

**C H I N E S E**  
**BASIC COURSE**

**MODULE 9**  
**LESSONS 49-54**

**FIRST EDITION**  
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In the first class period, the instructor reads the dialogue to the class in a normal conversational manner and at a normal rate of speed, watching for signs of comprehension or of failure to understand. He may use a variety of techniques to check on comprehension. A student's first objective is to completely comprehend the dialogue. If this first objective is not met, the subsequent exercises will be ineffective.

### Ciyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)

Word Usage is illustrated with examples. This procedure saves the student the trouble of turning back to the dialogue for an example of use and offers additional contexts in which the term may be used.

Instructors frequently prefer to give their own examples of use, but they must take care to remain within the limits of the previous lessons.

### Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)

The basic sentence patterns of the Chinese language were introduced in the first five modules of the Basic Course. Modules 6 through 9 provide a review of all patterns that were introduced and extend and elaborate on them. Each lesson reviews one or more problems of structure and idiom and presents new materials and exercises to aid in mastering the language.

### Wèntí (Questions)

A set of questions about the story in the dialogue is given. To answer these questions successfully, the student must be familiar with the dialogue and the vocabulary of the lesson. The instructor may have the students role play the dialogue before he asks the questions or have the students interview one another about the story.

### Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say) and Duihuà Liànxí (Communication Exercise)

What Would You Say is a personalized variation of the question-and-answer drill. The instructor may vary the activity by giving a statement and asking what questions would produce it as an answer, or he may have one student make up a question and another student answer it. The old game of "Twenty Questions" is a realistic way of making the student ask and answer questions. Communication Exercise is another variation of the question-and-answer drill. The instructions for this exercise are given in the book so that the student can prepare the night before to discuss the subjects the next day in class.

### Fānyì (Translation)

Translation constitutes part of the homework of the lesson, and it must be done the night before class according to the homework schedule. The objective of a translation exercise is to locate a student's problems and prevent the repetition of error.

### Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)

This part of the lesson is divided into three sections: a character rendition of the lesson's dialogue; a list of 15 or more new characters that were introduced in the lesson, together with some combinations and example sentences; and a set of sentences for reading practice.

In the first section, some characters are listed with their pinyin pronunciations under them. These characters are not being introduced as new characters in the lesson, thus the student will not be held responsible for them. The 15 or so new characters and their combinations are introduced without the aid of pinyin, and the student is encouraged to try to guess their meanings from the context. Of course, their meanings are found in the section where the new characters are listed.

In the third section, along with the new characters, some unknown characters whose meanings the student is supposed to discover from the context of the sentence will be introduced. The key to the unknown characters is found at the back of the book. The number of unknown characters and combinations gradually increases until it reaches a maximum of about 10 per lesson.

## ABBREVIATIONS

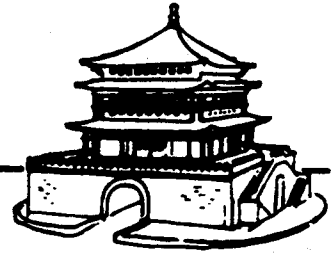
<b>A:</b> adverb	<b>PW:</b> place word
<b>ADJ:</b> adjective	<b>QW:</b> question word
<b>AV:</b> auxiliary verb	<b>RV:</b> resultative verb
<b>BF:</b> bound form	<b>RVE:</b> resultative verb ending
<b>C/CONJ:</b> conjunction	<b>S/SUB:</b> subject
<b>CV:</b> co-verb	<b>SP:</b> specifier
<b>EV:</b> equative verb	<b>SV:</b> stative verb
<b>IE:</b> idiomatic expression	<b>Tt:</b> tàitai
<b>M:</b> measure	<b>TW:</b> time word
<b>MA:</b> movable adverb	<b>Tz:</b> tóngzhí
<b>N:</b> noun	<b>V:</b> verb
<b>NU:</b> number	<b>VE:</b> verb ending
<b>O:</b> object	<b>VO:</b> verb object
<b>P:</b> particle	<b>VP:</b> verb phrase
<b>PN:</b> pronoun	<b>Xj:</b> xiáojié
<b>PH:</b> phrase	<b>Xs:</b> xiānshēng
<b>PT:</b> pattern	



# LESSON 49

## INTRODUCTION

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This lesson deals with:

- More on the use of jì and cái.
- Translation of the word "more" into Chinese.
- The correlatives búdàn ... érgiě (yě) and búdàn ... bīngqiě (yě), both meaning "not only ... but ....."

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Ask and answer questions about outdoor recreational activities, such as boating or playing ball.
2. Ask and answer questions about indoor recreational activities, such as visiting a museum or going to see an opera.

PART 1 Duihuà  
(Dialogue)



CHŪQU WÁN

Yige xīngqīliú de zǎoshang, diàntái de tiānqì yùbào shuō,  
nèitiān shì qīngtiān, méiyǒu fēng. Wáng Ānchéng gēn tài-  
tai shāngliang, yào dǎizhe hái zimen chūqu wánrwanr.

Wáng Tàitai: Jīntiān tiānqì zhème hǎo, wǒmen yīnggāi dài hái zi  
chūqu wánrwanr.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dào nǎr qu ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Wǒmen dào gōngyuán qu sànsanbù, hǎo buhǎo? Hén  
jiǔ méichūqu le, zhēn xiǎng dào wàitou qu huó-  
dong huódong.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ butóngyi. Gōngyuán méi shénme yìsi. Wǒ juéde  
hái bùrú qu tīngxī huòshi kàn diànyīng ne.

