

C H I N E S E
BASIC COURSE

MODULE 8
LESSONS 43-48

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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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 Cíyǔ 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 Liànxí (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.

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.

Jùzǐ 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.

A NOTE ON PINYIN

Beginning with this module, some rules for pinyin spelling have changed to bring the orthography more in line with that in recent publications from the People's Republic of China. The following guidelines for spelling will be followed in writing new materials as well as in revising the materials published prior to this module.

1. VO combinations of the chīfàn and kànshū type, where the verb and the object are both monosyllabic, are joined together.

吃饭	chīfàn
吸烟	xīyān
上车	shàngchē

But verbs with pronoun objects are written separately.

打他	dǎ tā
骂你	mà nǐ

2. The verb and the object in verb-object combinations with three syllables or more are written separately.

吃中饭	chī zhōngcān
上电车	shàng diàncā
抽纸烟	chōu zhīyān
修理车	xiūlǐ chē
收拾屋子	shōushi wūzi

3. The negative particles bù- and méi- are prefixed to verbs and stative verbs.

不是	búshì
不好	bùhǎo
没来	méilái

4. Only when the possessive de is associated with pronouns is it joined to the preceding syllable.

你的	nǐde
我们的	wǒmende

5. The de in a noun-modifying phrase or clause is written separately.

新鲜的空气	xīnxiān de kōngqì
很好的书	hěn hǎo de shū
他唱的歌儿	tā chàng de gē

6. The de in the shí ... de pattern is written separately.

哪年毕的业?	Nǎi nián bǐ de yè?
哪年毕业的?	Nǎi nián bìyè de?

7. The de that modifies a verb or a stative verb is joined to the preceding syllable. If the modifying string is unusually long, the de may be written separately.

好好儿地	hǎohǎorde
高高兴兴地	gāogāoxíngxíngde
一个月一个月地给房钱	yíge yuè yíge yuè de gěi fángqián

8. The syllables of a resultative verb are written conjoinedly.

看得见	kàndejiàn
看不见	kànbujiàn
跑得快	pǎodekuài
跑不快	pǎobukuài

9. The de that introduces a descriptive complement (manner description) is joined to the preceding verb.

他跑得很快	Tā pǎode hěn kuài.
累得我说不出话来。	Lèide wǒ shuōbuchū huà lai.

10. There are two kinds of le. One kind is a verbal suffix that indicates completion of the action. The other is usually used at the end of a sentence to indicate a change of status. The completion le is joined to the preceding verb in writing, and the change-of-status le is written separately. Sometimes, a le may have both meanings, as in the fifth example below. If so, we treat it as a change-of-status le and write it separately.

吃了饭	chīle fàn
睡了一个钟头的觉了。	shuīle yíge zhōngtóu de jiào le.
他病了。	Tā bìng le.
他好了。	Tā hǎo le.
他来了。	Tā lái le.

11. Specifiers, numbers, and measures are, as a rule, written separately.

这两个	zhèi liǎng ge
这三本	zhè sān běn
那四块	nèi sì kuài

However, we write yíge, zhèige (zhège), nèige (nàge), něige conjoinedly in accordance with most dictionaries.

12. Tones on individual words are marked according to the Chinese-English Dictionary (Wu Jingrong et. al 1979). The actual tone variations that may occur in the utterance of a sentence are, as a rule, not marked. Some exceptions are listed below.

(a) In a two low-tone sequence, if the second low tone is unmarked because the syllable is unstressed, the first low tone is changed to a rising tone.

所以	suǒyǐ
可以	kéyǐ
小姐	xiǎojiě

(b) The number yí and the negative bù- are marked with rising tones before a falling-tone syllable.

一个	yíge
不累	búlèi

(c) The popular putonghua pronunciations of some words are distinctly different from those given in the dictionary. We have chosen the popular pronunciations and marked the tones accordingly. Listed below are some examples.

一会儿	yīhuǐr (not yīhuīr)
主意	zhǔyi (not zhūyi)
法子	fǎzi (not fǎzi)
朝鲜	Cháoxiǎn (not Cháoxiǎn)

ABBREVIATIONS

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

LESSON 43



INTRODUCTION

This lesson deals with a comparison of the uses of zài, jù, and cái.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Discuss traveling to some distant place, mentioning the methods of transportation and the time involved.
2. Ask and answer questions about public, private, and church schools.
3. Talk about the size and the natural resources of a town.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



JIANGYAN

Yǒu rén qǐng Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Táiběi fùjīn de yige
xiǎo chéng qu jiāngyān. Qù yǐqián, tā dào Wángjiā
qu gēn Wáng Xiānsheng dǎting nèige xiǎo chéng de
qíngxíng. Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le Wángjiā, jiànzhào
Wáng Xiānsheng.

Mǎ: Āi. Ānchéng. Hǎo ba?

Wáng: Nín lái le. Qǐngzuò qǐngzuò. Zhèi jǐtiān zěnmeyàng?

Mǎ: Hěn hǎo. Dìtū de dōngxi dōu zhǎozhào le ma?

Wáng: Hái méizhǎozhào, zhēn zǎogāo!

Mǎ: Wáng Tàitai hǎo le ba?

Wáng: Tā dào hǎo le, xièxiè nín. Nín méichūménr ma?

Mǎ: Méichūménr. Xiàixīngqiliù yǒu rén qǐng wǒ dào Shàoxiàn qu
jiāngyān. Nín dào nàr qùguo ma?

Wáng: Qùguo. Nèige dìfang hěn búcuò, zhǐde kànkàn.

Mǎ: Cóng zhèr qù, děi zǒu duō jiǔ?

Wáng: Zuò huǒchē, sìshí fēn zhōng; zuò qìchē dǎi yíge zhōngtóu.
Yàoshi kāide kuài, lùshang bùtíng, sānkè zhōng jiù xíng
le.

Mǎ: Nín zhīdao nèige chéng de rénkǒu yǒu duōshao ma?

Wáng: Wǒ zhīdaode búdà qīngchū. Dàgài yǒu bǎijiūwàn rén ba.

Mǎ: Wǒ tīngshuō nèige dìfang de chūchǎn hěn dūo.

Wáng: Duì le. Chūchǎn hěn fēngfù. Chū mǐ chūde suǐ duō. Chūle
mǐ yǐwài, wǔjīn, jīn-yīn-tóng-tiě-xī, dōu yǒu yídiǎnr.
Hái yǒu méi, miánhua shénmede.

Mǎ: Chéng lítou yǒu duōshao xuéxiào?

Wáng: Yǒu liǎng ge zhōngxué, bāge xiǎoxué.

Mǎ: Nèixiē xuéxiào dōu shì sīlǐde, hái shì gōnglǐde? Yǒu
jiàohuì bàn de méiyǒu?

Wáng: Gōnglǐde, sīlǐde dōu yǒu. Yǒu sān ge xiǎoxué shì jiàohuì
bàn de. Liǎngge shì Jīdūjiào bàn de, yíge shì
Tiānzhūjiào bàn de. Chénglǐ yǒu sānge jiàotáng, yíge
jiàotáng yǒu yíge xuéxiào. Nèige dìfang zhēn búcuò, yǒu
jīhui, wǒ hěn xiǎng qù kànkan.

Mǎ: Nàme wǒmen yìkuàir qù, hǎo bùhǎo?

Wáng: Bùchéng. Xiàxīngqīliù zhōngwǔ, wǒ yǒu yíge yúshuǐ, shì
qiánjítīān jiù dīnghǎole de. Wǒ qùbuliǎo. Duìbuqǐ.

