

C H I N E S E

BASIC COURSE

MODULE 6

LESSONS 31-36

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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CONTENTS

Introduction	vi
Abbreviations	ix
Lesson 49	
Introduction and Objectives	1
Part 1 Duihuà (Dialogue)	2
Part 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)	8
Part 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)	11
Part 4 Wèntí (Questions)	14
Part 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say)	16
Part 6 Duihuà Liànxi (Communication Exercise)	17
Part 7 Fānyì (Translation)	18
Part 8 Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)	20
Lesson 50	
Introduction and Objectives	32
Part 1 Duihuà (Dialogue)	33
Part 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)	38
Part 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)	42
Part 4 Wèntí (Questions)	45
Part 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say)	47
Part 6 Duihuà Liànxi (Communication Exercise)	48
Part 7 Fānyì (Translation)	49
Part 8 Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)	51
Lesson 51	
Introduction and Objectives	62
Part 1 Duihuà (Dialogue)	63
Part 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)	68
Part 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)	72
Part 4 Wèntí (Questions)	76
Part 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say)	78
Part 6 Duihuà Liànxi (Communication Exercise)	79
Part 7 Fānyì (Translation)	80
Part 8 Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)	83

Lesson 52

Introduction and Objectives	94
Part 1 Duihua (Dialogue)	95
Part 2 Ciyu Yongfa (Word Usage)	100
Part 3 Juzi Gouzao (Sentence Structure)	103
Part 4 Wenti (Questions)	106
Part 5 Ni Shuo Shenme (What Would You Say) .	108
Part 6 Duihua Lianxi (Communication Exercise)	109
Part 7 Fanyi (Translation)	110
Part 8 Du He Xie (Reading and Writing)	112

Lesson 53

Introduction and Objectives	123
Part 1 Duihua (Dialogue)	124
Part 2 Ciyu Yongfa (Word Usage)	129
Part 3 Juzi Gouzao (Sentence Structure)	133
Part 4 Wenti (Questions)	136
Part 5 Ni Shuo Shenme (What Would You Say)	138
Part 6 Duihua Lianxi (Communication Exercise)	139
Part 7 Fanyi (Translation)	140
Part 8 Du He Xie (Reading and Writing)	143

Lesson 54

Introduction and Objectives	154
Part 1 Duihua (Dialogue)	155
Part 2 Ciyu Yongfa (Word Usage)	160
Part 3 Juzi Gouzao (Sentence Structure)	164
Part 4 Wenti (Questions)	169
Part 5 Ni Shuo Shenme (What Would You Say)	171
Part 6 Duihua Lianxi (Communication Exercise)	172
Part 7 Fanyi (Translation)	173
Part 8 Du He Xie (Reading and Writing)	175

Reading Exercise New Character Key	187
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Module Glossary	189
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INTRODUCTION

Modules 6 through 9 of the Chinese Basic Course are an adaptation of Chinese Dialogues, Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1953, and are planned for students who have completed the first five modules of the Chinese Basic Course or their equivalent. The 24 lessons in Modules 6 through 9 are based on everyday conversational situations, and each lesson is comprised of the following study materials:

- Introduction and Objectives
- Part 1 Duihuà (Dialogue)
- Part 2 Ciyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)
- Part 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)
- Part 4 Wèntí (Questions)
- Part 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say)
- Part 6 Duihuà Liànxì (Communication Exercise)
- Part 7 Fānyì (Translation)
- Part 8 Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)

In addition, parts 1 and 2 and a comprehension exercise have been recorded on cassette tape to make it possible for the student to do a large part of his studying by ear rather than by eye.

Introduction and Objectives

The purpose of the Introduction is to outline the grammar and the patterns that are presented in the lesson, while the purpose of the Objectives is to state in simple terms what the student should be able to do upon completion of the lesson.