Wáng Tàitai: Tīngxī, kàn diànyīng wǒ jiānjué fāndui. Tiānqì  
hǎo de shíhou, wǒ yuànyì dào wàitou qu. Xiànzài  
zhème nuǎnhuo, gōngyuánli de huār yíding dōu kāi  
le; dǎizhe hái zimen qu kànkān huār, kànkān dòngwù,  
tāmen yíding juéde yǒuqùde duō.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dào nǎige gōngyuán qu ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Húbīānrshang de nǎige gōngyuán zěnmeyàng? Nèr de  
huánjing hǎo, yòu fēicháng ānjing. Gōngyuánli



yǒu shítou, yǒu shù, hái yǒu yí dà kuài cǎodi.  
Zài nèr zuòzuo duō shūfu a!

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hái yǒu shénme biéde dìfang kěqù? Yàoburán,  
wǒmen dài hái zi dào bówuguǎn qu kànkàn. Házimen  
zai nèr kényi dé hǎoxiē zhīshi. Nǐ yǐwéi zěnme-  
yàng?

Wáng Tàitai: Nǐ zǒng xiǎng zai wūzili, shì shénme yuǎngu? Nǐ  
kàn, tàiyang zhème hǎo, wèi shénme buyuǎnyì dào  
wàibianr qu ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nàme, nǐ shuō ba, zuò shénme zuìhǎo?

Wáng Tàitai: Wǒ yǒu ge hǎo zhúyì, wǒmen qu yěcān.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nà děi rén duō cái rēnao.

Wáng Tàitai: Wǒmen kényi zhǎo Mǎ Xiānsheng. Tā búshì gāng cóng  
Xiānggǎng huílai ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Língwài hái zhǎo nǎxiē rén ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Zhǎo Lǎo Zhāng yíjiā, zěnmeyàng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Chǐ de dōngxi zěnme bàn ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Qǐng Zhāngjiā xiān dào wǒmen zhèr. Wǒ gēn Zhāng  
Tàitai yíkuàir zuò dianr chǐ de dōngxi dàizhe.  
Nǐ búshì yào zhàoxiàng ma. Bié wàngle nǐde zhào-  
xiàngjǐ.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Chūle chǐ dōngxi, zhàoxiàng yíwài, wǒmen hái zuò xiē shénme ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Zài húbiānr nàr, shéi yuànyì huáchuán, kéyì huáchuán; shéi yuànyì qíchē, kéyì qíchē; shéi yuànyì dǎqiú, kéyì dǎqiú. Zhèyang, búdàn dàjiā dōu néng wánrde hěn gāoxìng, bìngqiě dōu kéyì yùndòngyùndòng, duìyú shēntǐ gēn jīngshēn dōu yǒu hǎochū.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duì, nǐ shuōde yǒulǐ. Yùndòngyùndòng yé hǎo. Wǒ hěn jiǔ méiyùndòng le.

Wáng Tàitai: Nǐ xiǎng, yíge rén lǎo dāizai wūzili búyùndòng, zěnme xíng ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Mǎ Xiānsheng cóng Xiānggǎng huílai de shíhou, shēntǐ búdà hǎo. Bùzhīdao xiànzài zěnmeyàng le?

Wáng Tàitai: Tā qíshí méi shénme dà bìng. Zhǔyào shì yīnwei tā zhēngtiān dōu zai wūzili, huódòng tài shǎo. Yàoshi tā cháng chūqu zóuzou, wǒ gǎn bǎoxiǎn tāde bìng hěn kuài jiù hǎo le. --- Nǐ gǎnjīn dǎ diànhuà ba.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒ wènwen tāmen yǒu gōngfu méiyǒu.

Wáng Tàitai: Bùguǎn zěnmeyàng, qǐng tāmen yíding lái. Yàoshi tāmen yǒushì, ràng tāmen míngtiān zai bàn. Shéi gǎn shuō míngtiān hái néng yǒu zhème hǎo de

tiānqī?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yàoshi tāmen yǒu yào jìn de shì ne?

Wáng Tàitai: Xīngqīliù tāmen néng yǒu shénme yào jìn de shì?  
Nǐ jiù mǎshàng dǎ diànhuà ba. Yàoshi tāmen qù-  
buliǎo, zài shuō.

(Wáng Xiānsheng méi zài shuō shénme jiù qù dǎ  
diànhuà.)

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wèi! Shì Dàwéi ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shì de, nín shì Ānchéng ba?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Shì a, nín zěnme zhīdao?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngdechulai. Zhè liǎng tiān zěnmeyàng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo. Nín ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎoduōle. Wǒ zài Xiānggǎng zhàoguò yíci X-guāng.  
Dàifu shuō méi shénme, jìushi ràng wǒ duō xiūxi,  
chǐ dōngxī liúdiǎnr shén. Wǒ xiǎng búyào jìn.  
Wǒ nài cí qu jiǎnchá yě búguo shì pà yǒu shénme  
dà bìng.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Jīntiān tiānqī hěn hǎo, Xīnyuè hé wǒ xiǎng yuē  
nǐ gēn wǒmen yíkuàir dào gōngyuán qu yēcān. Nín  
néng bùnéng qù?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhège zhúyì hǎojié, wǒ zànchéng. Wǒ yě hěn xiǎng chūqu zóuzou, kěshì wǒ xiànzài hái bùnéng juédìng. Zhèyàng ba, wǒ shí'èr diǎn yìqián gàoosu nín, hǎo buhǎo?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hǎo ba. Wǒ děng nín diànhuà.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Zàijiàn!

Wáng Xiānsheng: (Gěi Zhāngjiā dǎ diànhuà.) Wèi! Zhāng Xiānsheng ma?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Shì a. Nín nǎiwèi?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Ānchéng.