- Mǎ: Méiguānxi, nà děng yǐhòu yǒu jǐhuì zài shuō ba.
- Wáng: Nín shì yòng Yīngwén jiǎng, shì yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng?
- Mǎ: Tāmen jiào wǒ yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng, kěshì wǒde Zhōngguó huà bugòu hǎo. Yǒu hǎoxiē huà, wǒ búhuì shuō, yǒu hǎoxiē huà, wǒ yě shuōbuhǎo.
- Wáng: Nínde Zhōngguó huà búcuò, gēn Zhōngguó rén shuō de jiǎnzhǐde yíyàng. Yěxū yǒushíhou yǒu shuōcuòde de dìfang, kěshì Zhōngguó rén shuōhuà, yě bùnéng méiyǒu shuōcuòde de shíhou. Wǒ kàn nín jiù yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng ba.
- Mǎ: Hǎo ba. Búguò wǒ děi yùbeiyùbei. Wǒ xiǎng jīntiān wǎnshang wǒ bǎ yào jiǎngde xiěxialai, gěi nín kànkàn. Yǒu búduì de dìfang, qǐng nín gěi wǒ gǎigai. Gǎihǎole, wǒ zài niàn jící, yěxū jiù xíng le.
- Wáng: Hǎojile. Nín xiěhǎole, wǒ gěi nín kànkàn. Nín zhēn tài xīxīn le.
- Mǎ: Búshì tài xīxīn. Wǒ shì pà shuōcuò le. Nín méitīngshuōguò zhèige xiàohuà ba. Yǒu yíge wàiguó rén, dàizhe yíge xīhǎizi zài jiēbiānrshang wǎnr. Yǒu yíge Zhōngguó rén wèn tā: "Nín zhèige háizi zěnme zènme pàng a? Nín gěi tā shénme chǐ?" Nèige wàiguó rén shuō: "Ta bùchǐ biéde, jiù chǐ tā mǔqīn de niúniú." Nín shuō kěxiào bukěxiào?

Wáng: (Dà xiào) Zhài kě shēn yōuyisi!

Mǎ: Wǒ děi zǒu le.

Wáng: Zài zuò yihuīr, máng shénme?

Mǎ: Wǒ děi huīqu yùbèi nàige jiāngyǎn qu, wǒ míngtiān zài lái ba.

Wáng: Hǎo, nàme wǒ bùliú nín le. Míngtiān nín shénme shíhou lái ne?

Mǎ: Xiàwǔ sidiǎnbàn, hǎo buhǎo?

Wáng: Hǎo, wǒ míngtiān méishí, nín shénme shíhou lái dōu chéng.

Mǎ: Nàme wǒmen míngtiān jiàn.

Wáng: Míngtiān jiàn. Nín mǎnzǒu.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. Táiběi PW: Taipei (a city in Taiwan)
Táizhōng PW: Taichung
Táinán PW: Tainan
Táiběi yǒu liǎngbǎi duō wàn rénkǒu.
2. yǎnjiǎng V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech
yǎnshuō V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech
jiǎngyǎn V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech
bǐyǎn V/N: to perform/performance
a. Tīngwánle tāde yǎnjiǎng yǐhòu, wǒ juéde tā méishuōchū shénme lái.
b. Nèige xiǎo háizi suǐrán cái wūsuí, kěshì tā gǎn yíge rén bǐyǎn gěi wǒmen kàn.
3. qíngxíng N: condition, situation
Zuǐjīn Zhōngguó de qíngxíng huàide bùdeliǎo.
4. Shàoxiàn PW: (a fictitious town)
5. rénkǒu N: population
a. Nǐ zhīdao Zhōngguó xiànzài yǒu duōshao rénkǒu ma?
b. Měiguó de rénkǒu lián Zhōngguó de yībàn yě méiyǒu.
6. chǎn V/N: to give birth to, to produce/product

V/N: to produce/product, produce
 mǎn yě duō.

SV: be abundant, be rich
 mǎngfù.

PH: in addition to ...,
 besides ...

mǐ méi biéren le.

mǐ yě huì shuō fāwén.

mǐ chūchǎn jiū.

N: hulled rice (grain), meter
 (a metric unit of length)

N: white rice

N: millet

PH: 1-meter long

suóyì nánfangrén dōu chīnǐ.

N: gold, silver, brass, iron,
 and tin (known as the five
 metals)

N: gold

N: gold (M: -liǎng, ounce)

N: gold watch

PH: made of gold

N: silver

N: silver

N: silver spoon

N: copper

Christianity, Protestant

Jesus

Jesus Christ

Roman Catholic church

church (building)

to change, to transform

can change

cannot change

be corrected

be changed for the worse

to alter clothes

, wǒ gěi tā gǎile hǎojici,

le hěn duō. zuòshì búdiàn

verb affix meaning
 -able or -ible

be laughable, be funny

be horrible, be terrible

be lovable, be likable

be annoying, be exasperating

jǐ juéde hěn kǎxiào, kǎshì

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Zài, Jiù, and Cǎi Compared

The various uses of zài, jiù, and cǎi as fixed adverbs have been discussed in Lessons 17, 40, 41, and 42. Now we will compare their different meanings in a single pattern, i.e., when they are preceded by a limiting circumstance, whether a word or a clause.

Wǒmen -	míngtiān	-	-	zài	-	zǒu
	chīwán fàn			cǎi		
				jiù		

a. Zài indicates a suggestion, a request, or a command and is used only for future actions. The above zài sentence can, therefore, be followed by the suggestive particle ba.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn zài zǒu
ba.

Let's finish eating before we go.

b. Cǎi indicates that the time of the action is later than expected or desired; therefore, it is not used in a suggestion, a request, or a command. It may take the particle de to stress the time element for a completed action or ne for a future action. Note that le is not used at the end of a cǎi sentence.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn cǎi zǒu
ne.

We are not going until we finish eating.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn cǎi zǒu
de.

We didn't go until we finished eating.

c. Jiù stresses the immediacy of the action. Words such as lǐkè, which further intensify the immediacy of the action, may precede it. Unlike jiù, zài and cǎi cannot be preceded by lǐkè.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn (lǐkè)
jiù zǒu.

We will go right after we finish eating.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn (lǐkè)
jiù zǒu le.

We went right after we finished eating.

Another illustration of the immediacy of the action in the jiù clause following the limiting circumstance is that yǐ-, "as soon as," may precede the verb in the first clause.

Wǒmen yìchíwán fàn jiu
zǒu.

We will go as soon as we
finish eating.

Jiù and cái may have opposite meanings when they are preceded by a time expression. Jiù means "sooner than expected," and cái means "later than expected." Compare the following sentences:

Tā liúdiǎn zhōng jiu
lái le.

He came when it was only six
o'clock.

Tā liúdiǎn zhōng cái lái de.

He didn't come until six
o'clock.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Don't go now; you'd better wait until he comes, and then go.
2. If he is willing to pay, I will be very glad to buy one for him.
3. He came at 3:30, an hour too early.
4. We won't eat until he comes back from the school.
5. How about our doing it tomorrow?
6. I didn't answer her until she had written me three times.
7. I will pay you back as soon as I get another loan.
8. We will start a new book only after we finish this one.
9. If he can take me home, I will wait till twelve.
10. I cannot understand the kind of Chinese spoken by other people. I can only understand his Chinese.
11. I plan to write a book when I come back from China.
12. I am too tired now. I'll have to take a rest before I do any more.
13. As soon as spring comes, the grass turns green.
14. It was only because he didn't have any money that I paid for him.
15. Don't read that book today. I don't want you to read it until tomorrow.

