

**PART 1 Duihua**  
**(Dialogue)**



**DÀO SHÀOXIÀN QŪ**

Mǎ Xiānsheng yào dào Shàoxiàn qū. Qù yǐqián, tā gěi huǒchēzhàn dǎ diànhuà, dǎtīng huǒchē de bāncí, shíjiān hé piàojià.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wèi! Huǒchēzhàn ma? Qīngwèn dào Shàoxiàn de chē yǐ tiān yǒu jǐ bān?

Diànhuàlǐ: Píngcháng yǐ tiān liǎng bān, xīngqílì gēn xīngqítiān yǐ tiān sān bān.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dōu shì shénme shíhòu kāi ne?

Diànhuàlǐ: Píngcháng shì shàngwǔ bā diǎn shíwǔ fēn yǐ bān, xiàwǔ sān diǎn sìshíwǔ fēn yǐ bān. Xīngqílì gēn xīngqírì língwài yǒu yǐ bān tàbié kuàichē, shì zhōngwǔ shí'èr diǎn zhōng kāi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Tàbié kuàichē zǒu duō jiǔ?

Diànhuàlǐ: Bàn ge zhōngtóu, shí'èr diǎn bàn dào.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Piàojià shì duōshao?

Diànhuàlǐ: Pǔtōngchē shì kuài, kuàichē èrshí kuài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín shuō de kuàichē shì tàbié kuàichē ma?

Diànhuàlǐ: Shì de. Tèkuàichēlǐ de shèbèi dōu shì tóudǒng de, yòu gānjīng yòu shūfu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Mǎi lái huípiào shì búshì kěyǐ shēng yìdiǎnr qián?

Diànhuàlǐ: Shì de, yī zhāng lái huípiào bǐ liǎng zhāng dānchéng-piào piányi yìdiǎnr.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, duōxiè, duōxiè.

Diànhuàlǐ: Búkèqǐ.

(Xīngqílì shàngwǔ shíyī diǎn, Mǎ Xiānsheng bǎ xínglǐ shōushí hǎole, tāde chúshǐ Lǐ Yǒucái bāng tā tízhe xiāngzi cóng jiālǐ chūlai jiào jīchéngchē.)

Lǐ Yǒucái: Jīchéngchē!

(Jīchéngchē tíngzài tāmen qiántou. Lǐ Yǒucái bǎ xiāngzi fàngzài hòuzuǒ, Mǎ Xiānsheng jiù shàngle chē.)

Sǐjǐ: Nín qù nǎr?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Huǒchēzhàn.

(Dào le huǒchēzhàn, sǐjǐ bǎ xiāngzi náxiālai.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duōshao qián?

Sǐjǐ: (Kànlekàn jīchéngbiāo) Sìshí kuài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Gēile sǐjǐ yī zhāng wúshí kuài de piàozi) Búyòng zhǎo le.

Sǐjǐ: Xièxiè.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng tízhe xiāngzi sōudao shòupiàochù de chuāngkǒu.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shàoxiàn, tàbié kuàichē, lái huípiào yí zhāng.

Shòupiàoyuán: Sānshíba kuài wǔ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèi shì yíbǎi kuài.

Shòupiàoyuán: Zhǎo nín liùshíyí kuài wǔ. Zài èr hào yuètái shàngchē.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Qīngwèn, xínglǐ zài nǎr tuōyùn?

Shòupiàoyuán: Jiù zài nàibiānr.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng bǎ xínglǐ tuōyùnlè yǐhòu, náile xínglǐpiào, zài rùkǒuchù jiǎnle piào, sōudao èr hào yuètái. Zhèi shíhòu huǒchē yǐjīng jìnzhàn le, yǒu hěn duō lǚkè dēngzhe shàngchē. Tā tīngjian chēzhàn guǎngbō de shēngyīn: "Gèwèi lǚkè! Wàng Táizhōng fāngmiàn de kuàichē jiù yào kāi le, wàng Táizhōng fāngmiàn de lǚkè qīng shàngchē." Mǎ Xiānsheng jiù shàngchē le.)

Chápiàoyuán: Qīng wàng lǐ zǒu. Lǐtòu yǒudeshì kōng zuòwèi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jièguāng, qīng ràng wǒ guòqu.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng kànjian yíge shuāngrénzuòshàng jiù zuòzhe yíge rén, tā jiù guòqu le.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Zhīzhe kōng zuòwèi, duì zuòzhe de lǚkè) Duìbuqǐ, qīngwèn, zhèr yǒu rén ma?