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Ò, Wáng Xiānsheng, nimen dōu hǎo ba? Yǒu shénme shì a?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yīnwèi jīntiān tiānqì tèbié hǎo, wǒmen xiǎng qǐng nín gēn Zhāng Tàitai dàizhe háizi dào gōngyuán qu, wǒmen yìkuàir yēcān. Nín kàn zěnmeyàng? Nimen néng qù ba?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Hǎojié! Nín děng yíxià, bié guà. Wǒ qu wènwen Měizhēn, kàn tā yǒu shì méiyǒu. (Guòle yíhuìr.) Wèi! Chéng, wǒmen néng qù. Shénme shíjiān, zài nǎr jiàn ne? Suǐ nimen biàn, wǒmen dōu méi yìjiàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xīnyuè shuō, qīng nimen xiān dào wōmen zhèr lái,  
zuò yidiǎnr chī de dōngxi, ránhòu yikuàir qù.  
Nimen xiānzài jiù lái ba.

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wōmen mǎshàng lái. Yíhuìr jiàn.

**PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ**  
**(Word Usage)**



1. yùbào  
tiānqì yùbào  
V: to forecast  
N: weather forecast
2. yuán  
huāyuánsi/huāyuánr  
cǎiyuánsi  
dòngwùyuán  
N: an area of land for growing plants, a place for public recreation  
N: garden  
N: vegetable garden  
N: zoo
3. yǒulǐ  
Tā shuō de búyīdìng dōu yǒulǐ.  
SV: be logical, be reasonable
4. tóngyì  
Wǒmen dōu tóngyì tāde yìjiàn.  
V: to agree, to consent
5. bùrú  
A bùrú B = B bǐ A hǎo = A méiyǒu B hǎo.  
A bùrú B dà = B bǐ A dà = A méiyǒu B dà.  
Kàn diànyǐng bùrú tīngxǐ.  
V: is not up to, is not as good as
6. xǐ  
jīngxǐ/jīngjù  
tīngxǐ  
chàngxǐ  
N: play, opera  
N: Beijing opera  
VO: to go to an opera  
VO: to sing in an opera
7. jiānjué  
Duf zhèi jiàn shì tā hěn jiānjué.  
A/SV: firmly/be determined, be resolute

8. fǎnduì V: to oppose, to be against  
Bùguǎn nimen fǎnduì bufǎnduì, tāmen dōu yào nàme zuò.
9. dòngwù N: animal
10. qù N: interest, delight  
yǒuqù SV: be interesting
11. hú N: lake
12. huánjīng N: environment
13. shítou N: rock, stone (N: kuài)
14. cǎodì N: lawn
15. bówùguǎn N: museum
16. tàiyáng N: sun, sunlight  
chū tàiyáng VO: the sun comes out  
Dōngtiān chū tàiyáng de shíhou, dào wàitou zóuzou zhēn shùfu.
17. zhúyì N: idea, way, plan  
xiǎng zhúyì VO: to think of a way  
chū zhúyì VO: to suggest a plan  
Zhè shì shéi chū de zhúyì?
18. yěcān V/N: to picnic/picnic
19. huáchuán VO: to row a boat

20. dǎqiú VO: to play ball
21. búdàn ... érqǐě/  
búdàn ... bǐngqiě PH: not only ... but
- a. Tā búdàn néng shuōhuà, bǐngqiě hěn néng zuòshì.  
b. Nàige dìfang búdàn huánjīng hǎo, érqǐě dōngxi yě piányì.
22. duìyú CV: with respect to, in relation to, towards
- Wǒ duìyú zhèizhōng shìqíng, méi shénme jīngyàn.
23. jīngshen N: spirit
- yǒu jīngshen SV: be energetic, be spirited
- jīngshénbǐng N: mental disorder
- Nàiwèi lǎo xiānsheng hěn yǒu jīngshen.
24. yìjiàn N: idea, opinion, suggestion
- yǒu yìjiàn VO: to have an objection, to have a complaint
- méiyìjiàn VO: to have no objection
- Shéi yǒu yìjiàn, qǐng jǔshǒu.
25. zànchéng V: to agree with, to favor, to approve of
- Fānduì de rén bǐ zànchéng de duōde duō.



## PART 3 Júzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### More on Jìù and Cǎi

The comparison of jìù and cǎi in Lesson 43 showed that sometimes they are opposite in meaning. They also differ in another respect.

Jìù or cǎi is often used in a sentence to contradict a previous statement. The sentence with jìù stresses the contradiction by giving an example, as in the following dialogue.

Zài zhèr méiyǒu rén huì  
shuō Zhōngguó huà.

Nobody here can speak Chinese.

Zěnméi méiyǒu? Wǒ jìù  
huì shuō.

Who said so? I, for one, can  
speak it.

But the sentence with cǎi indicates the contradiction by stressing the subject that comes before cǎi.

Wǒ gǎi nǐ mǎile yíge;  
Wǒ xiǎng nǐ yěxǔ ài chī.

I bought one for you, thinking  
you might like to eat it.

Wǒ cǎi bùchī ne!

Not I. I wouldn't eat it!

**Exercise.** Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I don't think anybody can understand what he said.  
Oh, I can.
2. I think everybody wants to buy one, so you must want to buy one, too.  
Oh no, not I.
3. Everybody here is a college graduate.  
No, I am not.
4. I think our library must have this book.  
No, not our library.
5. I have not yet had Chinese food.  
Oh yes, you have. The food you had last night was Chinese food.

