

PART 1 Duìhuà
(Dialogue)



ZÀI LIJIÀ

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

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ò, Lǐ Tàitai! Jiǔyǎng jiǔyǎng.

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

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

Lǐ Tàitai: Dà de búsuǐ. Xiǎo de wǔsuǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dōu shàng xué le ba? Jīnián jǐ le?

Lǐ Tàitai: Gēge zài sānnián jǐ. Dìdi hái zài yòu'éryuán ne.

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

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

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

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

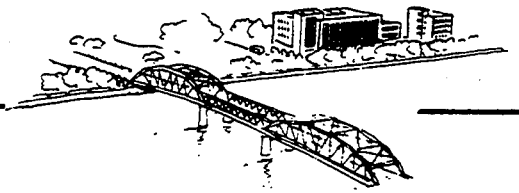
Lǐ Tàitai: Nín xiān xīxi liǎn, xiūxi xiūxi ba. Děng yǐhuǐr
qīng nín gēn wǒmen yíkuàir chīfàn.

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

Lǐ Tàitai: Méishénme. Děng yǐhuǐr jiàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, yǐhuǐr jiàn.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. jiǔyǎng IE: I've longed to meet you.
 a. Wǒ xīng Zhāng, wǒ jiào Zhāng Yǔshí.
 b. O, Zhāng Xs! Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng.

2. yíqiè N: all of anything
 Yíqiè shǐqīng nǐ dōu búyòng guānle.

3. -niánjí M: grade in school
 jǐniánjí QW: What grade or year (in school)?
 sìniánjí N: fourth grade or fourth year (in school)
 Tā zài èrniánjíde shíhou, niànde bùxíng.

4. yòuéryuán N: kindergarten, nursery school
 Tāmen zǎoshang qù gōngzuò yíqián bǎ hái zi sòngdao yòuéryuán qu.

5. zuǐ N: mouth

6. xiàng V/SV: to resemble/be alike
 kànzhe xiàng PH: to look like
 tīngzhe xiàng PH: to sound like
 xiàng ... zhèyàngr PH: to be like this
 xiàng ... nàyàngr PH: to be like that
 a. Tāmen liǎngge rén hěn xiàng.
 b. Tā shuō huà tīngzhe xiàng chánggēr.
 c. Wǒ méikànjianguo xiàng tā nàyàngrde rén.

7. jiǎnzhí(de) A: simply, just
 a. Jiǎnzhíde shuō ba, wǒ búyuànyì qù.
 b. Tā jiǎnzhíde bùxǐhuan niànshū.
8. máojīn N: towel (M: -tiáo)
9. féizào N: soap (M: -kuài)
10. yá N: tooth
11. shuā N/V: brush/to brush
 shuā yá VO: to brush teeth
 shuā yīshang VO: to brush clothes
 shuāzi N: brush (M: -bǎ; generally,
 used for things which have
 handles or parts grasped by
 the hands)
 yáshuā N: toothbrush (M: -bǎ)
 Zhège màozi tài zāngle, wǒ kàn shuābugānjingle.
12. yágāo N: toothpaste (M: -tǒng, mean-
 ing tube)
13. (xǐ)zǎofáng/yùshǐ N: bathroom (M: -jiān)
14. qiānwàn A: by all means, without fail
 Qǐng nǐ qiānwàn bié wàngle.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Shǐ ... De Construction

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

Tā (shǐ) zuótiān cóng Niǔyuē zuò huǒchē láide.

Tā zuótiān (shǐ) cóng Niǔyue zuò huǒchē láide.

Tā zuótiān cóng Niǔyuē (shǐ) zuò huǒchē láide.

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

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

Nèige rén shǐ shàngyuè huíde guó.

Nèige rén shǐ shàngyuè huíguóde.

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

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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

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

Using Bǐ

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

Wōmen liǎngge rén bǐle bàntiān, hái shì bùzhīdao shéi gāo.

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

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

Tā bǐ wǒ ài wánr.

Wǒ bǐ tā xǐhuan (chī).

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

Tā bǐ wǒ duō chīle yīwǎn fàn.

Tā bǐ wǒ zǎo lái le yíge zhōngtóu.

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

Zhèige bǐ nèige guǐ

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

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

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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

Lián ... Dōu/Yě Construction

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

noun: Lián yíge rén dōu méiyóu.

verb: Ta lián kàn yě búkàn.

subject-verb: Lián wǒ qù dōu bùxíng.

verb-object: Tā lián chīfàn dōu chībùqǐ.

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

stative verb: Tāde liǎn liǎn hóng dōu méihóng,

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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