

PART 1 Duihua (Dialogue)



CĀNGUĀN XIĀNGGĀNG DE YÍGE ZHŌNGXUÉ

Mǎ Dàwéi yào qù Xiānggāng cānguān yíge zhōngxué. Tā zhī-
dào Wáng Ānchéng rènshi yíwei zài Xiānggāng de zhōngxué
xiàozhǎng. Tā jiù qù qīng Wáng Xiānsheng tí tā xiě yí-
fēng jièshàoxìn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Āi, Ānchéng, hěn jiǔ méijiàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dàwéi, nín hǎo a? Shénme shíhou huílai de?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Huílai liǎng tiān le. Wǒ xiǎng qiú nín diǎnr shí.
Wǒ xiǎng dào Xiānggāng qù cānguān yíge zhōngxué.
Wǒ jìde nín shuōguo nín rènshi yíwei Hé Xiàozhǎng,
suǒyǐ xiǎng wèn nín kéyǐ bukéyǐ gei wǒ xiě yífēng
jièshàoxìn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dāngrán kéyǐ. Nín nǎitiān qù? Yàoburán, wǒ gēn
nín yikuàir qù, hǎo buhǎo? Wǒ yě hěn jiǔ méiqù
Xiānggāng le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà tài máfan nín le. Wǒ kàn búbǐ le. Nín gěi wǒ
xiě yífēng xìn, jiù xíng le. Zàishuō, wǒ hái
méijuédìng nǎitiān qù ne.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yě hǎo. Nème wǒ xiànzài jiù gěi nín xiě.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Xiānggǎng de dì'èrtiān zǎoshang
dàole nàige zhōngxué de chuándáshì, bǎ míngpiàn
gēn jiàshàoxīn gěi chuándá.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Mǎ Dàwéi. Zhè shì wǒde míngpiàn gēn jià-
shàoxīn. Wǒ yào jiàn nimen Hé Xiàozhǎng. Lǎojià,
nǐ kànkàn tā zài bùzài.

Chuándá: Qīng nín děng yíhuǐr, wǒ gěi nín kànkàn qu.

(Chuándá nǎzhe míngpiàn gēn xīn jīnqùle, yíhuǐr
chūlai le.)

Chuándá: Nín qīng jīnlai ba.

(Dàole huíkèshíli.)

Chuándá: Qīng xiān zuò yíxià. Hé Xiàozhǎng yíhuǐr jiù lái.

(Yíwèi sishíduo suí dài yǎnjīng de nánrén jīnle
huíkèshí, jiù xiàozhe gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng wòshǒu.)

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nín shì Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng ba? Wǒ shì Hé Yǐng-
míng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: O, Hé Xiàozhǎng, jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nín dào Zhōngguó duō jiǔ le?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chābuduō bànnián le.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nín gēn Ānchéng zài Měiguó rènshì de ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shì de. Rènshi shíjinián le, wǒmen shì lǎo péng-you.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Tā hǎo ba?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo, tā jiào wǒ tí tā wèn nín hǎo.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Xièxie. Zěnmeyàng? Nín shì yào kànkàn shàngkè de qíngkuàng, shì bushì?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shì de. Yīnwèi wǒ tīngshuō nín duì bàn xuéxiào, yǒu yǒu yánjiū yǒu yǒu jīngyán