Translating "More" into Chinese

The different uses of the word "more" call for several different translations into Chinese.

a. More in amount. When "more" is used alone or followed by a noun, as in, "Eat a little more" and, "I need more money," it can be translated in the following ways.

duo	] V	yidiǎnr	NI duō chī yidiǎnr.
zài			NI zài chī yidiǎnr.
zài duo			NI zài duo chī yidiǎnr.

Sometimes, "more" can be translated as hái or in any one of the three ways listed above with hái added.

NI hái yào diǎnr ma?

NI hái duō yào diǎnr ma?

NI hái zài yào diǎnr ma?

NI hái zài duō yào diǎnr ma?

b. More in number. When preceded by a number or other word indicating a number, "more" is translated as hái or zài.

Hái yǒu liǎngge xuésheng  
yào lái.

There are two more students  
coming.

Qǐng zài géi wǒ jǐ ge.

Please give me a few more.

c. "No more" or "not ... anymore" is best translated as either búzài ... or biézài ..., while "never ... any more" or "never ... again" is translated as zài yě bù ....

Bié zài dào Niūyuē qù le.

Don't go to New York anymore.

Wǒ búzài hējiǔ le.

I will drink no more.

Wǒ zài yě bùhējiǔ le.

I will never drink again.

Note that zài before bù in the third example indicates a much stronger stress on the negative than when it follows bù, as shown in the second example.

d. In the comparative degree, the various forms of "more ... than" can be translated in the following ways.

bǐ ... SV  
Zhèige bǐ nèige nán.

more ... than  
This is more difficult than  
that.

bǐ ... SV yidiǎnr  
Zhèige (bǐ nèige) guǐ  
yidiǎnr.

a little more ... than  
This is a little more expensive  
(than that).

bǐ ... SV-deduō (duōle)  
Zhèige (bǐ nèige) guǐdeduō  
(guǐduōle).

much more ... than  
This is much more expensive  
(than that).

bǐ ... hái (gèng) SV  
Zhèige (bǐ nèige) hái/  
gèng guǐ.

even more ... than  
This is even more expensive  
(than that).

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Do you have anymore bread?  
I have no more.
2. It will not be ready for ten more days.
3. Don't do that anymore.
4. I dislike her perhaps even more than you do.
5. One more word from you, and I will send you to the police station.
6. There are not many more books of this kind.
7. I have known him for more than 20 years.
8. He's even more clever.
9. I gave him \$5 more than I should have.
10. Doing a good job is much more important than finishing quickly.

## PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai yào dàizhe háizi chūqu wánr, tāmen shì zěnmeyàng xiāngqilai de? Nèitiān shì xīngqī jǐ? Tāmen liǎng ge rén de yíjiàn yíyàng buyíyàng?
2. Wáng Tàitai shuō yào dào shénme dìfang qu? Wáng Xiānsheng yuànyì dào shénme dìfang qu?
3. Wáng Tàitai xīhuan tīngxī, kàn diànyǐng ma? Tiānqì hǎo de shíhou, tā yuànyì dào shénme dìfang qu?
4. Wáng Tàitai yào dào nǎige gōngyuán qu? Nǎige húbǎnshàng de huánjīng zěnmeyàng? Wáng Xiānsheng shuō ào bówùguǎn qu yǒu shénme hǎochū?
5. Wáng Tàitai xiǎnggì yíge shénme zhǔyì lai? Tā xiǎng gōng nǎxiē rén? Dào gōngyuán qu zuò shénme? Ràng Wáng Xiānsheng zuò shénme? Biéren kěyì zuò shénme? Zhèiyàngr yǒu shénme hǎochū?
6. Wáng Tàitai juéde Mǎ Xiānsheng de bìng zěnmeyàng?
7. Wáng Xiānsheng yào qu dǎ diànhuà wènwén tāmen yǒu gōngfu méiyǒu, tā tàitai shuō shénme? Wèi shénme Wáng Tàitai juéde tāmen méiyǒu yào jīnde shìqing?
8. Wáng Xiānsheng gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng dǎ diànhuà, Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme? Mǎ Xiānsheng zěnmeyàng zhīdao diànhuàli shì Wáng Xiānsheng?
9. Mǎ Xiānsheng de bìng zěnmeyàng le?
10. Dǎ diànhuà de shíhou, Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō tā néng gēn tāmen yíkuàir qu yěcān ma?
11. Wáng Xiānsheng gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng dǎwánle diànhuà, yǒu gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà le?
12. Wáng Xiānsheng zài diànhuàli shì zěnmeyàng gēn tā shuō de? Tā shì zěnmeyàng huídá de?
13. Tāmen dāsuàn shénme shíhou zài shénme dìfang jiàn?
14. Tiānqì hǎo de shíhou, nǐ yuànyì zuò shénme?
15. Gōngyuánli dōu yǒu xiē shénme? Dào gōngyuán qu zuò shénme zuì yǒuyìsi?
16. Gōngyuánli dōu yǒu dòngwù ma? Dōu yǒu bówùguǎn ma? Bówùguǎnli dōu yǒu shénme?

17. Yēcān shì shénme yìsi? Nǐ shàngcì yēcān shì zài shénme dìfang? Gēn shéi yìkuàir qù de?
18. Nǐ cháng yùndòng ma? Zuì xǐhuan zuò shénme yùndòng? Yìtiān yùndòng jǐ ge zhōngtóu?
19. Xǐngqiliù nǐmen duōbànr dōu méiyǒu yàojin de shì ma? Nǐ juéde Wáng Tàitai shuō de huà dōu yǒulǐ ma?
20. Nǐ yìqián zhù de nèige chéngli yǒu gōngyuán méiyǒu? Nèige gōngyuán de huánjīng zěnmeyàng? Qǐng nǐ bǎ nèige gōngyuánli de qíngxíng shuō yìshuō.

**PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme**  
(What Would You Say)

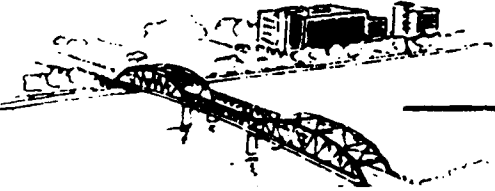
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1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎngqǐ yíjiàn shíqīng lái, xiǎng gào song nǐde péngyou, nǐ xiān shuō shénme?
2. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng qīng nǐde péngyou yíkuàir qù tīngxǐ, nǐ zěnme gen tā shuō?
3. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou qīng nǐ qù kàn diànyīng, nǐ bùxiǎng qù, nǐ zěnme gen tā shuō?
4. Nǐ qīng nǐde péngyou dào gōngyuán qù sànsàn bù, tā shuō tā búyuànyì qù, yàoshi nǐ yíding jiào tā qù, nǐ zěnme gen tā shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou wèn nǐ zài gōngyuánli dōu néng zuò shénme, nǐ zěnme huídá?

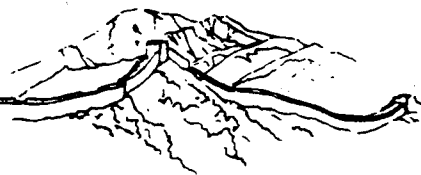
## **PART 6 Duihuà Lianxí** **(Communication Exercise)**

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1. Students work in pairs to play the roles of two friends discussing possible recreational activities on a sunny day (e.g., boating, playing ball, picnicking). Students keep a record of the activities they discuss.
2. Students work in pairs to play the roles of two friends discussing possible recreational activities on a rainy day (e.g., touring a museum, going to an opera, and so on). Students keep a record of the activities they discuss.
3. Two members of the class quiz their classmates about the indoor and outdoor activities on their lists. Student A records the outdoor activities on the chalkboard, and Student B, the indoor activities.

**PART 7 Fānyì**  
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. Did you go to the opera last week?
  2. He not only has a vegetable garden, but also a flower garden. However, his flowers are not as good as his vegetables.
  3. Going bicycling is not as good as rowing a boat.
  4. Boating is better than anything.
  5. There is a small lake in the zoo.
  6. There isn't even a lawn in that park.
  7. There is no museum nearby. The only thing we can do is go bicycling in the park.
  8. What he said is very reasonable. He doesn't say anything which is unreasonable.
  9. I went to a play yesterday. It was a good play. The name is something like .... I forgot it. I can never remember names.
  10. The environment of the park is very quiet.
  11. He is well informed in the field of history. He's a scholarly man.
  12. He did not do well in that business, but gained lots of experience.
  13. You must think of a way to get some exercise so that you will have a strong body.
  14. I have no idea what I am going to do.
  15. He said that I was crazy. I think he may be right.



B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.

3. All that he said is not necessarily reasonable.
4. We all agree with his idea.
5. Going to the movies is not as good as going to a Beijing opera.
7. He is very determined about this matter.
8. No matter whether you are against it or not, they all must do it that way.
16. In the winter, when the sun comes out, it is really comfortable to go outside and walk around.
17. Whose big idea is this?
21. a. He's not only a good talker, but also a good worker.  
b. Not only is the environment there good, but the prices are low.
22. I've had no experience in this kind of thing.
23. That old gentleman is full of vigor.
24. Those of you who have suggestions, please raise your hands.
25. More people opposed to it than were in favor of it.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě  
(Reading and Writing)



第四十九课 出去玩儿

一个星期六的早上，电台的天气预报说，  
那天是晴天，没有风。王安成跟太太商量，  
要带孩子们出去玩儿玩儿。

王太太：今天天气这么好，我们应该带着孩子出去  
玩儿玩儿。

王先生：到哪儿去呢？

王太太：我们到公园去散散步，好不好？很久没  
出去了，真想到外头去活动活动。

王先生：我不同意。公园没什么意思。我觉得还不如  
去听戏或是看电影儿呢。

王太太：听戏、看电影儿我坚决反对。天气好的时  
候，我愿意到外头去。现在这么暖和，公  
园里的花儿一定都开了；带着孩子们去看  
看花儿、看看动物，他们一定觉得有趣的  
多。

王先生：到哪个公园去呢？

王太太：湖边儿上的那个公园怎么样？那儿的环<sub>huánjīng</sub>境好，又非常安静。公园里有石<sub>shí</sub>头、有树、还有一大块草地。在那儿坐坐多舒服啊！

王先生：还有什么别的地方可去？要不然，我们带孩子到博物馆去看看。孩子们在那儿可以得好些知识。你以为怎么样？

王太太：你总想在屋子里，是什么缘故？你看，太阳<sub>yáng</sub>这么好，为什么不愿意到外边儿去呢？

王先生：那么，你说吧，作什么最好？

王太太：我有个好主意，我们去野餐。

王先生：野餐？那得人多才热闹<sub>nào</sub>。

王太太：我们可以找马先生。他不是刚从香港回来吗？

王先生：另外还找哪些人呢？

王太太：找老张一家，怎么样？

王先生：好。吃的东西怎么办呢？

王太太：请张家先到我们这儿。我跟张太太一块儿作点儿吃的东西带着。你不是要照相吗？

别忘了你的照相机。

王先生：除了吃东西、照相以外，我们还作些什么呢？

王太太：在湖<sub>hú</sub>边儿那儿，谁愿意划船，可以划船；谁愿意骑车，可以骑车；谁愿意打球，可以打球。这样，不但大家都能玩儿得很高兴，并且都可以运动运动，对于身体<sub>yú</sub>跟精神<sub>tī</sub>都有好处。