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme yào dǎtīng nèige xiǎo chéng de qíngxíng?
2. Tā jiànzhào Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Ānchéng gēn tā shuō shénme? Wèn tā shénme wèntí?
3. Wáng Xiānsheng dao nèige xiǎo chéng qùguo ma? Tā juéde nèige chéng zěnmeyàng? Tā hái xiǎng qù ma?
4. Dào nèige dìfang qù, děi zài lùshang zǒu duō jiǔ?
5. Nèige chéng de rénǎi yǒu duōshǎo? Wáng Xiānsheng zhīdaode qīngchū buqīngchū?
6. Nèige dìfang yǒu shénme chūchǎn? Chū shénme chūde zuì duō? hái chū shénme?
7. Nèige dìfang de xuéxiào shì sīlǐde hái shì gōnglǐde? Yǒu jiàohuì bàn de méiyǒu? Shì Tiānzhūjiào bàn de hái shì Jīdūjiào bàn de?
8. Nèige dìfang yǒu jǐge zhōngxué, jǐge xiǎoxué?
9. Nèige chéng lǐtōu yǒu jiàotáng ma? Shì shénme jiàohuì de jiàotáng?
10. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng gēn tā yīkuàir qù ma? Wèi shénme Mǎ Xiānsheng yuànyì qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng gēn tā yīkuàir qù?
11. Wáng Xiānsheng yuànyì dao nèige dìfang qù ma? Tā wèi shénme bùnéng qù ne?
12. Mǎ Xiānshengde jiāngyǎn shì yòng Yǐngwén jiǎng, shì yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng? Mǎ Xiānsheng zìjǐ juéde tāde Zhōngwén zěnmeyàng?
13. Wáng Xiānsheng juéde Mǎ Xiānsheng de Zhōngwén zěnmeyàng? Wáng Xiānsheng juéde tā yǐngdǎng yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng hái shì yòng Yǐngwén jiǎng?
14. Mǎ Xiānsheng dāsuàn zěnmeyàng yùbèi tāde jiāngyǎn? Wáng Xiānsheng néng bǎng tā shénme máng?
15. Wèi shénme Mǎ Xiānsheng yào nàme xiǎoxīn?

16. Qǐng nǐ bǎ Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō de nèige xiàohua shuō yishuō?
Nǐ juéde kěxiào ma?
17. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào zǒu de shíhou, tā shuō shénme? Mǎ
Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
18. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào huíqu zuò shénme qu? Tā yào dī'èrtiān
shénme shíhou lái?
19. Nǐ jiāngyānguo méiyǒu? Shì yòng Zhōngwén jiāng de ma? Nǐ
juéde jiāngyǎn yīqián yīngdāng yùbèi ma? Yīngdāng zěnme yùbèi?
20. Qǐng nǐ bǎ nǐ qùguode yige xiǎo chéng de qíngxíng shuō
yishuō.

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ yào dào yige nǐ méiqùguo de difang nǐ xiǎng dǎting dǎting nèige difang de qíngxíng, nǐ dòu yào dǎting shénme? Nǐ zěnmē wèn?
2. Yàoshi yǒu rén gēn nǐ dǎting, nǐ zhù de nèige chéng yǒu shénme xuéxiào, yǒu shénme jiàotáng, nǐ zěnmē shuō?
3. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou qǐng nǐ gēn tā dào yige difang qù, nǐ bùnéng qù, nǐ zěnmē gēn tā shuō?
4. Yàoshi nǐ qǐng nǐde péngyou gēn nǐ dào yige difang qù, tā bùnéng qù, kěshi tā hěn bùhǎoyìsi shuō, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?
5. Nǐde péngyou dào nǐ jiā lái le. Tānle yíhuìr huà, tā yào zǒu. Nǐ xiǎng liú tā zài zuò yíhuìr, nǐ zěnmē gēn tā shuō?

PART 6 Duihuà Liānxí **(Communication Exercise)**

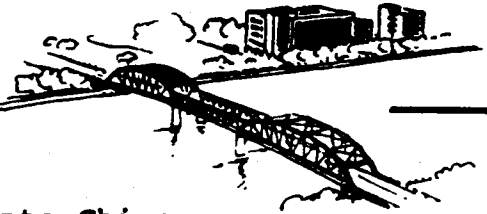


Each student will come to class prepared with two lists. The first list will include information about his hometown, such as the population, the number of churches, the number of schools and products produced in the area. The second list will include information about the schools he attended, such as whether they were public, private, or church operated and the number of students enrolled in them.

Working in pairs, each student describes his hometown to his partner. His partner asks questions and records the information he obtains. Next, the pairs will discuss their schooling, based on the information on their second list. Again, each student records the information he obtains from his partner.

After the first two activities have been completed, each student in turn spends about two minutes telling his classmates what he learned about his partner's hometown and schools.

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Who was the speaker yesterday?
2. He's a very good speaker.
3. His lecture was very clear.
4. How is the situation in China now?
5. The population of this place has increased a lot in comparison with last year.
6. That place is rich in many kinds of products.
7. Besides Chinese, he knows German, too.
8. After he graduated from a public elementary school, he went to a private high school.
9. Is your high school a public, private, or church school?
10. This is made of cotton.
11. I understand that the school is operated by a church, but whether it is a Protestant or Catholic church, I don't know.
12. I have an engagement at six o'clock.
13. I can give a speech in Chinese, but I can't do it well.
14. If I make a mistake, please correct it for me.
15. I asked him to alter my dress, but he made it worse.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. The population of Taipei is over two million.
 2. a. After having heard his speech, I felt that he had said nothing special.
b. That child is only 5 years old, yet he dares to perform a solo for us.
 3. Most recently, the situation in the Middle East has gotten terribly bad.
 5. a. Do you know what the population of China is now?
b. America's population is less than half of that of China's.
 6. China's territory is vast, and its natural resources are many.
 7. California is rich in produce.
 8. a. Besides you, there will be nobody else.
b. In addition to English, he can also speak French.
c. Apart from oranges, California also produces wine.
 9. Southern China produces rice, and southerners live on it.
 11. In America, no one cooks with a coal oven because it's too dirty and inconvenient.
 13. There are no privately established schools in mainland China now.
 14. In mainland China, all schools, no matter whether elementary schools, high schools, or colleges, are run by the government.
 15. It's said that schools run by churches are very good; however, the tuition is a bit too expensive.
 19. a. He never says this sentence correctly. I have corrected him many times already, but he doesn't seem to be able to get it right.
b. After he joined the military, he changed a lot. He is not only enthusiastic about his work, but also very responsible.
 20. He himself thought the joke he told was very funny, but no one laughed after he had finished it.