Lǚkè: Méiyǒu.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng zuòxiàle. Tā kànjian zuòwei pángbiānr  
yǒu ge xiǎo páizi, shàngtóu xiězhe "Qīngwù xīyān".  
Tā xīnli xiǎng zhèr bùxǔ xīyān, hǎojíle. Gēnzhe  
chápiaoyuán lái le.)

Chápiaoyuán: Chápiào le. Xiànzài chápiào, gèwèi bǎ piào náchū-  
lai.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Bǎ piào náchulai, duì chápiaoyuán) Qīngwù zhèi  
bàn chē shì shí'èrdiǎn bàn dào Shàoxiàn ma?

Chápiaoyuán: Shì de.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dào le de shíhou, néng bùnéng máfan nín gào song wǒ  
yíshēng?

Chápiaoyuán: Duìbuqǐ, chēshàng lǚkè tài duō, wǒ bù yídìng yǒu  
shíjiān gào su nín, búguò, měi dào yízhàn, wǒmen  
dōu yào guāngbō, bīngqǐ měi ge zhànshàng dōu yǒu  
xiězhe zhàn míng de páizi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo de. Xièxiè.

(Guòle yíhuìr, chē jiù kāi le. Bàn ge xiǎoshí yí-  
hou dào le Shàoxiàn. Mǎ Xiānsheng tīngjian chēshàng  
guāngbō: "Shàoxiàn dào le! Shàoxiàn dào le! Dào  
Shàoxiàn de lǚkè qīng xiàchē." Tā yě kànjian  
zhàn táishàng xiězhe "Shàoxiàn" de dà páizi.)

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



### 1. bāncì

N: number of runs or flights

Xiànzài fēijī de bāncì bǐ cóngqián duō le.

### 2. piàojià

N: the price of a ticket,  
admission fee

chápiào

VO: to examine tickets

piàozǐ

N: paper money, bill

a. Chápiàoyuán de gōngzuò yě shì fēicháng xīnkǔ de.

b. Zhèi shì yī zhāng yībǎi nián qián de lǎo piàozǐ.

### 3. zhěng

A: just, exactly

zhěngtiān

TW: the whole day, all day long

zhěng bādiǎn/bādiǎn zhěng

PH: eight o'clock sharp

zhěng shí kuài qián

PH: ten dollars even

a. Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ dào de shíhòu gānghǎo shì qīdiǎn zhěng.

b. Tā zhěngtiān jiù zhīdào wǎnr, bùxiǎode niànshū.

### 4. -děng

M: grade, class

tóuděng

N: first class

èrděng

N: second class

sānděng

N: third class

### 5. tí

V: to carry (in one's hand with  
the arm down)

tíqǐ

V: to mention, to refer to

tíchū

V: to put forward (a proposal  
or suggestion)

- a. Tā tízhe xiāngzi zǒujìn huǒchēzhàn le.  
 b. Tíqǐ zhèige rén lai, wǒ xiǎng méi rén bùzhīdao.  
 c. Nǐmen yǒu shénme wèntí, qǐng tíchulai.

## 6. sījī

N: driver, chauffeur

Zài Měiguó zhǐ yǒu yǒuqiándē rén cái gùdeqǐ sījī.

## 7. jíchéngbiǎo

N: meter (in a taxi)

Chēshang de jíchéngbiǎo huài le, suǒyǐ wǒ yě bùzhīdao wǒ gěi qián gěi duō le hái shì gěi shǎo le.

## 8. jìnzhàn

VO: to pull in (in reference to trains)

jìnzhànkǒu/rùkǒuchù

N: gate to the platform, the entrance

chūkǒuchù

N: exits

Lǚkè jìn jìnzhànkǒu yǐqián huǒchē yǐngāi yǐjīng jìnzhàn.

## 9. jiǎn

N/V: scissors, clippers/to cut, to clip

jiǎndāo

N: scissors, shears

jiǎnpiào

VO: to punch a ticket

## 10. yǒudesǐ

V: to have plenty of

- a. Tā yǒudesǐ qián, suǒyǐ tā zǒngshì mǎi zuì guì de dōngxì.  
 b. Yǒudesǐ huì shuō Zhōngguó huà de Měiguó rén.

## 11. Qǐngwù xīyān.

IE: Please, do not smoke.

## 12. xǔ

V: to permit, to allow, to let

## 13. gēn

V: to follow

gēnzhe

V/A: to follow/right after

gēnshang

RV: catch up

## 14. kōng

SV: be empty, be vacant, be unoccupied

kōng zuòr

N: vacant seat

kōng fángzi

N: vacant house

kōng wūzi

N: vacant room

kōng hézi

N: empty box

kōng le

PH: become empty

a. Wǒ jiā lǐtóu, yí jiān kōng wūzi dōu méiyǒu.

b. Tā nàige xiāngzi kōngzhe ne.