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Guòjiǎng, guòjiǎng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Suǒyǐ lái cānguān cānguān, gēn nín xuéxué.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nín tài kèqǐ le. Zhèige xuéxiào de lìshǐ hěn duǎn, bànle cái wǔ nián. Wǒmen yǒu liù bàn xuésheng, chūzhōng sān bān, gāozhōng sān bān. Fángzi ne, yǒu bá ge kèshì, yíge lǐtáng, yùndòngchǎng, tǐyùguǎn, túshūguǎn dōu yǒu. Suǐrán bú tài hǎo, kèshì hái dōu kényǐ yòng. Dēng yíxiàr, wǒ dài nín qù kànkàn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xiànzài yǒu duōshao xuésheng?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Yǒu sānbǎi duō Bǐ liǎng nián yǐqián duō le yí bèi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xuésheng dōu zhùxiào ma?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Bù. Shùshè bugòu duō. Jīù yǒu sānfēnzhīyī zhū-xiào. Kěshì wǔfàn chàbuduō suóyoude xuésheng dōu zài xuéxiào chǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Měitiān zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng shàngkè?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Zhè shì gōngkèbiǎo. Nín kàn, zǎoshang dìyītáng shì bādiǎn zhōng shàngkè, shàng wúshí fēn zhōng de kè, xiūxi shí fēn zhōng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xiànzài shàngkè ne ma?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Shàngkè ne. Wǒmen qu kànkàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojīe.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. jièshàoxìn

N: letter of introduction

2. qiú

V: to ask, to beg

qiúrén

VO: to ask for help

qiú ... diǎnr shí

PH: to ask a favor of ...

a. Wǒ qiú nín diǎnr shí.

b. Nèiběn shū wǒ qiú tā tí wǒ mǎi le.

3. chuándáshì

N: reception office, janitor's room

4. piànzi/míngpiàn

N: calling card, business card
(M: -zhang)

Zuò mǎimài de rén shēnshang zǒng dài zhe míngpiàn.

5. dài

V: to wear, to put on (such as a hat, a watch, or glasses)

dài yǎnjīng(r)

VO: to wear glasses

6. yǎnjīng(r)

N: eyeglasses (M: -fù, pair)

Yǎnjīng měi liǎng-sān nián dēi huàn yí fù.

7. lā

V: to pull

lāshǒu/wòshǒu

VO: to shake hands

lāguolai

RV: pull over

lāshānglai

RV: pull up

lāxiàqu

RV: pull down

Tā yíkànjiàn wǒ jiù guòlai gēn wǒ wòshǒu.

8. lìshǐ N: history
Zhōngguó yǒu wǔqiānnián de lìshǐ.
9. chūzhōng N: junior high
chūjí zhōngxué N: junior high school
chūzhōng yī (niánjí) N: first year of junior high
Zài chūjí zhōngxué chuándáshì gōngzuò de tóngzhǐ, zuòshì hěn fúzé.
10. gāozhōng N: senior high
gāojí zhōngxué N: senior high school
gāozhōng sān (niánjí) N: third year of senior high
Měiguó de yīwù jiàoyù yìzhí dào gāozhōng bìyè.
11. -táng BF/M: hall/class period
(dà) lītáng N: auditorium
kètáng N: classroom
jiāngtáng N: classroom
a. Wǒ jīntiān shàngwǔ yǒu sān táng kè.
b. Jīntiān xiàwǔ, xiànzhǎng yào zài dàlītángli jiāngyǎn.
12. yùndòngchǎng N: athletic field
13. tǐyùguǎn N: gymnasium
14. -bài M: times, -fold
15. -fēnzhǐ- M: pattern for fractions
sānfēnzhīyī NU: one-third

jǐfēnzhījǐ

QW: what fraction

Gōngchéngshī de qián bǐ jiàoyuán de duō sānfēnzhī'èr.

16. zhùxiào

VO: to live at the school

17. jiàoyuán

N: teacher

18. gōngkèbiǎo

N: schedule of the day's classes

19. dìlǐ

N: geography

20. xuéqī

N: semester, term

shàngxuéqī

N: last term

xiàxuéqī

N: next term

21. jià

N: vacation

chūnjià

N: spring vacation

shūjià

N: summer vacation

hánjià

N: winter vacation

bīngjià

N: sick leave

qǐngjià

VO: to ask for leave

fàngjià

VO: to close school for a
vacation, to have a vacation

a. Nǐmen fàng jǐ tiān jià?

b. Shūjià kuài dào le.

c. Hěnduō rén gǎnmào le, suǒyǐ qǐng bīngjià de rén tèbié
duō.