第四十三课 讲演

有人请马先生到台北附近的一个小城去讲演。去以前，他到王家去跟王先生打听那个小城的情形。（马先生到了王家，见着王先生。）

马：哎。安成。好吧？

王：您来了。请坐请坐。这几天怎么样？

马：很好。丢了的东西都找着了吗？

王：还没找着，真糟糕！

马：王太太好了吧？

王：她倒好了，谢谢您。您没出门儿吗？

马：没出门儿。下星期六有人请我到绍县去讲演。您到那儿去过吗？

王：去过。那个地方很不错，值得看看。

马：从这儿去，得走多久？

王：坐火车，四十分钟；坐汽车得一个钟头，要是开得快，路上不停，三刻钟就行了。

马：您知道那个城的人口有多少吗？

chéng

王：我知道得不大清楚。大概有八九万人吧。

马：我听说那个地方的出产很多。

王：对了。出产很丰富。出米出得最多。除了米以外，五金，金、银、铜、铁、锡，都有一点儿。

tōn

xī

还有煤、棉花什么的。

mián

马：城里头有多少学校？

Chéng

王：有两个中学、八个小学。

马：那些学校都是私立的，还是公立的？有教会办的没有？

王：公立的、私立的都有。有三个小学是教会办的。

两个是基督教办的，一个是天主教办的。城里

jīdū

zhǔ

Chéng

有三个教堂，一个教堂有一个学校。那个地方

真不错。有机会，我很想去看看。

马：那么我们一块儿去，好不好？

王：不成。下星期六中午，我有一个约会，是前几天就定好了的。我去不了。对不起。

马：没关系，那等以后有机会再说吧。

王：您是用英文讲，是用中文讲？

马：他们叫我用中文讲，可是我的中国话不够好。

有好些话，我不会说，有好些话，我也说不好。

王：您的中国话不错，跟中国人说得简直地一样。

也许有时候有说错了的地方，可是中国人说话，也不能没有说错了的时候。我看您就用中文讲吧。

马：好吧。不过我得预备预备。我想今天晚上我把我要讲的写下来，给您看看。有不对的地方，请您给我改改。改好了，我再念几次，也许就行了。

王：好极了。您写好了，我给您看看。您真太小心了。

马：不是太小心。我是怕说错了。您没听说过这个笑话吧。有一个外国人，带着一个小孩子在街边儿上玩儿。有一个中国人问他：“您这个孩子怎么这么胖啊？您给他什么吃？”那个外国人说：“他不吃别的，就吃他母亲的牛奶。”您说

可笑不可笑？

王：（大笑）这可真有意思！

马：我得走了。

王：再坐一会儿，忙什么？

马：我得回去预备那个讲演去。我明天再来吧。

王：好，那么我不留您了。明天您什么时候来呢？

马：下午四点半，好不好？

王：好，我明天没事，您什么时候来都成。

马：那么我们明天见。

王：明天见。您慢走。

生字

1. 讲 jiǎng V: to speak, to say, to explain
- 讲话 jiǎnghuà VO: to speak, to talk, to address
- 讲学 jiǎngxué VO: to give lectures on an academic subject
- a. 这位老师讲书, 讲得很清楚。
- b. 开会的时候, 他讲了几句话。
2. 演 -yǎn- V/BF: to act, to perform in a play/show a film, give a speech
- 讲演 jiǎngyǎn V/N: to give a speech/speech
- 演讲 yǎnjiǎng V/N: to give a speech/speech.
- 我的中文不够好, 不能用中文讲演。
3. 形 -xíng BF/N: condition, situation/form, shape
- 情形 qíngxíng N: condition, situation
- 请你给我们讲一讲那个地方的情形。
4. 产 chǎn V: to produce, to yield
- 出产 chūchǎn V/N: to produce/product, production
- 生产 shēngchǎn V: to produce, to manufacture
- a. 那里出产的毛毯是最有名的。
- b. 这个工厂生产很多种收音机。

5. 米 mǐ

N: rice, meter

米飯 mǐfàn

N: rice (cooked)

米酒 mǐjiǔ

N: rice wine

6. 除 chú

V: to rid

除了...
(以外)

chúle ... (yiwài) PH: in addition to, besides

他除了中文以外，还会日文。

7. 口 kǒu

N/M: month/measure for people

人口 rénkǒu

N: population, the number of
people in a family

a. 他家有五口人。

b. 那个城的人口有多少？

8. 铁 tiě

N: iron

9. 丰富 fēngfù

SV/V: be rich, be abundant/
to enrich

中国东北出产很丰富。

10. 煤 méi

N: coal

煤气 méiqì

N: coal gas, gas

你们家烧煤气吗？

11. 私 sī-

BF: private

私立(的) sīlì(de)

PH: privately established

这个学校是私立的，是公立的？

12. 堂	-táng	BF/M: hall/measure for a class period
讲堂	jiǎngtáng	N: lecture hall, classroom
课堂	kètáng	N: classroom
教堂	jiàotáng	N: church
礼拜堂	lǐbàitáng	N: church

我们每天上六堂课。

13. 约	yuē	V: to make an appointment
约会	yuēhuì	N: appointment

- a. 我们约个时间谈谈。
b. 我今天晚上有个约会。

14. 改	gǎi	V: to correct, to change, to alter, to revise
改得了	gǎideliǎo	RV: can change
改好	gǎihǎo	RV: correct
改坏	gǎihuài	RV: change for the worse
改衣服衣	gǎiyīfu	VO: to alter clothes

- a. 我的发音不好，请你给我改一改。
b. 这条裤子太小，没法子改了。

15. 笑话	xiàohuà	N: joke
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New combinations with familiar characters

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. 公立(的) gōnglì (de) | PH: publicly established |
| 2. 教会 jiàohuì | N: church (organisation) |
| 教会办的 jiàohuì bānde | PH: operated by the church |
| 3. 五金 wǔjīn | N: the five metals, metals,
hardware |

句 子

1. 在毕业典礼¹上，校长请了一位名人²来讲演。
2. 最近有很多美国人到中国去讲学。
3. 到外国去旅行，最好先把要去的地方情形打听清楚。
4. 美国有什么特产是别的国家没有的？
5. 中国有一种米酒，喝着有一点儿象日本酒的味儿。
6. 那位先生有很丰富的社会科学³知识。
7. 他家人口不多，就有他、他爱人跟一个小孩子。
8. 虽然美国出煤，可是没有一家人烧煤做饭。
9. 每天下课以后，除了看书以外，我也喜欢看电视⁴。
10. 我私下⁵跟他商量请他捐钱⁶帮助别人。
11. 人都不应当自私，不管做什么都要先为别人想想才对。
12. 我们学校还没有一个坐得下一千人的大礼堂。
13. 小王总是在放假的时候约女朋友出去玩儿。
14. 事前⁷我忘了跟他约好在什么地方见面。
15. 他这个坏毛病怎么也改不了。
16. 这条河的渔产⁸很丰富。
17. 中国南方人比北方人更爱吃米饭。

18. 那个汽车公司每年生产十四万辆小汽车。
19. 看他走路的样子就知道他一定是喝米酒又喝多了。
20. 为了忙着教堂的事，他连女朋友的约会都忘了。

LESSON 44

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- A review of the previously introduced measures.
- Reduplicated measures.
- Temporary measures.

OBJECTIVE

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to make travel reservations on a train, bus, or airplane by telephone.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



DÀO SHÀOXIÀN QŪ

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wèi! Huǒchēshàn ma? Qǐngwèn dào Shàoxiàn de chē yī tiān yǒu jǐ bān?

Diànhuàlǐ: Píngcháng yī tiān liǎng bān, xǐngqilitù gēn xǐngqitiān yī tiān sān bān.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dōu shì shénme shíhou kāi ne?

Diànhuàlǐ: Píngcháng shì shàngwǔ bā diǎn shíwǔ fēn yī bān, xiàwǔ sān diǎn shíshíwǔ fēn yī bān. Xǐngqilitù gēn xǐngqixī língwài yǒu yī bān tèbié kuàichē, shì zhōngwǔ shí'èr diǎn zhēng kāi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Tèbié kuàichē zǒu duō jiǔ?

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Piàojià shì duōshao?

Diànhuàlǐ: Pǔtōngchē shì kuài, kuàichē èrshí kuài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐn shuō de kuàichē shì tèbié kuàichē ma?

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Mǎi lái huí piào shì bùshì kényī shēng yìdiǎnr qián?

Diàn huà li: Shì de, yì zhāng lái huí piào bǐ liǎng zhāng dānchéng-piào piányì yìdiǎnr.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, duōxiè, duōxiè.

Diàn huà li: Búkèqi.