## 15. jièguāng

IE: please, excuse me; pardon me

a. Jièguāng, dào huǒchēzhàn qù zěnmē zǒu?

b. Jièguāng, jièguāng, ràng wǒ guòqu.

## 16. -shēng

M: measure for calling or notifying someone

a. Wǒ jiàole tā liǎng shēng kěshì tā méihuítóu, wǒ xiǎng tā yíding méitíngjiàn.

b. Qǐng tī wǒ gēn tā shuō yíshēng wǒ búqù le.

## 17. páizi

N: sign, tag (baggage), brand, make

Nǐde qìchē shì shénme páizi de?

## 18. zhàn míng

N: name of a railway station or bus station

19. guīju

N: customs, rules, regulations

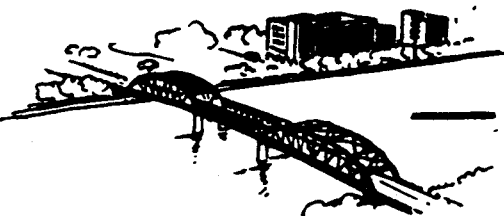
yōuguīju

SV: be well-disciplined,  
be well-mannered

àn guīju

PH: according to custom

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Measures

a. There are two exceptions to the rule that a measure must immediately follow a number.

1. If there is no number appearing before the measure, the the number yī is understood. It often appears in the forms below.

Following a specifier: zhèige (zhèi yige), měi tiān (měi yī tiān)

Following a verb: Wǒ yǒu (yī)ge péngyou. Wǒ yào měi (yī) běn shū.

2. Stative verbs may be inserted between the number and the measure. The ones most frequently used are dà, xiǎo, and zhēng.

yī dà běn (shū), sān xiǎo kuài (féizào), sì zhēng zhāng (zhǐ)

b. The general measure ge is applicable to most nouns even when a more appropriate measure is available. Other measures denote shape, nature, number, size, weight, or volume.

yī běn shū

a book

yī tào shū

a set of books

yī shuāng wàzi

a pair of socks

yī dá wàzi

a dozen pairs of socks

Note that meaning is differentiated entirely by the measures. When a measure is used with one noun only or with a limited group of nouns, the noun itself is frequently omitted, since no confusion is likely to arise.

Nèi sān běn wǒ dōu mǎi le. (definitely refers to books)

Zuótiān lái le sān wèi. (definitely refers to people)

The following table contains the most important specific measures and is printed here for review.

TERM	MEANING AND USE	EXAMPLES
bǎ	to grasp - M. of things that are grasped or held in hand	yī bǎ yǐzi (a chair) yī bǎ dāozi (a knife) yī bǎ chāzi (a fork) yī bǎ shāzi (a handful of sand) yī bǎ huār (a bunch of flowers)
bān	shift - M. of regular train or bus	yī bān chē (a bus or train run)
bāo	to wrap - M. of things that are wrapped up	yī bāo yān (a pack of cigarettes)
běn	volume - M. of books; compare <u>tào</u>	yī běn shū (a book)
bù	section, class - M. of cars, books	yī bù qìchē yī bù shū (a literary work)
chǐ	foot (measure)	yī chǐ bù (a foot of cloth) yī chǐ cháng (a foot long)
cí	time, occasion	sān cí (three times)
dá	dozen	yī dá jīdàn (a dozen eggs) yī dá wàzi (a dozen pairs of socks or stockings)
duǒ	cluster - M. of flowers	yī duǒ huār (a flower)
diǎn	o'clock, hour	yī diǎn zhōng (one o'clock, one hour)
fēn	minute, cent	yī fēn zhōng (one minute) yī fēn qián (one cent)
fēng	seal up - M. of letters	yī fēng xìn (a letter)
gè	general measure	yíge xiǎoháir (a child)
gēn	root, origin - M. for long slender things	yī gēn yān (a cigarette) yī gēn huǒchái (a match)

