyì	VO: to suggest a plan	L49
lǎqiú	VO: to play ball	L49
lǎyi	SV: be careless, be inattentive, be negligent	L52

dàimàn	IE: I have been a poor host. (to a friend at the close of a party)	L54
dào	V: to pour	L53
dàochá	VO: to pour tea	L53
dàodī	A: after all, in the end, what in the world ...	L53
dàoshuǐ	VO: to pour water	L53
dàoxī	VO: to congratulate somebody on a happy occasion	L54
díquè	A: really, indeed	L54
diào	RVE/V: come off/ to drop, to fall	L50
diàoxialai	RV: drop, fall	L50
diàoxiaqu	RV: drop, fall	L50
diàoyú	VO: to fish (with hook and line)	L50
diàoyúgōu	N: fishhook	L50
dīng	A: most, top	L53
dīng hǎo	SV: be excellent	L53
dòngshen	VO: to start on a journey	L51
dòngwù	N: animal	L49
dòngwùyuán	N: zoo	L49
duì ... yǒu xìngqǔ	SV: be enthusiastic about	L50
duìyú	CV: with respect to, in relation to, towards	L49
fǎnduì	V: to oppose, to be against	L49
fēngsù	N: custom	L53
fēngwèi	N: special flavor, characteristic of a particular place	L53
fùzá	SV: be complicated (opposite of <u>jiǎndān</u> )	L52
Gè yǒu suǒ cháng. gōngshì	IE: Each one has its own good points. N: official or public business (in contrast to <u>sìshì</u> , "private matters")	L53 L51
gōngxǐ	IE: congratulations	L54
gōngxǐ fācái	IE: congratulations and be prosperous (a traditional lunar New Year greeting)	L54
gōu(zì)	V/N: to hook/hook	L50
gòngchǎnzhǔyì	N: communism	L52
guā húzi	VO: to shave	L50
guàyīgōu	N: clothes hook	L50
guài	V/SV: to blame/be offended at, be strange, be queer, be odd	L54
guàibudé	A: no wonder	L54
guàng	V: to stroll, to ramble	L51
guàngjiē	VO: to window-shop, to stroll around the streets	L51

guānyú	CV: about, concerning, in relation to	L51
guò	V: to celebrate	L54
guò shēngri	VO: to celebrate a birthday	L54
guòjié	VO: to celebrate a festival	L54
guònián	VO: to celebrate the new year	L54
Hángzhōu	PW: Hangzhou	L51
hǎo	A: in order to, so that	L51
hurán	A: suddenly	L50
hú	N: lake	L49
húzi	N: beard, mustache	L50
huáchuán	VO: to row a boat	L49
huánjīng	N: environment	L49
huāyuánzi/huāyuánr	N: garden	L49
jīshǎo chéngduō	IE: Many drops make a shower.	L54
jīzhàng	VO: to put on account, to charge	L53
jī	V/SV: to squeeze/be crowded	L51
jiā	V: to add, to increase, to raise	L51
jiāqián	V: to increase the amount of money, to get a raise	L51
jiāqilai	RV: to add up, to add together	L51
jiāshang zhèige	PH: to add this in	L51
jiāzai yikuàir	PH: to add together	L51
jiǎ	SV: be false	L54
jiàshī	V: to drive (a vehicle), to pilot (a ship or plane)	L52
jiàshīyuán	N: driver, pilot	L52
jiànjué	A/SV: firmly/be determined, be resolute	L49
jiānglái	MA: in the future, hereafter, later	L53
jiāotōng	N: communication and transportation	L53
jiǎozi	N: meat dumplings	L50
jiàoyù	N: education	L52
jié	N: festival	L54
jiéguǒ	A/N: as a result, finally/result, solution	L50
jiějué	V: to solve, to settle	L52
jīnbù	N/V: progress/to advance, to progress, to improve	L52
jīngshen	N: spirit	L49
jīngshénbīng	N: mental disorder	L49
jīngxī/jīngjù	N: Beijing opera	L49
kāi wánxiào	VO: to make fun of, to crack a joke	L54
kān	V: to watch, to keep an eye on	L51
kān dōngxi	VO: to take care of things	L51