(Xīngqílìù shàngwǔ shíyī diǎn, Mǎ Xiānsheng bǎ xínglì shōushì hǎole, tāde chúshǐ Lǐ Yōucái bāng tā tízhe xiāngzi cóng jiālì chūlai jiào jīchéngchē.)

Lǐ Yōucái: Jīchéngchē!

(Jīchéngchē tíngzài tāmen qiántou. Lǐ Yōucái bǎ xiāngzi fàngzài hòuzuò, Mǎ Xiānsheng jìù shàngle chē.)

Sǐjǐ: Nín qù nǎr?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Huǒchēzhàn.

(Dào le huǒchēzhàn, sǐjǐ bǎ xiāngzi nǎxiàlai.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duōshǎo qián?

Sǐjǐ: (Kànlekàn jīchéngbiāo) Sìshíkuài kuài.

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

Sǐjǐ: Xièxiè.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng tízhe xiāngzi sōudao shòupiàochū de chuāngkǒu.)

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

Shòupiàoyuán: Sānshíwǔ 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, nále xínglǐpiào, zài rùkǒuchū jiǎnle piào, sōudao èr hào yuètái. Zhèi shíhòu huǒchē yíjīng jìnzhàn le, yǒu hēn duō lǚkè dēngzhe shàngchē. Tā tīngjian chēzhàn guǎngbō de shēngyīn: "Gèwèi lǚkè! Wàng Táishōng fāngmiàn de kuàichē jiù yào kāi le, wàng Táishōng fāngmiàn de lǚkè qīng shàngchē." Mǎ Xiānsheng jiù shàngchē le.)

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jièguāng, qīng ràng wǒ guòqu.

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

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

Lǚkè: Méiyǒu.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng zuòxiále. Tā kànjian zuòwei pángbiānr
yǒu ge xiǎo páizi, shàngtǒu xiězhe "Qīngwǔ xīyān".
Tā xīnli xiǎng zhèr bùxǔ xīyān, hǎojǐle. Gēnzhe
chápiaoyuán lái le.)

Chápiaoyuán: Chápiao le. Xiānzài chápiao, gèwèi bǎ piào náchū-
lai.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Bǎ piào náchulai, duì chápiaoyuán) Qīngwèn zhèi
bān 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, chēshang lǚkè tài duō, wǒ bùyídìng yǒu
shíjiān gào sū nín, búguò, měi dào yízhàn, wǒmen
dōu yào guǎngbō, bǐngqǐ měi ge zhànshang dōu yǒu
xiězhe zhàn míng de páizi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo de. Xièxie.

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

- a. Tā tízhè xiāngzǐ zǒujìn huǒchēzhàn le.
 b. Tíqǐ zhèige rén lái, wǒ xiǎng méi rén bùzhīdao.
 c. Nǐmen yǒu shénme wèntí, qǐng tíchulai.

6. sījī N: driver, chauffeur
 Zài Měiguó zhǐ yǒu yǒuqiándè rén cái gùdeqǐ sījī.
7. jìchéngbiǎo N: meter (in a taxi)
 Chēshàng de jìchéngbiǎo huài le, suǒyǐ wǒ yě bùzhīdao wǒ
 gěi qián gěi duō le háishi 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
 Lūkè jìn jìnzhànkǒu yǐqián huǒchē yǐngāi yǐjǐng jìnzhàn.
9. jiǎn N/V: scissors, clippers/to cut,
 to clip
 jiǎndāo N: scissors, shears
 jiǎnpiào VO: to punch a ticket
10. yǒudeshǐ V: to have plenty of
 a. Tā yǒudeshǐ qián, suǒyǐ tā zǒngshì měi zuǐ guǐ de dōngxi.
 b. Yǒudeshǐ 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, yì jiān kōng wūzi dōu méiyǒu.
 b. Tā nèige xiāngzi kōngzhe ne.
15. jièguāng IE: please, excuse me; pardon me
 a. Jièguāng, dào huǒchēzhàn qu zěnmē zǒu?
 b. Jièguāng, jièguāng, ràng wǒ guòqu.
16. -shēng M: measure for calling or notifying someone
 a. Wǒ jiàole tā liǎng shēng kēshì tā méihuǐtóu, wǒ xiǎng tā yíding méitīngjiàn.
 b. Qǐng tí wǒ gēn tā shuō yìshēng 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

yōuguīju

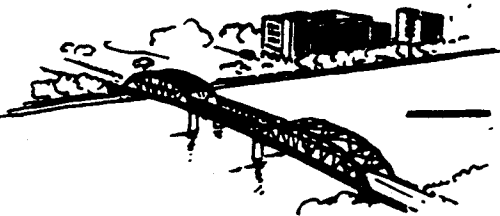
àn guīju

N: customs, rules, regulations

SV: be well-disciplined,
be well-mannered

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 mǎi (yī) běn shū.

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

yī dà běn (shū), sān xiǎo kuài (féizào), sì zhǒng shāng (zhī)

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

Bié yige(rén) yige(rén)de qù. Don't go there one by one.

Wǒ shì yige yuè yige yuè de gǎi 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-dì 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 yige zhōngtóu(de) shū. I read for an hour.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Measures of yān

- Wǒ yì gēn yān dōu bùchōu.
- Tā mǎi le wǔ bāo yān.
- Sān hé yān tā dōu chōuwán le.
- Zhèi zhōng yān, wǒ bùxǐhuan.

2. Measures of huà

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

3. Measures of chē

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

4. Measures of wàzi

- Wǒ mǎile liǎng shuāng wàzi.
- Wǒ yī zhī wàzi dōu méiyǒu le.
- Wǔ dá wàzi cái shí'èr kuā qián.
- Tā gēile wǒ sān bāo wàzi.

5. Measures of xin

- Tā lái guo yī cí xīn.
- Wǒ xiǎle yī yè de xīn.
- Nǐ jiēzhào jǐ fēng xīn?
- Wǒ búyuànyì kàn zhèi zhǒng xīn.

6. Measures of yīshang

- Wǒ dēi mǎi yī tào yīshang.
- Zhèi jiàn yīshang hěn piányi.
- Wǒ jìù chuanguo yī cí Zhōngguo yīshang.
- Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèi bāo yīshang nǎzǒu.

7. Measures of jī

- Wǒ mǎi le liǎng zhī jī.
- Zhèi zhǒng jī shì Déguo jī.
- Nèi yī pánzi jī wǒmen dōu chī le.
- Tā mǎile yī nián de jī.

8. Measures of shū

- Wǒ mǎile yī bù shū.
- Tā kànle sān běn shū.
- Wǒ dēi niàn liǎng nián shū.
- Wǒ lián yīdiǎnr shū dōu méiniànguo.

9. Measures of chāzi

- a. Tā yǒu liǎng bǎ chāzi.
- b. Zhèi shí yí tào chāzi.
- c. Zhè shí nǐ guó chāzi?
- d. Wǒ yòngguo yí nián 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 gōngfú jiù wán le.
- d. Wǒ jiù zài nài ge pùzi mǎiguó yí cí zhōng.

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

jiājū	zhī
gōnggòng-qìchē	yǎnjīng
fàn	xié
xiànsheng	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.