TERM	MEANING AND USE	EXAMPLES
hé	small box	yí hé(r) táng (a box of candy) yí hé(r) huǒchái (a box of matches)
huí	time, occasion	yí huí (once)
jiān	M. for rooms	wǔ jiān wūzi (five rooms) liǎng jiān wǒfáng (two bedrooms)
jiàn	article	yí jiàn shì (a matter) yí jiàn yīshang (an article of clothing) yí jiàn xiūxié (a piece of luggage) yí jiàn dōngxi (a thing)
jīn	unit of weight equal to one-half of a kilogram	yí jīn píngguǒ (a jin of apples)
jù	sentence	yí jù huà (a sentence)
kē	M. for trees, plants	yí kē shù (a tree)
kè	quarter hour	yí kè zhōng (15 minutes)
kè	lesson	yí kè (one lesson)
kuài	piece, lump - M. for anything dealt with in "pieces"	yí kuài dì (a piece of land) yí kuài qián (a dollar) yí kuài bù (a piece of cloth)
lǐ	M. for Chinese <u>lǐ</u> equal to one-half of a kilometer.	yí lǐ (one <u>lǐ</u> ) zǒule yí lǐ lù (walked one <u>lǐ</u> )
liàng	M. for vehicles (except airplanes)	yí liàng chē (a cart) yí liàng qìchē (a motor-car)
máo	dime - M. for 10 cents	yí máo qián (10 cents)
mén	M. for school subjects, learning	yí mén gōngkè (a school subject)
pán	plate, dish	yí pán cài (a plate of food)

TERM	MEANING AND USE	EXAMPLES
shēng(r)	sound - M. for sound	jiào tā yī shēng (give him a yell)
shuāng	pair	yī shuāng wàzi (a pair of socks or stockings) yī shuāng xié (a pair of shoes) yī shuāng kuàizi (a pair of chopsticks)
sui	years of age	yī sui (1 year old)
suǒ(r)	M. for house, school, hospital	yī suǒ(r) fángzi (a house)
tàng	time, occasion - M. for trips and those of buses, trains, etc.	yī tàng qìchē (a bus trip) Nǐ qùguo jǐ tàng? (How many times have you been there?)
tào	covering, set	yī tào shū (a set of books) yī tào yīshang (a suit of clothes) yī tào shāfā (a living room set)
tiān	day	yī tiān (a day)
tiáo	strip, branch - M. for long, slender things; compare <u>gēn</u>	yī tiáo lù (a road) yī tiáo jiē (a street) yī tiáo hé (a river) yī tiáo yú (a fish)
wǎn	bowl	yī wǎn fàn (a bowl of rice) yī wǎn shuǐ (a bowl of water)
wèi	seat, position - M. for persons (polite form)	yī wèi xiānsheng (a gentleman) yī wèi kèren (a guest) yī wèi tàitai (a lady) yī wèi xiǎojié (a young lady)

TERM	MEANING AND USE	EXAMPLES
yàng	kind, sort	liǎng yàng(r) diǎnxīn (two kinds of refresh- ments) zhèi yàng(r) tiānqì (this kind of weather)
yè	night	sān tiān sān yè (three days and nights)
yīnglǐ	mile	yī yīnglǐ (one mile)
zhǎn	small cup - M. for lamps	yī zhǎn diàndēng (a lamp)
zhāng	M. for certain flat, sheet-like items	yī zhāng zhǐ (a sheet of paper) yī zhāng huà (a picture) yī zhāng zhuōzi (a table)
zhī	one of a pair - M. for birds, boats, certain animals	yī zhī jī (a chicken) yī zhī yǎn (an eye) yī zhī chuán (a boat) yī zhī shǒu (a hand) yī zhī jiǎo (a foot)
zhǒng	kind, sort	zhèi zhǒng rén (this kind of person) zhèi zhǒng píngguǒ (this kind of apple)

### Reduplicated Measures

A reduplicated measure (MM) has the meaning "each M." It often serves as a noun or a time word before the verb in a sentence and is complemented by an inclusive adverb like dou, quán, lǎo, or zǒng.

Nèixiē zhāng zhuōzi, zhāng-  
zhāng dōu shì wǒde.

Every one of those tables is  
mine.

Tā tiāntiān zǒngshì hē hěn  
duō jiǔ.

He drinks a lot every day.

Wǒ mǎi de nèixiē píngguo,  
gègè quán shì huàide.

Every one of the apples I  
bought is rotten.

Wǒmen niánnián lǎoshì dào  
wàiguó qù yí cì.

We go abroad once each year.

NU-M NU-M

Number-Measures may be reduplicated, too. De is usually added at the end, and the entire expression functions as an adverb. Each number-measure in the pair may be followed by a noun. The most frequently used number is yī, and the whole pattern means "one by one." Of course, the same applies to other numbers. Èr and sān when used in the pattern mean "two by two" and "three by three."