Duihuà (Dialogue)

The Dialogue is an example of a real-life situation. Obviously, a student cannot learn the use of an expression without first knowing its meaning, but it is equally axiomatic that he cannot fully understand its meaning without knowing the context in which it is used. Each sentence of the dialogue is important because it shows the student how to use words in a natural situation to express an idea.

The cassettes are to help the student prepare for the lesson by listening to the dialogue, both with and without the aid of the printed text. The typical way of learning a language is to listen to real-life situations without preparation and guess new terms from their context. This setting is best simulated if the student is willing to listen several times to the recording without reference to the text, trying to pick new expressions out of the blue.

LESSON 31

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The use of a topic in Chinese sentences.
- A review of directional endings and expressing purposes for coming or going.
- A review of the use of the co-verbs wàng and cóng.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Discuss going to meet a friend at an airport, a train station or a bus depot.
2. Ask and answer questions about arrival and departure times and the length of a trip, i.e., travel time involved.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



DÀOLE SHÀNGHǎI

Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng cóng Měiguo zuò fēijī dào Zhōngguo qù. Dàole Shànghǎi, xiàle fēijī, qūdao xíngli, chūle hǎiguān, jiù kànjian tāde yíwei Zhōngguo péngyou, Lǐ Yǒunián, Lǐ Xiānsheng. Mǎ Xiānsheng shàng fēijī yīqián gěi Lǐ Xiānsheng dǎle yíge diànbào, suóyì Lǐ Xiānsheng dào jīchǎng qu jiē tā. Lǐ Xiānsheng kànjian Mǎ Xiānsheng jiù lìkè zǒuguoqu.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Mǎ Xiānsheng, lùshang xīnkǔle!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hái hǎo. Xièxie nín lái jiē wo.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Búkèqi. Wǒ jiēzhào nín de diànbào, xīnli fēicháng gāoxīng. Fēijī shì shénme shíhou qǐfēide?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jiùshì wǒ dǎ diànbàode nàitiān wǎnshang bādiǎn qǐfēide.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèibān fēijī shì bushì zhífēide?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búshì, zài Dōngjīng tingle yíge duō zhōngtóu. Yígòng cái fēile shìèr xiǎoshí.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín zuòle nàme jiǔde fēijī, yídīng hěn lèile ba!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bútài lèi, yīnwei fēijī qǐfēi yīhòu bùjiǔ wǒ jiù shuǐle. Dēng wó xīngle, yǐjīng shì tiānliàngle.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín jiù yǒu zhèi liǎngjian xínglì ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shìde. Wǒ jiù dài zhème liǎngjiàn. Wǒ juéde chūménr, xínglì háishi shǎo dài diǎnr hǎo. Duōle, butài fāngbiàn.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Kě búshì ma? Hǎo. Wǒmen zǒu ba. Qǐng nín xiān dào wǒmen jiā qu zhù. Wǒmen yǐjīng ba wūzi gěi nín yùbeihǎole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà butài máfan ma? Wó xiǎng wǒ háishi zhù lǚguǎn ba.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Bùmáfan. Nín bubǐ kèqi. Nín gāng dào zhèr, yíqiè dōu buqīngchu, zhùzai jiāli zóng bǐ lǚguǎn fāngbiàn duōle.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ yídào zhèr jiu gěi nǐmen tiān máfan, zhēn guòyǐ búqù.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dàjiā dōu shì lǎo péngyou, méi shénme. Xīwàng yǐhòu wǒmen jiù xiàng yǐjiārén yíyàng cái hǎo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo ba. Wǒ jiù zànshí xiān zài nín fūshang zhù jǐtiān zài shuō. Xiànzài wǒmen zuò shénme chē qù ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒmen děi xiān zuò gōnggòng qīchē, zài huàn wúguǐ diànchē. Xiàle diànchē zài zǒu jǐbù jiu dàole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Gōnggòng qīchēzhàn zài nǎr?

- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín kàn, qiánbianr nèige shízǐ lùkǒur, cóng nàr wàng yòu guǎi, guò wǔ-liù jiā shāngdiàn, jiù zài yìjiā yàofáng qiántou.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! wǒ nà zhèige yīxiāng. Qǐng nín bāng wǒ nǎ-zhe zhèige shǒutíxiāng.
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Āiya! Bùxíng. Nín kàn, wǒ yǒu duó hūtu. Dàizhe xíngli bùzhǔn shàng gōngòng qìchē. Wǒmen zhǐhǎo zuò chūzū qìchē le.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shénme dìfang yǒu chūzū qìchē ne?
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Chūzū qìchēzhàn jiù zài qiánbian nèige lùkǒur nàr. Wǒmen zǒu ba.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lí nín fūshang you duóyuǎn? Chēfèi dēi duōshao qián ne?
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Méi duō yuǎn, ye búguò sǐ-wǔ gōnglǐ. Yòngbuliǎo duōshao qián, nín búyòng guǎnle. Háiyou, nín xiànzài shǒushang ye méiyǒu Rénmínbǐ ne.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà duóme buhǎo yìsi. Wǒ gāng yídào jiù ràng nín pòfèi.
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Xiǎoyìsi, suànbuliǎo shénme.
- Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà wǒ zhǐhǎo xiān xièxie nín le.
- Lǐ Xiānsheng: Hǎole, Chē láile. Wǒmen shàngchē ba.

a. Měiguó de dōngxī xiànzài dōu guǐle.

b. Kě bushǐ ma!

7. zǒng(shì)

A: always, after all, anyway

Zhēn qíguài, zhèige zǐ, tā zǒng búhuǐ xiě.

8. tiān

V: to add, to increase

Wàitou hěn lěng, nǐ zài tiān yíjiàn yīfu ba.

9. guòyǐ búqǜ

IE: feel apologetic, feel sorry

10. zànshí

A: temporarily, for the time being

Wǒ kéyǐ bǎ wǒ zhèijian xínglǐ zànshí fàngzài nǐ zhèr ma?

11. fūshang

N: house, residence, family
(courteous reference to
other people's only)

a. Wǒ míngtiān dào nín fūshang qu kàn nín, hǎo buhǎo?

b. Nín fūshang shì zài shénme dīfang?

12. bù

N: step, walk

a. Zhíyǒu jǐbùlù jiù dào jiā le.

b. Zuòshì děi yíbùyíbùde zuò, cái néng zuòde hǎo.

13. wúguī diànchē

N: trackless trolley, trolley
car

14. yīxiāng

N: suitcase, trunk

Nèige yīxiāng yíjīng ràng tā qúzǒu le.

15. hūtu

SV: be muddled, be mixed up, be
stupid

húlihútude

A: muddleheadedly

a. Tā tài hútule, jīntiān shì jīhào tā dòu bùzhīdao.

b. Tā húlihútude bǎ qián dōu gěile wǒ le.

16. zhǔn

V/A: to allow, to grant, to permit/definitely, certainly

Zhèi xiē huà dōu bùzhǔn duì nǚ hái zìmen shuō.

17. guǎn

V: to manage, to take care of, to attend to

guǎndeliǎo

RV: be able to manage

guǎnbuzháo

RV: be none of one's business

bùguǎn

V: don't care whether, doesn't matter whether (literally, to not care whether, to not matter whether)

a. Zhèijian shìqing shéi guǎn?

b. Tā guǎn háizi guǎnde hěn hǎo.

c. Tāmen liǎngge rénde shìqing, wǒ guǎnbuliǎo.

d. Wǒde shì nǐ guǎnbuzháo.

e. Wǒ bùguǎn nǐ yǒu qián méi qián, wǒ děi yào yige jìsuànjī.

18. bùhǎoyìsi

A/SV: feel embarrassed/be ill at ease

Nèige fúwùyuán shuō cuòle huà, suóyì tā juéde hěn bùhǎoyìsi.

