

PART 1 Duìhuà
(Dialogue)



TÁN TIĀNQI

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín zǎo a!

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

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

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dōngtiān zhèr yě xiàxuě ma?

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

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

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

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

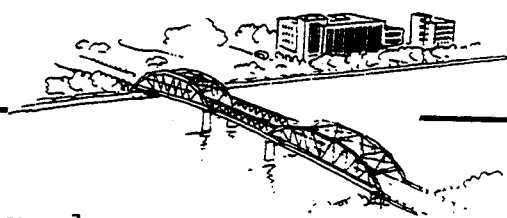
Xiānsheng: Běijīng zhège chéng, gēn biéde chéng bù yíyàng.
Yǒu hěnduō yǒu yíside dìfāng, yě yǒu hěn duō hǎo-
chīde dōngxi. Kěshi yàoshi shuō fēngjīng, hái shì
nánfāngde hǎo. Nánfāng shān duō, shuǐ duō, shù yě
duō. Chūntiān, tiānqì nuǎnhé, huār dōu kāile, yǒu
hóngde, yǒu huángde. Zhèxiē yánsède huār gēn lǚde
yèzi, lǚde cǎo zài yíkuàir, zhēn shì hǎokànjíle!
Yóuqíshì qíngtiānde shíhou, tiān shì lán de, yúncái
shì báide, shuǐ shì lǚde, hǎoxiàng huàr shìde.
Wénzhe huārde xiāngwèir, zài tīngzhe niǎor jiào,
xīnli zhēn shì tòngkuaijíle.

ǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèr yě cháng xiàwù ma?

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

ǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! Wǒmen yíkuài qù ba.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. yuànzi
 qiányuàn(r) N: yard
 hòuyuàn(r) N: front yard
 dōngyuàn(r) N: back yard
 N: east yard

2. sànbù VO: to take a stroll, to take a walk
 Wǒ měitiān chīwán wǎnfān, dōu zài wàitou sànsānbù.

3. liángkuài SV: be comfortably cool
 Wú zili bǐ yuànzili liángkuàiduōle.

4. jǐjié N: season
 Zhēn qíguài, zhèige jǐjié bùyīngdāng yǒu zhème dàde fēng.

5. chūnxiàqiūdōng N: four seasons
 chūntiān TW: spring
 xiàtiān TW: summer
 qiūtiān TW: fall
 dōngtiān TW: winter

6. yǔ N: rain
 xià yǔ VO: to rain
 Yǔ xiàde dàbudà?

7. yīntiān N: cloudy day
 Yīntiānde shíhou wǒ zǒng bú dà shūfu.

8. xuě

N: snow

xiàxuě

VO: to snow

Jīnniánde xuě xiàde tài duōle.

9. -fāng

BF: region

nánfāng

N: the south

běifāng

N: the north

nánfāng rén

N: southerner

běifāng rén

N: northerner

dōngfāng rén

N: orientals

xīfāng rén

N: occidentals

10. fēng

N: wind

guāfēng

VO: to have the wind blow

Xiàwánle xuě yòu guāfēng, lěngjǐle.

11. tǔ

N: dust, earth

12. shù

N: tree (M: -kē)

13. nuǎnhuo

SV: be comfortably warm

Zhèige fángzi hǎojǐle, dōngtiān nuǎnhuo, xiàtiān liángkuài.

14. yánshe/yánsè

N: color

15. yèzi

N: leaf

shùyè(zi)

N: tree leaf

cháyè

N: tea leaf

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

ART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Time Expressions

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

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

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

Wǒ xiǎng wǒ míngtiān xiàwǔ cái néng huílai ne.

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

Míngtiān shì lǐbáiwǔ.

Yīniánde dīliùge yuè jiào liùyuè.

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

Chīfānde shíhou bié niànshū.

Wǒ xiǎode shíhou xīhuan wánr.

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

Ta měi sānge yuē qù yíci.

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

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

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

Tā zài zhèr zhànle bàntiān le.

Tā yào niàn sānnián shū.

Tā niàn Zhōngwén niànle wǔge yuè le.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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

Stative Verb-Yìdiǎnr Position

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

a. Adverb

(Nǐ) kuài(yi)diǎnr zǒu.

(Wǒ) wǎn(yi)diǎnr lái, xíngbuxíng?

b. Predicate complement

(Nǐ) xiě dà(yi)diǎnr.

(Nǐmen) zhàn yuǎn(yi)diǎnr.

c. Either position

kuài, màn, zǎo, wǎn (plus yìdiǎnr)

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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

Búshi ... jiùshi ... yàoburán ...

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

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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