NU-M (N) NU-M (N) de

Bíe yíge(rén) yíge(rén)de qù. Don't go there one by one.

Wǒ shì yíge yuè yíge yuè de gěi fángqian. I pay my room rent by the month.

The noun after the number-measure is often left out when the meaning is clear without it, as shown in the first example above. If, however, the meaning is not clear without the noun, then it cannot be left out, as shown in the second example.

Temporary Measures

Many nouns can be used as temporary measures, e.g., yībēi jiǔ, "a glass of wine," yíping jiǔ, "a bottle of wine," and jiǎnle yí-di jiǔ, "spattered the wine all over the floor." A time word, when placed before the object in the time-spent pattern, structurally lends itself to interpretation as a special kind of measure for the verb-object construction. Compare the following sentences.

V NU-M O:

Wǒ kànle yíběn shū. I read a book.

V NU-M-TW O:

Wǒ kànle yíge zhōngtóu(de) shū. I read for an hour.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Measures of yān

- a. Wǒ yí gēn yān dōu bùchōu.
- b. Tā měi le wǔ bāo yān.
- c. Sān hé yān tā dōu chōuwán le.
- d. Zhèi zhōng yān, wǒ bùxǐhuan.

2. Measures of huà

- a. Wǒ jīù shuō le yī jù huà.
- b. Wǒ gēn tā tánguo liǎng cí huà.
- c. Shéi néng shuō wǔ-liù guó huà?
- d. Tā lǎo ài shuō nèi zhǒng huà.

3. Measures of chē

- a. Sān liàng chē dōu huài le.
- b. Yī tiān yǒu sì-wǔ tàng chē.
- c. Wǒ zuò le yī tiān de chē.
- d. Nǐ zuò sān diǎn zhōng nèi bā chē ba.

4. Measures of wàzi

- a. Wǒ mǎile liǎng shuāng wàzi.
- b. Wǒ yī zhī wàzi dōu méiyǒu le.
- c. Wǒ dá wàzi cái shí'èr kuā qián.
- d. Tā gěile wǒ sān bāo wàzi.

5. Measures of xín

- a. Tā lái guo yī cí xín.
- b. Wǒ xiǎle yī yè de xín.
- c. Nǐ jiēzhào jǐ fēng xín?
- d. Wǒ búyuànyì kàn zhèi zhǒng xín.

6. Measures of yīshang

- a. Wǒ děi mǎi yī tào yīshang.
- b. Zhèi jiàn yīshang hěn piányi.
- c. Wǒ jīù chuanguo yī cí Zhōngguó yīshang.
- d. Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèi bāo yīshang nǎzǒu.

7. Measures of jī

- a. Wǒ mǎi le liǎng zhī jī.
- b. Zhèi zhǒng jī shì Dégúo jī.
- c. Nèi yī pánzi jī wǒmen dōu chī le.
- d. Tā mǎile yī nián de jī.

8. Measures of shū

- a. Wǒ mǎile yī bù shū.
- b. Tā kànle sān běn shū.
- c. Wǒ děi niàn liǎng nián shū.
- d. Wǒ lián yīdiǎnr shū dōu méiniànguo.

9. Measures of chāzi

- a. Tā yǒu liǎng bǎ chāzi.
- b. Zhèi shì yí tào chāzi.
- c. Zhè shì nǐ guó chāzi?
- d. Wǒ yòngguo yí niǎn zhèi zhǒng chāzi.

10. Measures of zhōng

- a. Xiànzài shì sān diǎn zhōng le.
- b. Wǒ mǎi le yí dá dà zhōng.
- c. Sān fēn zhōng de gōngfu jiù wán le.
- d. Wǒ jiù zài nài ge pùzi mǎiguó yí cǐ zhōng.

Exercise 2. Give an appropriate specific measure (not ge) to every noun and translate into English.

jiājū	zhǐ
gōnggòng-qìchē	yǎnjīng
fàn	xié
xiānsheng	kūzi
kuàizi	xíngli
shuāzi	shù
niú	huār
huà	chuán
gōngkè	jiǎo
cài	huār

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Every one of those apple trees is growing well.
2. All kinds of pastries sold by that store are very tasty.
3. Every single sentence of his speech is hard to understand.
4. We walked into the room one by one.
5. I have no use for such a large sheet of paper.
6. He has been watching TV all day long.
7. I just gave him a couple of small pieces of candy.

8. Every one of his friends graduated from college.
9. All (big) roads lead to Rome.
10. Every single pack in the carton of cigarettes has been opened.
11. I can't finish such a big piece of meat.