19. pòfèi

IE: spend money, go to some expense (in reference to other people)

Zuótiān nín qǐngkè tài pòfèi le. Wǒmen juéde hěn guòyìbùqù.

20. -bǐ

N: money, currency

Rénmínbì

N: RMB (currency of PRC)

Táibì

N: NT (new Taiwan currency)

21. xiǎoyìsi

IE: small token of kindly
feelings, mere trifle

Jīntian shì nín de shēng rì. Wǒ sòng gěi nín yì běn shū.
Zhèi shì wǒ de yì diǎn xiǎo yì si.

22. suànbuliǎo shénme/
busuànshénme

IE: be trivial, be nothing

Tā hěn néng hē jiǔ. Yì ge wǎn shàng hē sì píng suàn buliǎo
shénme.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Sentence Topic

While the topic of a Chinese sentence is most commonly a noun, the following situations are also common.

a. number measure:

Yíge búgòu.

One is not enough.

b. specifier (with or without measure):

Zhè(ge) shǐ wǒde.

This one is mine.

c. functive verb:

Zǒuzhe qù tài màn.

Walking is too slow.

d. stative verb:

Tài xiǎo méiyòng.

It is too small and therefore
useless (literally, Too small
is no use).

e. verb object:

Chàngēger zhēn yǒuyīsi.

Singing is very interesting.

f. complete sentence:

Wǒ gěi qián, yě xíng.

It's all right for me to pay.

On the other hand, it is not unusual for sentences in Chinese to lack a topic or a subject. When a thing or person has been mentioned before, the speaker may omit the thing or person from his sentences that follow. The sentences below illustrate this.

Mǎ Xiānsheng cóng Měiguó dào Zhōngguó qù.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Dào le Shànghǎi,

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Xià le fēijī,

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Kànjian tāde yīwèi Zhōngguó péngyou, Lǐ Yǒunián, Lǐ Xiānsheng.

But in order to comprehend the full meaning of the sentences, one must figure out what the topic or the subject is.

Directional Endings and Expressing a Purpose for Coming or Going

Lái or qù in a sentence expressing purpose can be arranged in three ways.

Tā dào chēzhàn qu jiē péngyou.

Tā dào chēzhàn jiē péngyou qu.

Tā dào chēzhàn qu jiē péngyou qu.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using lái or qù in the different ways.

1. He went back home to fetch his hat.
2. My friend will come to meet me at the bus depot.
3. I plan to go to the country to live.
4. He said that he wanted to go to town to take a bus ride.
5. He said that he wanted to go to town by bus to buy something.

Cóng, Dào, and Wàng

a. Wàng may be followed by certain directional bound forms as shown in the pattern below, while dào may not. Of the directional bound forms, only dōng, nán, xī and běi may follow cóng in the pattern cóng ... lái (or qù).

wàng	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> -shàng -xià -qián -hòu -zuǒ -yòu -dōng -nán -xī -běi </div>	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> fēi zǒu pǎo lái qù </div>
------	---	--

wàng	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> -zuǒ -yòu -dōng -nán -xī -běi </div>	guǎi
------	--	------

cóng

dōng
nán
xī
běi

 lái (or qù)

When these directional bound forms are made into full place words by the addition of a positional suffix such as -biānr or -tóu, then the resultant place words may follow all three coverbs cóng, dào and wàng.

shàng-	}	[tóu]
xià-				
qián-				
hòu-				
dōng-				
nán-				
xī-				
běi-				
zuǒ-	}]	-biānr (but not <u>zuǒtòu</u> , <u>yòutòu</u>)	
yòu-				

b. Cóng and dào may refer to time as well as place, so may be followed by a time word as well as place word, while wàng may not be followed by a time word.

Wǒmen méitiān cóng bādiǎn dào shíyīdiǎn dōu yǒu kè.

Tā cóng Shànghǎi shàngde chuán.