王先生：对，你说得有理。运动运动也好。我很久没运动了。

王太太：你想，一个人老<sub>dāi</sub>待在屋子里不运动，怎么行呢？

王先生：马先生从香港回来的时候，身体不大好。不知道现在怎么样了？

王太太：他其实没什么大病。主要是因为他整天都在屋子里，活动太少。要是他常出去走走，我敢保险他的病很快就好了。——你赶紧打电话吧。

王先生：好，我问问他们有工夫没有。

王太太：不管怎么样，请他们一定来。要是他们有事，让他们明天再办。谁敢说明天还能有这么好的天气。

王先生：要是他们有要紧的事呢？

王太太：星期六他们能有什么要紧的事？你就马上打电话吧。要是他们去不了，再说。

(王先生没再说什么，就去打电话。)

王先生：喂！是大为吗？  
wèi

马先生：是的，您是安成吧？

王先生：是啊，您怎么知道？

马先生：我听得出来。这两天怎么样？

王先生：很好。您呢？

马先生：好多了。我在香港照过一次X光。大夫说  
gāng guāng  
没什么，就是让我多休息，吃东西留点儿  
神。我想不要紧。我那次去检查，也不过  
jiàn  
是怕有什么大病。

王先生：今天天气很好，心月和我想约您跟我们一块儿到公园去野餐。您能不能去？

马先生：这个主意好极了，我赞成。我也很想出去走走，可是我现在还不能决定。这样吧，我十二点以前告诉您，好不好？

王先生：好吧。我等您电话。

马先生：好。再见！

王先生：（给张家打电话。）喂！张先生吗？

张先生：是啊。您哪位？

王先生：我是安成。

张先生：哦，王先生，你们都好吧？有什么事啊？

王先生：因为今天天气特别好，我们想请您跟张太太带着孩子到公园去，我们一块儿野餐。您看怎么样？你们能去吧？

张先生：好极了！您等一下，别挂。我去问问美珍，  
zhen  
看她有事没有。（过了一会儿。）喂！成，  
wei  
我们能去。什么时候，在哪儿见呢？随你们便，我们都没意见。

王先生：心月说，请你们先到我们这儿来，作一点儿吃的东西，然后一块儿去。你们现在就来吧。

张先生：好。我们马上来。一会儿见。

## 生 字

1. 园 yuán N: land for growing plants, a place for public recreation
- 园 地 yuándì N: garden plot, field, scope
- 花 园 huāyuán N: flower garden
- 公 园 gōngyuán N: park
- 果 园 guǒyuán N: orchard
2. 趣 qù N: interest, delight
- 有 趣 yǒuqù SV: be interesting, be amusing
- 趣 味 qùwèi N: interest, delight
- a. 小 孩 子 们 玩 儿 什 么 都 觉 得 很 有 趣 。
- b. 这 种 工 作 没 有 多 大 的 趣 味 。
3. 暖 nuǎn SV: be warm, be genial
- 暖 和 nuǎnhuo SV: be warm, be nice and warm
- 暖 气 nuǎnqì N: central heating
- 我 们 开 了 暖 气 ， 所 以 屋 子 里 头 很 暖 和 。
4. 物 wù N: thing, matter
- 物 价 wùjià N: commodity prices
- 物 理 学 wùlǐxué N: physics
- 动 物 dòngwù N: animals
- 动 物 园 dòngwùyuan N: zoo



礼物 lǐwù N: present, gift

- a. 近来的物价一天天地高起来了。
- b. 这个动物园里有很多奇奇怪怪的动物。
- c. 他十八岁生日的时候，他父亲送给他的礼物是一辆新汽车。

5. 缘 yuán N: reason

缘故 yuángù N: reason, cause

那次飞机出事，到今天还没找出缘故来。

6. 博 bó BF: rich, abundant

博爱 bó'ài N: universal love

博士 bóshì N: doctor (Ph.D.)

博物馆 bówùguǎn N: museum

- a. 他大学毕业以后念了六年才得到医学博士学位。
- b. 这城里的博物馆很小，里边的东西不多。

7. 野 yě SV: be wild, be uncultivated, be unruly

野餐 yěcān N: picnic

野人 yěrén N: savage

野心 yěxīn N: wild ambition

野外 yěwài N: open country, field

- a. 没有知识的人有时候说话太野。
- b. 放假的时候，孩子们都喜欢到野外去玩儿。

8. 相 xiàng N: looks, appearance  
 (照)相机 (zhào)xiàngjī N: camera  
 a. 现在进口的照相机多半是日本做的。  
 b. 新式照相机全是自动的, 连小孩都会用。
9. 骑 qí V: to ride (an animal or a bicycle)  
 骑马 qímǎ VO: to ride a horse  
 骑(自行)车 qí(zìxíng)chē VO: to ride a bicycle
10. 划 huá V: to paddle, to row, to scratch, to strike  
 划船 huáchuán VO: to row a boat  
 划火柴 huáhuǒchái VO: to strike a match  
 划船是很好的运动。
11. 球 qiú N: ball, sphere, globe  
 球场 qiúchǎng N: court, field (for ball games)  
 地球 dìqiú N: the Earth  
 半球 bànqiú N: hemisphere  
 a. 你知道美国是在东半球还是在西半球?  
 b. 很久以前, 人们都说地球是方的。
12. 身 shēn N: body  
 身分 shēnfen N: status, capacity  
 身体 shēntǐ N: body

