

PART 1 Duìhuà  
(Dialogue)



SUÍBIÀN TÁNTAN

Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng, Lǐ Tàitai chīwánle zǎofàn,  
zài kètīngli zuòzhe, chōuyānde chōuyān, hēcháde hēchá.  
Tāmen yǐbiānr hē chá yǐbiānr tán huà.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lǐ Tàitai nín fūshang shì shénme dǐfāng?

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín jiāli dōu yǒu xiē shénme rén?

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

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

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yǒunián, nín shì shénme dǐfāng rén?

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín shì Shāndōng shēng nǎ yì xiàn?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Yāntái. Nín tīngshuōguo ba?

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

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

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

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Běijīng Dàxué bīyè de.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín shì nǎinián bìde yè?

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

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

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín zài Yěilǔ de shíhou shì yánjiu shèhuìxué de,  
shǐ bushì?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Shìde.

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

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

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

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Yǐhòu cháng zhùzai nǎr ne?

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

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

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

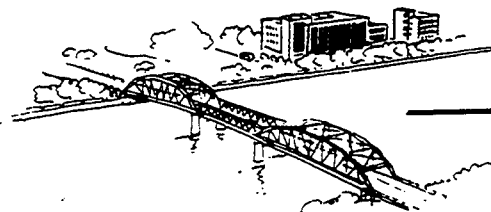
Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zai chōu yīzhī yān ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo.

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bùgǎndāng, wǒ zìjǐ lái.

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



### 1. yān

-zhǐ

-gēn

-hé

-bāo

-tiáo

chōuyān

Nín yītiān chōu duōshaozhǐ yān?

N: tobacco, cigarette

M: stick

M: stick

M: box

M: pack

M: carton

VO: to smoke

### 2. yībiānr ... yībiānr ...

A: on one side ... on the other,  
on one hand ... on the other

a. Tā yībianr chīfàn, yībiānr kànbào.

b. Nèige fángzi yībiānr shǐ fànguǎnr, yībiānr shǐ xuéxiào.

### 3. zhǎng

V: to grow

a. Nèiwei xiǎojie zhǎngde zhēn hǎokàn.

b. Nèige háiizi zhèi liǎngnián zhǎnggāole.

### 4. jiéhūn

VO: to marry

gēn ... jiéhūn

VO: to get married to ...

a. Zhāng Xiānsheng gēn Lǐ Xiǎojie shénme shíhou jiéde hūn?

b. Tāmen yǐjing jiéhūn sānnián le.

### 5. shěng

N: province

shěngzhǎng

N: governor of a province

Shāndōngshěng

PW: Shantung Province

Nǐ shì něishěng rén?

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

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

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### The V0de V0, V0de V0 Pattern

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

Wǒ jǐnqù yíkàn, wúzilide  
rén chōuyandē chōuyān,  
hējiǔde hējiǔ.

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

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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

### Duō as an Indefinite Number

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

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

sānge duō yuè	more than three but less than four months
shígeduō lǐbài	more than 10 but less than 11 weeks
èrshiwǔkuàiduō qián	more than \$25 but less than \$26
shíyīdiǎnduō zhōng	past 11 but not yet 12 o'clock
shíwǔniánduō	more than 15 but less than 16 years

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liǎngge bàngē shì yíge. Two halves is a whole.

Exercise. Translate the items below into Chinese.

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



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

### Adverbial Use of Stative Verbs

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

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

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

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

Exercise 2. Translate the following items into Chinese.

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

### Unusual Relationship of Subject-Verb-Object

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

$N_1 - V_{\text{action}} - N_2$

N<sub>1</sub> is usually the actor and N<sub>2</sub> the receiver of the action. This pattern is better known to language students as subject-verb-object. "I hit him" in English becomes Wǒ dǎ ta in Chinese. But the normal relationship of actor-action-receiver does not hold in every case. Some verb-object combinations do not express the relationship of action to receiver. Lái-noun and qù-noun combinations are among this group.

Lái yíge rén!

Will somebody come!

Lái rén le.

Someone has come.

Qùle sānge xuésheng.

Three students went.

Qùle liǎngjià fēijī.

Two planes went.

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

Kè lái le.

The guests have come.

Lái kè le.

Some guests have come.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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