Bié wàng zhèr (PW) bān.

Nèi bān chē wàng Běijīng (PW) kāi.

Cóng in the sense of "by way of" or "via" may be followed by either a place word or a noun.

Tā shì cóng zhèr (PW) guòqude.

Tā shì cóng chuānghu (N) jīnlaide.

With opposite pairs of directional bound forms, cóng may stand before the first of the pair and wàng or dào before the second. Furthermore, a wàng-phrase can always be used by itself; a cóng-phrase or dào-phrase cannot.

cóng	-shàng	[wàng]	-xià
	-qián		-hòu
	-zuǒ		-yòu
	-dōng		-xī
	-nán		-běi

Cóng dōng wàng xī indicates the direction of motion.

Cóng dōng dào xī indicates only the distance or area between the two points of boundary mentioned.

Chángchéng cóng dōng dào
xī yǒu liùqiān duō gōng
lǐ cháng.

The Great Wall is more than
6,000 kilometers long, from
east to west.

Cóng nán dào běi méiyǒu
bùzhīdào tā de.

All of the people from north to
south know about him.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

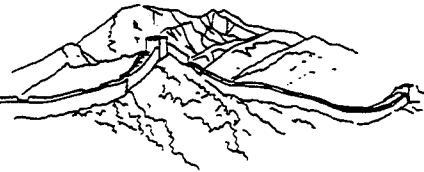
1. The airplane is flying south.
2. As soon as you turn to the left, you will see it.
3. He came in through the front door.
4. The city is 10 miles (wide) from east to west.
5. He has been working from dawn to dusk without taking a break.
6. How long is the Great Wall of China (from east to west)?

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng shì cóng shénme dìfang dào Shànghǎi qùde?
2. Tā shì zěnmē dào Shànghǎi qùde?
3. Shàng fēijī yǐqián tā shì zěnmē gàosong tāde péngyou, Lǐ Xiānsheng de?
4. Nǐ xiǎng tā zài diànbàoli shì zěnmē shuōde?
5. Lǐ Xiānsheng jiàndao Mǎ Xiānshengde shíhou xiān gēn tā shuō shénme?
6. Hòulái yòu wèn tā shénme?
7. Mǎ Xiānsheng zuòde nèibān fēijī shì bushì zhífēide?
8. Nèi jià fēijī zài nǎr tíngguo? tíngle duó jiǔ?
9. Mǎ Xiānsheng zài fēijīshàng shuōle méiyǒu? Shuōle duójiǔ?
10. Mǎ Xiānsheng yíngòng dài le jǐ jiàn xínglǐ? Dōu shì shénme?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme dài nàme shǎode xínglǐ?
12. Lǐ Xiānsheng ràng Mǎ Xiānsheng zhùzài shénme dìfang?
13. Mǎ Xiānsheng dǎsuan zhùzài nǎr?
14. Wèi shénme Lǐ Xiānsheng yídìng yào Mǎ Xiānsheng zhùzài tā jiā?
15. Wèi shénme Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde zhùzài Lǐjiā bùhǎo yìsi?
16. Cóng fēijīchǎng dào Lǐjiā qù, děi zuò shénme chē?
17. Zuǐhòu tāmen děi zuò shénme chē huíqù?
18. Wèi shénme Lǐ Xiānsheng bù ràng Mǎ Xiānsheng gěi chēfèi?
19. Fēijīchǎng lí Lǐ Xiānsheng jiā yǒu duó yuǎn?
20. Zài Měiguó zuò chūzū qīchē zǒu wǔ gōnglǐ dàgài yào duōshao qián?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ dào le Zhōngguo, yíxià chuán/fēijī jiù kànjian yiwèi péngyou lái jiē nǐ lái le, nǐ dōu wèn tā shénme?
2. Nǐ yǒu yiwèi Zhōngguo péngyou, dào Měiguó lái le. Nǐ dào fēijīchǎng qù jiē tā. Nǐ kànjian tā yǐhòu, wèn tā shénme?
3. Nǐ yào dào huǒchēzhàn/fēijīchǎng/mǎtōu qù, kěshi búrènshi lù. Nǐ zěnme wèn?
4. Nǐ yào qǐng nǐ péngyou dào nǐ jiā zhù liǎngtiān, nǐ zěnme gēn tā shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐ zhǎobuzháo gōnggòng-qìchēzhàn, nǐ zěnme wèn?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. James Doe goes to the airport to meet his Chinese friend, Ma Mingli. After exchanging amenities, they talk about Ma's trip and their mutual friend, Fang Zhenhua, who died shortly before Ma left China.