本身	běnnshēn	N/A: itself/in itself
一身	yīshēn	N/A: the whole body, all over the body

- a. 在这儿念书的，多半是军人身分。  
 b. 那件东西本身不值什么钱，可是它有极大的历史价值。

13. 精	jīng	SV: be refined, be shrewd
精明	jīngmíng	SV: be astute, be shrewd
精通	jīngtōng	V: to be proficient in, to have mastered

- a. 你别看不起他，他精得很呢。  
 b. 那位老先生精通好几国语文。

14. 神	shén	N: God, deity
神话	shénhuà	N: mythology, myth, fairy tale
神经	shénjīng	N: nerve
神经病	shénjīngbìng	N: mental disorder
精神	jīngshén	N: spirit, vigor, vitality
精神病	jīngshénbìng	N: mental disease

- a. 警察最后把那个人送到精神病医院去了。  
 b. 昨天夜里没睡好，我今天一点精神都没有。

15. 赞	zàn-	BF: support, praise
赞成	zànchéng	V: to approve of, to agree with
赞助	zànzhù	V/N: to support/assistance

我们都赞成他作班长。

## 句 子

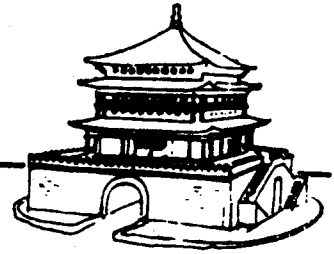
1. 动物园里有趣的动物真多，所以孩子们都爱去看。
2. 天气一暖和到野外去野餐的人就多起来了。
3. 骑马虽然很有趣，可是骑的时候要小心；要不然会出事。
4. 最近的物价一天比一天高，是什么缘故呢？
5. 划船看着容易，作起来可就难了。
6. 孩子们在球场上玩得真开心，个个都好象野马似的。
7. 他得了博士学位以后，自己就觉得身分跟以前大不相同<sup>1</sup>了；他不但说话声音高了，也不那么和气了。
8. 骑马、划船、照相，他样样精通，真了不起！
9. 神话故事虽然都不是真的，可是孩子们都非常爱听。虽然有的已经听了几十次了，还是一样喜欢听。
10. 校长的决定我们不但赞成，还要赞助他。
11. “收礼容易，送礼难”，意思是要买一件合适的礼物送给人，真不是一件简单的事。
12. 屋子里有暖气，对我们来说是很平常的，可是在穷苦的国家里就不是那么回事了。
13. 那个人精明极了，知道在什么时候，对什么人说什么话。
14. 那个有精神病的人，一会儿笑一会儿哭，还常常自言自<sup>2</sup>语。

15. 中国以前有一个思想家（墨子），跟现在信教的人一样，也都讲究博爱。
16. 果园里的树上有许多<sup>3</sup>果子，差不多都叫那些动物给吃了。
17. 他们已经有了两家鞋店了。可是他们的野心实在大，还想再开十家呢！
18. 在中国大陆每一家都有一两辆自行车，可是有汽车的极少。
19. 我们地球上一共有多少种语言，真是谁也没法儿知道。
20. 这辆车的机器本身没有毛病，大概是油不够。

# LESSON 50

## INTRODUCTION

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This lesson deals with:

- A comparison of the verbs shuāi and diào.
- Translating "enjoy" and "send" into Chinese.
- The use of jiào, meaning "compare," and the use of bǐjiào, meaning "comparatively" and "rather."

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Discuss some new leisure-time activities.
2. Discuss foods to eat on a picnic.

PART 1 Duihuà  
(Dialogue)



YECĀN YIHÒU

Wáng Xiānsheng Wáng Tàitai qīngle jǐ wèi péngyou, dài zhe háizimen dào gōngyuán qù yēcān. Tāmen yě yuēle Mǎ Xiānsheng, kěshi Mǎ Xiānsheng nèi tiān yǒu shì méiqù. Guòle jǐ tiān Wáng Xiānsheng jiànzhao Mǎ Xiānsheng, tāmen liǎng ge rén tángqì nèi cǐ yēcān de qīngxíng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nèi tiān nǐmen dào gōngyuán qù yēcān, wánrde hǎo ma? Wǒ méinéng qù, zhēn kǎxí.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nèi tiān shì wǒ tàitai yào chūqu wánr. Wǒ yǐnwei lǎn, búdà yuànyì dòng. Qíshí chūqu zǒuzou yě shìzài búcuò. Nèi tiān Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai yě dài zhe háizi qù le. Zài nàr hái pèngjiàn Lǐ Xiānsheng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ wèi Lǐ Xiānsheng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Lǐ Qiūnán, Lǐ Xiānsheng. Shì wǒ yíge tóngshì. Shàng cǐ wǒ zài jiā qīngkè, yě yǒu tā. Wǒ gěi nǐn jièshàngguo, nǐn jǐde bújǐde?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ò, wǒ xiǎngqilai le. Jǐshí nèi wèi tīng piàoliang, liú zhe yídiǎnr xiǎo húzi, dài yǎnjīng de Lǐ Xiānsheng, shì búshì?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dui le. Hái yǒu yí wèi Fāng Xiǎojié. Dàjiā dōu wánrde hěn rènào, dōu hěn yǒu xìngqù.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐmen dōu wánr shénme le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yīnwei tiānqì búcuò, dàjiā dōu wánrde hěn tòngkuài. Tàitai xiǎojiemen mángzhe yùbèi chī de dōngxi. Xiǎo Lǐ bǐjiào niǎnqīng, xǐhuan gēn hái zimen zài yìkuàir wánr. Tāmen dào yùndòngchǎng dǎqiú. Zhāng Xiānsheng gēn wǒ qù huáchuán, hái zài chuánshang diào le yíhuìr yú.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Diào zhào le ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hē! Nǐn tīng wǒ shuō, kě zhēn yǒuyìsi. Nèi tiān wǒmen bǎ chuán huádao hú dāngzhōng. Diào le méiduóda gōngfu, wǒ jiù juéde yǒu yú lái le. Wǒ yídiǎnr dōu bùgǎn dòng. Dēngle yíhuìr, juéde yú shàng gōule, jiù gǎnjīn wàng shàng yìlā, yú cóng shuǐli chūlai le. Hē! Kě zhēn bùxiǎo! (Yòng shǒu bǐhuazhe.) Yǒu zhème dà. Wǒ zhèngzài xiǎng, "Jīntiān de yùnqì zhēnme zhème hǎo a!" Méixiǎngdào, Lǎo Zhāng kànjianle, yīgāoxíng, hūrán tuīle wǒ yíxià, jiéguǒ nèi tiáo yú yòu diào xiáqu le. Nǐ shuō kěxǐ bùkěxǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hòulái ne?