kān fángzi	VO: to take care of a house	L51
kan háizi	VO: to take care of a child, to baby-sit	L51
kěkǒu kělè	N: Coca-Cola	L50
kělián	SV: be pitiful	L52
kǎxí	A/SV: too bad/be pitiful, be regretful (compare zǎogāo)	L50
kōngqì	N: atmosphere, air	L53
-kǒu	M: mouthful, measure for person	L54
kuàilè	SV: be happy, be joyful	L54
lèi	M: kind, class, category	L54
lǐ	N: courtesy, ceremony, gift, present	L54
lǐmào	N: manners, courtesy	L54
lǐwù	N: gift, present	L54
liáotiānr	V: to chat	L54
lǐngjiào	IE: to be taught, to get instruction, to get advice (a polite way of asking for advice)	L54
liú húzi	VO: to grow a beard or mustache	L50
lǚxíngtuán	N: tour group	L51
lǚyóu	V/N: to tour/tourism	L51
mǎhu	SV: be careless, not serious minded	L54
mǎmǎhūhū	SV: be careless, be casual, be fair, not so bad	L54
méiyǐ jiàn	VO: to have no objection	L49
mínghòutiān	TW: tomorrow or the day after tomorrow	L51
nánguài	A: no wonder	L51
niándī	N: end of the year	L51
niánqīng	SV: be young	L51
niánqīngde	N: young person	L51
niánqīng rén	N: young person	L51
niànshú	RV: read something until familiar with it	L51
péi kè	VO: to help entertain a guest, to keep a guest company	L5
péikè	N: guest who is not the guest of honor	L5

qiánhòu	A: all told, altogether	L53
qiánhòu yìgòng	PH: first and last, altogether	L53
qìhòu	N: climate	L53
qǐngjìng	SV: be quiet	L51
qīngnián (rén)	N: young person, youth	L50
qíshí	A: in fact, as a matter of fact	L50
qù	N: interest, delight	L49
quán	SV/A: be whole, be complete/entirely	L53
rènao	SV: be noisy and bustling	L50
snànggōu	VO: to rise to the bait, to swallow the bait, to get hooked	L50
shèhuì zhǔyì	N: socialism	L52
shènzhiyú	A: even, to the point of	L53
shēng	SV: be unfamiliar, be raw	L51
shēngcài	N: raw vegetables	L51
shēnghuó shuǐpíng	N: living standard	L53
shēngde	CONJ: lest, in order to prevent	L51
shēngrén	N: stranger, newcomer	L51
shēngròu	N: uncooked meat	L51
shìjiè	N: world	L52
shìjiè dàshì	N: world events	L52
shítou	N: rock, stone (M: <u>kuài</u> )	L49
shōudū	N: capital	L53
shú (or shóu)	SV: be well acquainted with, be ripe, be cooked	L51
shúrén	N: acquaintance	L51
shuāi	V: to fall (in reference to a person), to throw down	L50
shuāidǎo	RV: fall down	L50
shuāihuài	RV: fall down and break	L50
shuāisǐ	RV: fall to death	L50
shuāizhāo	RV: get hurt in a fall	L50
shuǐjiǎo	N: boiled dumplings	L50
shuǐpíng	N: horizontal, level, standard	L53
shùnbìan	A: conveniently, at one's convenience	L51
sìshēng	N: four tones (of standard Chinese)	L52
sònglǐ	VO: to give gifts	L54
sùhuà/sùyǔ(r)	N: proverb, common saying (M: -jù)	L54
suǐrán ... dàodì ...	A: although ... after all ...	L53
tōnchē	V: to be open to traffic, to be accessible by train or bus	L53
tōngxìn	V: to correspond by mail	L53
tāndù	N: attitude	L53

tàiyáng	N: sun, sunlight	L49
tèchǎn	N: special local product	L51
tí	N: examination questions (M: - <u>dào</u> )	L52
tímù	N: title, topic, subject, examination questions	L52
tiānqì yùbào	N: weather forecast	L49
tiao	V: to choose, to select	L53
tīngxǐ	VO: to go to an opera	L49
tóngshí	A: at the same time	L53
tóngyì	V: to agree, to consent	L49
tuī	V: to push	L50
tuīkai	RV: push open	L50
tuīshàngqù	RV: push up	L50
tuīxiàlái	RV: push down	L50
wánquán	SV/A: be complete/completely	L53
wèi de shì	PH: in order to, in order that	L50
wèi de shì (hǎo)	A: in order to, so that	L51
wéixiū	V/N: to keep in repair, to maintain/maintenance	L52
wénhuà shuǐpíng	N: educational level, cultural level	L53
wényán	N: literary language, classical style	L52
wūdǐng	N: roof	L53
Xīhú	PW: West Lake	L51
xíguàn	N: habit	L53
xī	SV: be happy, be delighted, be pleased	L54
xīdediào	RV: can wash off	L50
xī	N: play, opera	L49
xián	SV: be not busy, be unoccupied	L53
xiánbuzhǔ	RV: refuse to stay idle	L53
xiánhuà	N: gossip, complaint	L53
xiántán	V: to chat, to engage in chitchat	L53
xiǎng zhúyì	VO: to think of a way	L49
xiàngdāng	A: fairly, quite, considerably	L50
xiànglái	A: always, up to now	L53
xiǎoshuō	N: novel	L52
xīnxiān	SV: be fresh, be new	L53
xīnxiān jīdàn	N: fresh eggs	L53
xīnxiān niúǎi	N: fresh milk	L53
xīnzhī kǒukuài	IE: be frank and outspoken	L54
xīn (zōng)jiào	VO: to believe in a religion	L52
xīngqū	N: interest (compare <u>yōuyìsì</u> )	L50
yángguǐzi	N: foreign devil (a term used for foreign invaders)	L54
yēcān	V/N: to picnic/picnic	L49



yī yán wéi dīng.	IE: That's settled then.	L53
yídài	N: area	L51
yīnèi	N: within	L51
yīwéi	V: to consider, to believe, to assume	L51
yìjiàn	N: idea, opinion, suggestion	L49
yīkǒu fàn	PH: a mouthful of rice	L54
yìshí	A: for a short while, momentarily	L52
yìyì	N: significance	L52
yǒu jīngshen	SV: be energetic, be spirited	L49
yóukè	N: tourist	L51
yǒulǐ	SV: be logical, be reasonable	L49
yǒulǐmào	SV: be polite, have manners	L54
yǒuqù	SV: be interesting	L49
yǒu xīngqu	SV/VO: be interested in/to show interest in	L50
yǒu yìjiàn	VO: to have an objection, to have a complaint	L49
yǒu yìyì	VO: to be of significance	L52
yóuyǒng	V: to swim	L50
yóuyǒngchí	N: swimming pool	L50
yuán	N: an area of land for growing plants, a place for public recreation	L49
yùbào	V: to forecast	L49
yuèdī	N: end of the month	L51
yuehǎo	RV: reach an agreement	L51
zàihu	V: to be of concern to, to care about	L50
zànchéng	V: to agree with, to favor, to approve of	L49
zǎowǎn	A: sooner or later	L54
zázhì	N: magazine	L52
zhàng	N: account, bill	L53
zhèngzhì	N: politics	L52
Zhōngdōng	PW: the Middle East	L52
zhúyì	N: idea, way, plan	L49
zhuì	V: to chase after, to catch up with	L50
zhuìbushàng	RV: cannot catch up with	L50
zhuìdeshàng	RV: can catch up with	L50
zhuìshàng	RV: catch up with	L50
zhǔn	SV/A: be accurate/certainly	L52
zhǔnshí	A: on time, on schedule	L52
zhūnyì	N: principle, -ism	L52
zìxí	SV/A: be careful/carefully	L52
zìsī	SV: be selfish	L53
zōngjiào	N: religion	L52
zōngqílái shuō	IE: to sum up	L52
zōushú	RV: go over a route until familiar with it	L51
zuòshú	RV: do something until familiar with it	L51
zūzhī	V/N: to organize/organization	L51