(Two roles)

2. Ma Mingli asks James Doe if he has made a reservation at a hotel for him. Doe invites Ma to stay at his house. After a lengthy "Please do..." and "Oh, no, I can't..." ritual, Ma agrees to stay at Doe's house.

(Two roles)

3. A and B are talking about their fellow worker, Wang Dalian. It is well known in the office that Wang never applies himself to his work, and when he travels by bus or streetcar, he never buys a ticket. They are debating whether they should have a talk with him and advise him to mend his ways.

(Two roles)

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Did you send that telegram?
2. He went to the railway station to meet some friends.
3. Can you go get her?
4. Will they receive the letter I wrote by tomorrow night?
5. They did go to the airport to meet you, but they missed you.
6. As soon as I heard this, I felt very unhappy.
7. You cannot park your car in front of this building.
8. None of them went after our baggage.
9. I can ask him to do it for me, but I don't like to bother him.
10. This is really a lot of trouble, don't you think?
11. I have to go to the school to get my pen.
12. Go to the left three blocks, and you will be there.
13. Who will pick up Mrs. Li?
14. It doesn't matter whether or not I can afford it, I still must buy one for her.
15. That's my business. You don't need to interfere.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
2. Fellow comrades! You must have worked very hard.
 4. a. He has already awakened.
b. He is still awake.
c. He asked me to wake him this morning. I tried for a long time, but did not succeed.
d. He wakes up as early as six o'clock every morning.
 5. Yesterday, he didn't arrive until after daybreak.
 6. a. All American things are expensive now.
b. You may say that again.
 7. It's really strange that he can't always write this word.
 8. It's very cold outside; you'd better put on some more clothes.
 10. Can I leave my baggage here temporarily?
 11. a. How about my going to visit you at your house tomorrow?
b. Where is your home?
 12. a. It's only a few steps farther before we get home.
b. One must do one's work step by step. Only then can one do it well.
 14. The suitcase was already picked up by him.
 15. a. He is so stupid that he doesn't even know what day of the month today is.
b. He muddleheadedly gave all the money to me.
 16. You are not allowed to say any of these things to girls.
 17. a. Who is in charge of this matter?
b. He can take care of children very well.
c. I cannot manage the matter between the two of them.
d. My affairs are none of your business.
e. I don't care whether or not you have money; I must have a calculator.
 18. That attendant said something wrong; therefore, he felt very embarrassed.

19. You spent a lot of money on your party yesterday. We felt you shouldn't have done it (literally, We are very sorry for it).
21. Today is your birthday. I give you a book. This is only my token of appreciation.
22. He really can drink. To finish four bottles a night is nothing for him.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十一课 到了上海

马大为先生从美国坐飞机到中国去。到了
上海，下了飞机，取到行李，出了海关，
就看见他的一位中国朋友，李有年，李先生
先生。马先生上飞机以前给李先生打了一个
电报，所以李先生到机场去接他。李先生
看见马先生就立刻走过去。