Wáng Xiānsheng: Hòulái wǒ yuè xiǎng yuè bùgāoxìng, jiù bǎ chuán huáhuìqu le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lǎo Zhāng diào Zhao yú le méiyǒu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Tā bùhuì diào. yàoburán tā hái néng tuī wǒ ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Diàoyú hěn yǒuyìsi, kěshi bùnéng zhāoji. Wǒ yìqián yě cháng qù diàoyú, kěshi cónglái yě méi diàoZhāoguo. Nimen méi rén qù yóuyǒng ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nàr yǒu yíge yóuyǒngchí, kěshi méi rén qù, yīnwei dōu méi dài yóuyǒngyī. Nín xīhuan yóuyǒng ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dui yóuyǒng wǒ dàoshi xiāngdāng yǒu xìngqu. Nín ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ yìdiǎnr yě bùhuì. Cóngqián xuéguo, kěshi méixuéhǎo. Yǒu yí cì gēn péngyou dào hǎibiānr qù. Dàjiā dōu shuō yào jiào wǒ, jiào wǒ xiàshuǐ. Kěshi wǒ yíxiàqu, tāmen jiù dōu líkāi le. Wǒ zhīhǎo zìjǐ shí. Wǒ zài shuǐlǐ zhàn buzhù, shuāi dǎole, hēle hǎoxiē shuǐ, xián jí le. Cóng nèi cì yǐhòu, wǒ zài yě bùgǎn xiàshuǐ le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín yīngdāng jìxù liànxi. Yóuyǒng hěn yǒuyǒng. Yǒu zhème yíge gùshi, bùzhīdao nín tīngguo méiyǒu. Yǒu yíge yīshēng, dào bìnggrén jiāli qu kàn bìng. Bìnggrén chīle tā kāi de yào jiù sǐ le. Tā

bùzhīdao, dì'èr tiān yòu qù kànbing. Bīng rén de liǎng ge érzi yào dǎ tā. Tā gǎnjīn jiù pǎo. Liǎng ge qīngnián rén jiù zài hòumian zhuī. Pǎo dao yíge hébiānr, tā jiù tiàodao héli, yóu hufjiā qù le. Dào le jiāli kànjian tā de érzi zhèngzài niànshū, tā wèn tā érzi, "Nǐ wèi shénme yào niànshū?" Tā érzi shuō, "Wǒ yào dāng yīshēng." Tā shuō, "Yào dāng yīshēng, niànshū búniànshū bùyào jīn. Nǐ dēi gǎnjīn xiān xué yóuyōng." Nǐn kàn, yóuyōng duō yōuyōng a!

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xīngkuī wǒ búshì yīshēng. Zúhuì yóuyōng yě méi duó dà guānxi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dui le. Nǐmen yěcān chī shénme tèbié hǎochī de dōngxi le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Qù yěcān de rén, dàgài dōu búdà zàihu chī, zhū-yào shì dàjiā kéyì zài wàitou wǎnr. Búguò, nài tiān wǒmen chī de yě xiāngdāng fēngfù. Chú-le diǎnxīn, bīnggān, shuǐguō, bīngqílín, kěkǒu kělè yīwài, háiyou chǎomiàn gēn jiāozǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yùbèi zhèi xiē dōngxi yíding shì nǐn tàitai de zhúyì ba?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Shéi shuō búshì ne. Wǒ tàitai zuì huì chū zhúyì le. Kěshì nài tiān chī de dōngxi chàbuduō dōu

shi Zhāng Tàitai zuò de. Dōu fēicháng hǎo, yóuqǐ  
shì nèige chǎomiàn, wèir hǎo jí le. Nín chīguo  
chǎomiàn méiyóu?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chīguo. Měiguó de Zhōngguó fànguǎnr dōu yǒu  
chǎomiàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng tāmen zuò de gēn Zhōngguó rén píngcháng  
zuò de búdà yíyàng. Shénme shíhou yǒu gōngfu,  
dào wǒmen jiā, qǐng nín chángchang wǒ tàitai  
zuò de.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, xièxie. Wǒ nèige chúshǐ yě huì zuò ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dāngrán huì. Tā zuò de yě búcuò.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shuōde wǒ dōu è le. Xiànzài chàbuduō yě gāi  
chīfàn le. Dào wǒ nàr qù jiào Lǐ Yōucái zuò  
yīdiǎnr chí hǎo bùhǎo?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xiànzài kōngpà láibují le. Wǒmen yíkuàir dào  
fànguǎnr qu chí, hǎo bùhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒ tóngyí.