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng gěi nǎr dǎ diànhuà? Wèi shénme dǎ?
2. Dào Shàoxiàn de huǒchē, yī tiān yǒu jǐ bān? Dōu shì shénme shíhou kāi? Xīngqīliù gen xīngqītiān de tèbié-kuàichē shénme shíhou kāi?
3. Tèbié-kuàichē zǒu jǐ ge zhōngtóu? Shénme shíhou dào?
4. Piàojià duōshao qián?
5. Yī zhāng láihuipào bǐ liǎng zhāng dānchéngpiào piányi ma?
6. Mǎ Xiānsheng shì nēitiān dào Shàoxiàn qù de? Zuò jǐ diǎn zhōng de chē?
7. Chūshì bāngzhe tā zuò shénme shì?
8. Mǎ Xiānsheng shì zěnme dào huǒchēzhàn qù de?
9. Mǎ Xiānsheng gěi sǐjǐ yī zhāng duōshao qián de piàozǐ?
10. Mǎ Xiānsheng mǎi de shì láihuipào háishì dānchéngpiào?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng zhīdao shì nēige zhàntái bùzhīdao? Tā zhīdao bùzhīdao zhàntái zài nǎr?
12. Mǎ Xiānsheng zěnme zhīdao zài nǎr tuōyùn xínglǐ?
13. Chēzhàn de guǎngbō shuō shénme?
14. Mǎ Xiānsheng zhǎozhào zuòwèi méiyǒu? Zěnme zhǎozhào de?
15. Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn chápiàoyuán shuō shénme?
16. Huǒchē dào le Shàoxiàn, Mǎ Xiānsheng zěnme zhīdao de?
17. Cóng zhèr dào Jībǐnshān yī tiān yǒu jǐ ban fēijǐ? Dōu shì shénme shíhou qǐfēi?
18. Zài Měiguó, huǒchē gēn gōnggòng-qìchē, yī zhāng láihuipào píngcháng bǐ liǎng zhāng dānchéngpiào piányi ma?
19. Yàoshi nǐ tuōyùn de xínglǐ chāozhòng le, nǐ zěnme bàn?
20. Měiguó de huǒchē yǒu tóudēng, èrdēng, sāndēng ma?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ yào wèn dào Nǐfūyuē qū de huǒchē, yī tiān yǒu jǐ cì, Dōu shì shénme shíhòu kāi, nǐ zěnme wèn?
2. Yàoshi nǐ jiào jīchéngchē dào huǒchēzhàn qù, nǐ zěnme shuō?
3. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng dǎtīng zài shénme dìfang mǎi huǒchēpiào, nǐ shuō shénme?
4. Zài huǒchēshàng, yàoshi nǐ xiǎng wèn yíge rén, tā pángbiān de kòngzuò nǐ néng zuò bùnéng, nǐ yǒu jǐ ge fāxi wèn?
5. Zài chēshàng, yàoshi nǐ xiǎng qǐng chápiàoyuán dàole de shíhòu gào sòng nǐ, nǐ zěnme gēn tā shuō?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí (Communication Exercise)



1. Students work in pairs to play the roles of a traveler and a bus or train station employee. Student A is planning to travel to another city in China. He questions Student B about when the train (or bus) leaves for his destination, food service enroute, the fare, whether he must transfer, how much luggage he is allowed to take, whether he must buy tickets in advance, etc. Student B answers his questions and asks his name, how much luggage he will be taking, and whether others will be traveling with him. Students are allowed about 10 minutes for this activity.

Afterwards, two travelers are selected to report to the class the information they obtained. Students are allowed 10 minutes for their reports.

2. Students switch roles. In this activity, the traveler will be taking an airplane to his destination. In addition to the information mentioned in the first activity, the traveler should ask about whether he can take a non-stop flight to his destination and, if not, where his layover will be and for how long. Students are allowed about 10 minutes to complete this activity.

Afterwards, two travelers are selected to report to the class the information they obtained. Students are allowed 10 minutes for their reports.

3. If there is time remaining, the instructor will divide the class into two groups. Each group will make up a list of 10 nouns. Two students will be designated the group leaders. The leaders will write the lists on the chalkboard then try to come up with measures for each of the nouns on his opponent's list. Team members may assist their leader in his efforts to think of the noun measures. The team who comes up with the most measures wins.

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Last week, I took an express train to New York. It didn't stop at any stations and took exactly two hours.
2. In England, I usually go second class.
3. I asked the driver to put this suitcase in the car, but he said it wasn't his job. I was so mad.
4. I just want to tell you, whether you go or not is up to you.
5. May I turn this suitcase over to you and have you return it to him for me?
6. Do you want to check this suitcase or take it with you?
7. Will you buy another round-trip ticket for me? The ticket office is outside on the platform.
8. They are too fast; I cannot catch up with them.
9. If you drive so fast, how can he follow you?
10. No smoking.
11. That child has good manners.
12. The conductor said that the car is empty. There are plenty of seats.
13. Do you have any vacant rooms?
14. I have plenty to show you.
15. Pardon me, let me take a look.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. Nowadays, we have more flights than before.
 2. a. The work of a conductor is hard, too.
b. This is a 100-year-old bill.
 3. a. When I arrived this morning, it was exactly seven o'clock
b. All day long, he knows nothing but play; he doesn't know anything about studying.
 5. a. Carrying his suitcase, he entered the station.
b. Speaking of this person, I think everybody knows about him.
c. Please, put forward whatever problem you have.
 6. In the United States, only rich people can afford to employ chauffeurs.
 7. The meter in the taxi went out of order; therefore, I didn't know whether I paid more or less than I should have.
 8. The train should enter the station before the passengers enter the gate.
 10. a. He has plenty of money, so he always buys the most expensive things.
b. There are plenty of Americans who can speak Chinese.
 14. a. There isn't any empty room in our house.
b. That suitcase of his is empty.
 15. a. Excuse me, how can I get to the railway station?
b. Excuse me! Let me pass!
 16. a. I called him twice, but he didn't look back. I thought he didn't hear me.
b. Will you please tell him on my behalf that I won't come?
 17. What is the make of your car?

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第四十四课 到绍县去
xiàn

马先生要到绍县去。去以前，他给火车站

Mǎ

xiàn

打电话，打听火车的班次、时间和票价。

bān

马先生：喂！火车站吗？请问到绍县的车一天有几班？

wèi

bān

电话里：平常一天两班，星期六跟星期天一天三班。

bān

bān

马先生：都是什么时候开呢？

电话里：平常是上午八点十五一班，下午三点四十

bān

五一班。星期六跟星期日另外有一班特别

bān

bān

快车，是中午十二点整开。

马先生：特别快车走多久？

电话里：半个钟头，十二点半到。

马先生：票价是多少？

电话里：普通车十块，快车二十块。

马先生：您说的快车是特别快车吗？

电话里：是的，特快车里的设备都是头等的，又干净又舒服。

马先生：买来回票是不是可以省一点儿钱？

电话里：是的，一张来回票比两张单程票便宜一点儿。
chéng piányi

马先生：好，多谢，多谢。

电话里：不客气。

(星期六上午十一点，马先生把行李收拾好了，他的厨师李有才帮他提着箱子从家里出来叫计程车。)
jìchéng

李有才：计程车！
jìchéng

(计程车停在他们前头。李有才把箱子放在后座，马先生就上了车。)

司机：您去哪儿？

马先生：火车站。

(到了车站，司机把箱子拿下来。)

马先生：多少钱？

司机：(看了看计程表)四十四块。
jìchéng

马先生：(给了司机一张五十块的票子)不用找了。

司机：谢谢。

(马先生提着箱子走到售票处的窗口。)
shòu chù chuāng

马先生：绍县，特别快车，来回票一张。
xiàn

(马先生坐下了。他看见座位旁边儿有个小牌子，上头写着“请勿吸烟”。他心里想，这儿不许吸烟，好极了。跟着查票员来了。)