李先生：马先生，路上辛苦了。

马先生：还好。谢谢您来接我。

李先生：不客气。我接着您的电报，心里非常高兴。

飞机是什么时候起飞的？

马先生：就是我打电报的那天晚上八点起飞的。

李先生：这班飞机是不是直飞的？

马先生：不是，在东京停了一个多钟头。一共才飞
了十二小时。

李先生：您坐了那么久的飞机，一定很累了吧。

马先生：不太累，因为飞机起飞以后不久我就
 睡了。等我醒了，已经是天亮了。

李先生：您就有这两件行李吗？

马先生：是的。我就带这么两件。我觉得出门
 儿，行李还是少带点儿好。多了，不
 太方便。

李先生：可不是吗。好。我们走吧。请您先到
 我们家去住。我们已经把屋子给您预
 备好了。

马先生：那不太麻烦吗？我想我还是住旅馆吧。

李先生：不麻烦，您不必客气。您刚到这儿，
 一切都不清楚，住在家里总比住旅馆
 方便多了。

马先生：我一到这儿就给你们添麻烦，真过意
 不去。

李先生：大家都是老朋友，没什么。希望以后
 我们就象一家人一样才好。

马先生：好吧。我就暂时先在您府上住几天再说。现在我们坐什么车去呢？

李先生：我们得先坐公共汽车，再换无轨电车。下了电车，再走几步就到了。

马先生：公共汽车站在哪儿？

李先生：您看，前边儿那个十字路口儿，从那儿往右拐，过五六家商店，就在一家药房的前头。

马先生：好！我拿这个衣箱，请您帮我拿着这个手提箱。

李先生：哎呀！不行，您看我有多糊涂。带着行李不准上公共汽车，我们只好坐出租车了。

马先生：什么地方有出租汽车呢？

李先生：出租汽车站就在前边那个路口儿那儿，我们走吧。

马先生：离您府上有多远？车费得多少钱呢？

李先生：没多远，也不过四五公里。用不了多少钱，

您不用管了。还有，您现在手上也没有人

民币。
mín bì

马先生：那多么不好意思。我刚一到就让您破费。
gāng rāng pōfèi

李先生：小意思，算不了什么。
suàn

马先生：那我只好先谢谢您了。
zhǐ

李先生：好了，车来了。我们上车吧。

生 字

1. 电	diàn	N: electricity
电报	diànbào	N: telegram, cable
电车	diànchē	N: trolley car
电灯	diàndēng	N: electric light
电话	diànhuà	N: telephone
打电报	dǎ diànbào	VO: to send a telegram
打电话	dǎ diànhuà	VO: to make a phone call

- a. 请你把电灯开开。
b. 你为什么没给我打电话？

2. 接	jiē	V: to receive, to meet
接人	jiē rén	VO: to meet someone
接着	jiēzhe	RV: to have received, to have met
接电话	jiē diànhuà	VO: to answer a phone call

- a. 我到车站接朋友去了。
b. 谁到他家去接他？
c. 今天我接着他一封电报。
d. 我给他打电话，他不接。

3. 准	zhǔn	V: to allow, to permit
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在上课的时候不准吃东西。

4. 停	tíng	V: to stop, to park
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停车 tíng chē VO: to park a car