PART 3 Jùzǐ Gòulào (Sentence Structure)



Multiples and Fractions

In English, we use the following expressions:

twice as much

half again as large as

three times as much as

one-fifth larger than

fourfold

50 percent wider

half as long as

one and a half times the size of

In Chinese, these all fall into the pattern of comparison with measured degree. A secondary pattern, although much less common than the comparison pattern, is sometimes met. It is known as the equality pattern.

a. Comparison pattern with measured degree based on bǐ.

Tāde fángzi bǐ wǒde (fáng-
zi) dà yībài.

His house is twice as big as
my house.

Zhèige hóngde bǐ nèige
lándè guì yībàn

The red one is half again as
expensive as the blue one.

Zhèitiáo lù bǐ nàitiáo lù
cháng sānfēnzhīyī.

This road is one-third longer
than that road.

Notice that bài means times or -fold; bàn means half and is used in the same pattern as bài. X-fēnzhī-Y is the formula for a fraction when preceded by an appropriate denominator and followed by a numerator.

b. Equality pattern based on yǒu or shì.

Zhèige wūzi shì nèige (wū-
zi) de sānbài.

This room is three times as
large as that room

Zhèige wūzi yǒu nèige (wū-
zi) de sānbài (nème dà).

Note that the example above can be stated in the comparison pattern.

Zhèige wūzi bǐ nàige (wū-
zi) dà liǎngbèi.

This room is two times larger
than that one.

In the sentence above, liǎngbèi is the amount by which one room is larger than the other. Note that "two times larger than" in the comparison pattern is the same as saying "three times as large."

Exercise 1. Form sentences in Chinese, using each of the following stative verbs, in the comparison and equality patterns.

yuǎn Cháng kuài duō hǎo dà guì
jìn duǎn màn shǎo huài xiǎo piányi

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have only half as much as he has.
2. Mine is 50 percent larger than his.
3. This building is three times as tall as that one.
4. There are more men than women in this town. There are only nine-tenths as many women as men.
5. He drives twice as fast as I do.
6. His house is one and a half times the size of mine.
7. He spent about three times as much as I did.
8. This one is one-fifth shorter than the other.
9. He only studies one-fourth of the time that I do.
10. This tree is about two-thirds as tall as that one.

Prestated Topic of a Sentence

The basic sentence pattern in both Chinese and English is S-V-O. In Chinese, often a predated topic is added. In English, we may say, "As to such-and-such a matter, I am wholeheartedly in favor of it." "As to" introduces a predated topic. In Chinese, however, no introductory "as to" is required. Moreover, this predated topic may be identical with (1) the subject, (2) the object, or (3) the possessor of the subject. A predated topic may be set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma to indicate that it in no way affects the structure of the statement that follows.

- (1) Wǒ zhèige péngyou, tā bǔhuì shuō yǐngwén.
- (2) Hējiǔde nàige rén, wǒ bùxǐhuan tā.
- (3) Wǒ, (zuótiān) qīchē chūshì le.

In the third example, both wǒ and qīchē may be considered the subject by interpreting them together as wǒde qīchē. Since a movable adverb, like zuótiān, may be inserted between wǒ and qīchē, wǒ may also be considered a predated topic and not necessarily the possessor of qīchē.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. We have so little money that it will all be gone after the groceries and house rent are paid for.
2. Of these pictures, I like this one the most.
3. The one who gave me a car is very wealthy.
4. As to the well-to-dos, they don't want to donate; as to the poor, they cannot afford to donate anything.
5. I don't understand a word of what he said.
6. As to the teachers in the school, none of them dislikes you.
7. As to that man, he wants everything.
8. Speaking about the school he visited, everyone wants to study there.
9. As to all my friends, I didn't give them anything.
10. Although he sold the house for as much as \$50,000, he spent it all within a month.