- a. 我的表停了。
b. 我找不着地方停车。

5. 共 -gòng BF: common, general

一共 yígòng A: altogether

你买的那些东西一共多少钱？

6. 累 lèi SV: be tired

他走了一天的路，累极了。

7. 谈 tán V: to talk

谈话 tánhuà V: to talk

没事的时候，大家在一块儿谈谈，很有意思。

8. 预备 yùbèi V: to prepare

你把屋子预备好了没有？

9. 麻烦 máfan N/SV/V: trouble/be troublesome,
be bothersome/to
trouble

找麻烦 zhǎo máfan VO: to look for trouble, to
make trouble

- a. 别找我的麻烦。
b. 这件事情真麻烦极了。
c. 对不起，麻烦你了。

10. 旅 lǚ N: travel

旅馆 lǚguǎn N: hotel

这个城里有很多旅馆。

11. 汽 qì N: steam

汽车 qìchē N: automobile

12. 公 gōng N: public

公共汽车 gōnggòng qìchē N: bus

公共汽车站就在十字路口儿。

13. 药 yào N: medicine

药铺 yàopù N: herbal medicine shop

药房 yàofáng N: pharmacy, dispensary

他头痛，吃了一点儿这个药，就好了。

句 子

1. 在美国打电报不必到电报局去，我们可以用电话打。
2. 要是你到车站去接人没接着，你怎么办？
3. 要是有一位老朋友从很远的地方来看你，你要带他到哪里去痛痛快快地吃一次中国饭？
4. 在城里的街上什么地方不可以停车？
5. 你坐过这里的公共汽车吗？要是坐过，是从哪里到哪里？
6. 住在大城里真方便。电车、汽车、公共汽车，什么都有。
7. 在这个学校你一天最累的时间是从几点到几点？
8. 你跟我们的校长谈过话吗？要是谈过，都谈了些什么？
9. 谁常常给你们找麻烦？
10. 在美国旅行真方便，哪里都有旅馆。
11. 你们每天晚上都得把你们要念的书预备一下吗？
12. 你们在这个学校的药房拿过什么药？
13. 你最喜欢哪国汽车？为什么？
14. 你父母的汽车可以坐多少人？是哪国汽车？
15. 头痛的时候最好吃一点儿什么药？

LESSON 32



INTRODUCTION

This lesson deals with:

- The shǐ ... de construction.
- The co-verb bǐ, including the use of an adverb before a
functionive verb.
- Predicate complements following stative verbs to show degree
of comparison.
- The lián ... dōu/yě pattern.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Exchange greetings and introductions and make inquiries
about each other's families.
2. Talk about similarities between objects and people.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



ZÀI LIJIĀ

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 yīqián 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 yīqiè dōu hěn fāngbiàn, suóyì 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? Jīniánjí le?

Lǐ Tàitai: Gēge zài sānniánjí. Dìdi hái zài yòuéryuán 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 Měiguode
shūfu. Kěshì nín zài zhèr zhù, wǒ xiǎng zǒng bǐ
zhù lǚguǎn fāngbiàn yídiǎnr. Zhèibiānr shì zǎofáng.
Máo jīn, féizào, yáshuā, yágāo dōu zài zhèr. Nín
yào yòng shénme biéde dōngxi, jiù gào su wǒ, qiān-
wàn bié kèqǐ.

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

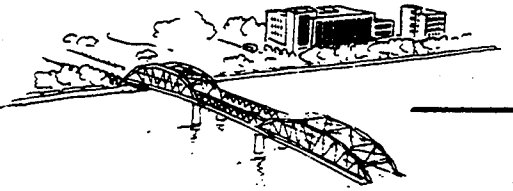
Lǐ Tàitai: Nín xiān xīxi liǎn, xiūxi xiūxi ba. Děng yīhuǐr
qīng nín gēn wǒmen yīkuàir chīfàn.

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

Lǐ Tàitai: Méishénme. Děng yīhuǐr jiàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, yīhuǐr 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 shǐqǐng nǐ dōu búyong guǎnle.

3. -niánjí M: grade in school

jīnniánjí	QW: What grade or year (in school)?
sīnniánjí	N: fourth grade or fourth year (in school)

Tā zài èrniánjide shíhou, niànde bùxíng.

4. yòuéryuán N: kindergarten, nursery school

Tāmen zǎoshang qù gōngzuò yíqián bǎ háizi 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 chānggēr.
 - 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, meaning 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 Niūyuē zuò huǒchē láide.

Tā zuótiān (shǐ) cóng Niūyue zuò huǒchē láide.

Tā zuótiān cóng Niūyuē (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, háishi 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 functive verb can sometimes be left out.

Tā bǐ wǒ ài wánr.

Wǒ bǐ tā xǐhuan (chī).

2. A functive 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?