查票员：查票了。现在查票，各位请把票拿出来。

马先生：(把票拿出来，对查票员)请问这班车是
 十二点半到绍县吗？

查票员：是的。

马先生：到了的时候，能不能麻烦您告诉我一声儿？

查票员：对不起，车上旅客太多，我不一定有时间告诉您。不过，每到一站，我们都要广播，
 并且每个站上都有写着站名的牌子。

马先生：好的，谢谢。

(过了一会儿，车就开了。半个小时以后到了绍县。马先生听见车站广播：“绍县到了！绍县到了！到绍县的旅客请下车。”他也看见站台上写着“绍县”的大牌子。)

生字

1. 票	piào	N: ticket
车票	chēpiào	N: train or bus ticket
门票	ménpiào	N: admission ticket
售票处	shòupiàochù	N: ticket office
票价	piàojià	N: ticket price
票子	piàozǐ	N: paper money
来回票	láihuípiào	N: round-trip ticket

2. 整	zhěng	A: just, exactly
二〇四班客车十二点整（整十二点）开。		

3. 普	pǔ-	BF: common, ordinary
普通	pǔtōng	SV/A: be common, be ordinary /ordinarily
普通话	pǔtōnghuà	N: standard Chinese
普通车	pǔtōngchē	N: regular train
这种汽车很普通。		

4. 李	-lǐ	N/BF: a surname/baggage
行李	xínglǐ	N: baggage
这件行李太重，不能自己带。		

5. 箱子	xiāngzi	N: suitcase, trunk
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6. 提 tí V: to carry, to lift
这个箱子太重，我提不起来。
7. 交(给) jiāo(gei) V: to turn over to, to hand over to
我们把大箱子交给他吧。
8. 座 zuò N: seat
座位 zuòwèi N: seat
后座 hòuzuò N: backseat
双人座 shuāngrénzuò N: a seat for two persons
9. 按 àn CV: according to
房租按月算还是按星期算？
10. 规矩 guīju N: customs, rules, regulations
按规矩 àn guīju PH: according to custom
有规矩 yǒuguīju SV: be well-disciplined, be well-mannered
a. 按规矩，我们应当给一点儿小费。
b. 那个孩子不乱说话，真有规矩。
11. 随 suí V: to follow
随便 suíbiàn SV/A/V: be casual/casually, informally/to do as one pleases
你随便什么时候来都行。

12. 空 kōng SV: be empty

空气 kōngqì N: air

家具已经搬走了，现在屋子都空了。

13. 椅子 yǐzi N: chair (M: -bǎ)

14. 查 chá V: to check, to inspect, to consult

查票 chápiào VO: to check tickets

查字典 chá zìdiǎn VO: to consult a dictionary

这个字的意思我忘了，我得查一查。

New combinations with familiar characters

1. 司机 sījī N: driver

2. 声(儿) shēng(r) M: measure for sound

我叫了他好几声，他还没有听见。

3. 报告 bàogào N/V: report/to report

现在报告新闻。

4. 小费 xiǎofèi N: tip, gratuity

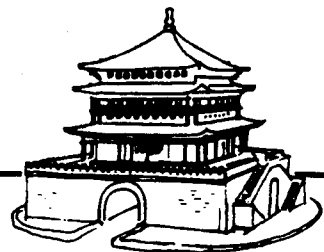
句 子

1. 中国现在还没有很大的票子，最大的是十元一张。
2. 飞机从美国一直飞到上海，整整飞了十二小时。
3. 中国现在大多数人说的话叫普通话，从前叫国语⁹。
4. 现在坐飞机每人只准带两件行李，多了要另外给钱交公司¹⁰托运。
5. 交朋友¹¹一定得小心，要是交了坏人就糟了¹²。
6. 什么事都要照规矩作，要不然事情就会更乱了。
7. 我们先随便吃点儿点心，等一会儿我们再到那个饭馆儿去吃。
8. 您什么时候有空儿¹³，请到我家来坐，我们好好儿谈谈。
9. 新式的椅子样子很多，也很好看，可是价钱都不便宜。
10. 有不认识的字，最好先查字典¹⁴，不要乱说。
11. 警察查了一个月也没查出来是谁偷了我的车。
12. 现在房子都住满了人，再也没有空房出租了。
13. 按规矩，旅馆的双人房是给两个人预备的，就算¹⁵一个人住，也不能照单人房算。
14. 照中国的老规矩，主人一定把客人让到上座。

15. 太太小姐们都爱到公司去随便看看，可是她们不一定有什么要买的。
16. 在空气不好的地方，人容易生病。
17. 就是对你的好朋友，也不能随便乱说话，要不然、你的朋友就会一天比一天少。
18. 一个人小的时候有规矩，那么长大以后在社会上也会是个按规矩作事的人。
19. 要不是你提起那件事情，我就差一点忘了。
20. 这种箱子普通得很，可是他说在本地还买不着呢！

LESSON 45

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- A review of the descriptive complement.
- Comparing descriptive complements and resultative verbs.
- The use of the phrase chúle ... (yiwài).

OBJECTIVE

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be to talk about a church service.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



ZUÒ LIBÀI

Mǎ Xiānsheng zài shàoxiàn rènshile bushǎo rén. Yǒu yitiān tā gēn cóng xiāngxia lái de yiwèi Gāo Xuéwén Xiānsheng tánqǐ zuò libài lái le.

Mǎ: Míngtiān shì Xīngqǐrì, jiàotángli zuò libài, nǐ yě qù kànkàn hǎo buhǎo?

Gāo: Zuò libài shì zěnmé huí shì?

Mǎ: Zhèige hēn buróngyì jiǎng, yiliǎngjù huà yě jiǎngbuqǐngchū. Nǐ míngtiān xiān qù kànkàn, kànwánle, wǒ zài gěi nǐ jiǎng ba.

(Xīngqǐtiān zǎoshang, jiàotángli sǎnle huì, Gāo Xuéwén cóng jiàotángli chūlai, jiù qù zhǎo Mǎ Xiānsheng.)

Mǎ: Zěnmé yàng? Nǐ kànjian zuò libài le ba?

Gāo: Kànjianle. Wǒ jīnqū de shíhòu, qiántóu dōu zuòwánle, wǒ zài hòutóu zhǎole yige zuòr jiù zuòxiàle. Yíhuìr táishang chūlai yige rén nǎzhe yībēn shū, jiào dàjiā chànggē.

Mǎ: Nèige rén shì mùshī. Nǐmen chàngde shì zànměishī, shì zànměi Shàngdì de yīsi.

Gāo: Wǒmen gāng chángwán, tā jiù jiào wǒmen bǎ tóu dīxia. Tā zhānzai nàr hǎoxiàng bèishū shìde, shuōle hǎoxiē huà. Nà shì zuò shénme ne?

Mǎ: Tā nà shì qǐdǎo ne.

Gāo: Ò! Nà jǐbùshì qǐdǎo a! Wǒ cháng tīngshuō xīnjiào de rén tiāntiān qǐdǎo, kěshì wǒ méi kànjianguo... Hòulái nèige mùshǐ yòu dǎkāile yībēn shū, niànle bàntiān, niànwánle, yòu jiāngyǎn. Guòle yihuīr wǒ jiù shuǐzháo le. Dēng wǒ xīngle, jiù kànjian yǒu rén nǎzhe yíge pánzi chuánlai chuánqu. Wǒ kànjian biéren dōu juānqián, wǒ yě juānle yidiǎnr. Yǐhòu yòu chāngle yíge gēr jiù sǎnhuī le.

Mǎ: Nèiwei mùshǐ niàn de shì shèngjīng. Tā jiǎng de shì Yēsū Jīdū de dàoli, nà jiào jiǎngdào. Tā jiǎng de nǐ tīngdǒngle le yidiǎnr méiyǒu?

Gāo: Méidǒng duōshǎo. Suǐrán wǒ butài dǒng, kěshì wǒ juéde jiàotáng lǐtòu hěn ānjìng. Rén yě dòu hěn héqì. Tāmen hái gēile wǒ yìzhāng huà, nǐn kànkàn.

Mǎ: Nǐ zhīdao zhèizhāng huà de yìsi ma? Zhèi shì yíge gùshi, shì Yēsū shuō de yíge bīfang. Nǐ kàn zhèi wei lǎo xiānsheng hěn gāoxìng. Zhèi shì tāde dà érzi, zhèi shì tāde xiǎo érzi. Tāde dà érzi xiàng shì hěn shèngqì de yàngzi. Nǐ zhīdao tā wèi shénme shèngqì ma?

Gāo: Shì bushì tā buxǐhuan tā dìdì?

Mǎ: Nǐ tīng wǒ shuō. Zhèiwei lǎo xiānsheng hěn yǒuqián. Yǒu yìtiān tā zhèige xiǎo érzi qīng tā fùqin bǎ qián fēngēi tā. Tā fùqin jiù bǎ qián fēngēi tā le. Tā nǎzhe qián jiù dào yíge hěn yuǎn de dìfang qù le. Zài nàr tā bǎ qián dōu yòngwánle, qióngde méi fàn chī, kǔjī le.

Gāo: Tā zhēn buyīngdāng nàme suǐbiàn huā qián.

Mǎ: Hòulái tā xiǎngmíngbaile, juéde bùyīngdāng líkai jiā, tā jiù huíqu le. Nǐ kàn zhèizhang huàr, huà dei jùshì tā jiànzhào tā fùqin de yàngzi. Tā shuō, "Fùqin, wǒ zhēn duǐbuqǐ nín. Wǒ zhēn buyīnggāi líkai nín."

Gāo: Tā xiànzai cái zhīdao zuòcuòle, shízài tài wǎn le. Yàoshi wǒ shì tā fùqin, wǒ jiù buràng tā huílai.

Mǎ: Kěshì tā fùqin kànjian tā huílaile, xīnli gāoxíngjī le. Gǎnjīn jiào yòngrén gěi tā huàn yīshang huàn xié, yòu jiào chúshǐ gei tā zuò tèbié hǎo de cài.

Gāo: Zhèiwei lǎo xiānsheng duì tā xiǎo érzi kě tài hǎo le.

Mǎ: Suóyì tā dà érzi kànjianle jiù hěn shēngqì, gēn ta fùqin shuō, "Wǒ zài jiā gěi nín zuòshì, zuòle zhème duō nián, nín cónglái yě méigěiguò wǒ shénme tèbié hǎo de dōngxì chī, yě méigěiguò wǒ shénme tèbié hǎo de yīshang chuān. Wèi shénme didì bǎ tāde qián dōu yòngwánle cái huílai, nín dào zhème gāoxíng, hái gěi tā zhème duō hǎo dōngxì?"

Gāo: Wǒ juéde tāde dà érzi wèn de hěn duì.

Mā: Tā fùqin shuō, "Háizi a! Nǐ tiāntiān gēn wǒ zài yikuàir, wǒde yíqiè yíjīng dōu shì nǐde le. Kěshì nǐ dìdì hǎoxiàng shì diūle de, yòu zhǎohuǎi le; shì sǐle de xiànzai yòu huó le. Suǒyǐ wǒmen yīngdāng tèbié gāoxīng.

Gāo: Tīng nǐn zhème yíshuō, wǒ dào juéde zhèicǎe gùshi hěn yǒu yìsi.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. zuò lǐbài VO: to attend a religious service, to go to church
wǒ měilǐbài dōu dào nàige jiàotáng qu zuò lǐbài.
2. sàn V: to disperse, to break up, to adjourn
sàn huì VO: to adjourn a meeting
zuótiān wǎnshàng de huì, shì shénme shíhou sàn de?
3. zuòmǎnle RV: all seats are taken
zhuāngmǎnle RV: packed full
wúzili zuòmǎnle rén.
4. mùshī N: preacher, pastor, minister
5. zànměishī N: hymnody, hymn
zànměi V: to praise
shī N: poem, poetry (M: -shǒu)
chàng zànměishī VO: to sing a hymn
6. Shàngdī/Tiānzhǔ N: God (Tiānzhǔ is generally used by Catholics; Shàngdī, by Protestants)
Tāmen chàng zànměishī, shì zànměi Shàngdī de yìsi.
7. dītóu VO: to bow the head, to lower the head
Zhèige mén tài xī, nǐ bùdītóu, guòbúqù.
8. bèishū VO: to recite (a lesson)

Xué wàiguo huà, bèishū hěn yǒuyòng.

9. qídǎo V: to pray
 Qǐng nǐ yòng Zhōngguo huà gěi wǒmen qídǎo.
10. xìn V: to believe
 xìnjiào VO: to accept a religion, to adhere to a religion
 xìn Jīdūjiào VO: to be a Christian
 xìn Tiānzhǔjiào VO: to be a Catholic
 Tāde huà wǒ búxìn.
11. chuán V: to pass, to spread
 chuánjiào VO: to propagate religion, to preach the gospel
 a. Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèi hér táng chuán yichuán.
 b. Tā zài Zhōngguo chuán jiào.
12. chuánlái chuánqù V: to pass around
 zǒulái zǒuqù V: to walk back and forth
 shuōlái shuōqù V: to discuss back and forth
 Zhèige jūzi wǒ kànlái kànqù zěnme ye búduì.
13. juān V: to give, to donate, to contribute
 juānqián VO: to donate money, to raise money by donation
 juāngei V: to donate to
 gěi ... juān qián V: to raise money for ...
 gēn ... juān qián V: to ask for contributions from ..., to solicit funds from ...

20. kǔ
- SV: be bitter to the taste, be harsh, be difficult (of life)
- chīkǔ VO: to endure hardships
- tòngkǔ N: pain, suffering
- a. Dàgài méi rén xǐhuan chī kǔ dōngxi.
- b. Nèige rén hěn néng chīkǔ.
21. cóng ... (jiu) CV: since
- cónglai ... méi ... PH: never before, never did
- cónglai ... bù ... PH: never before, never do
- Wǒ cónglai méitīngjianguo tā chānggēr.
22. sǐ RV: to death, extremely
- dāsǐle RV: killed (by beating or a bullet)
- gāoxìngsǐle IE: be extremely happy
- bìngsǐle RV: die of illness
- a. Zuótiān nèige fēijī chūshì, sǐle èrshí jǐge rén.
- b. Wǒmen kuài zhǎo yige dìfang chīfan qu ba. Wǒ jiǎnzhīde yào èsǐ le.
23. huó SV: be alive, be living
- huózhe SV: be living
- huóbuliǎo RV: be unable to live
- huóguolai RV: come to
- a. Tā huózhe de shíhou, zuì xǐhuan dào zhèr lái.
- b. Zuótiān tāmen bǎ tā dāsǐ le, hòulai tā yòu huóguolai le.

PART 3 Jǔzì Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Comparing Descriptive Complements and Resultative Verbs

We are accustomed to thinking of pǎodekuài as a resultative verb, kuài serving as the result of pǎo and the whole combination referring to the capability of the actor to carry out the action. In this case, it is customary to write all of the syllables together, forming one resultative-verb expression.

Tā pǎodekuài. He can run fast.

But kuài in this pattern may describe the manner or degree of the action pǎo rather than its result. Here, kuài is considered a descriptive complement of pǎo and is written separately.

Tā pǎode kuài. He runs fast.

The following sentences illustrate the two functions of kuài: as a resultative-verb ending and as a descriptive complement.

Rén shuō tā tài pàng,
pǎobukuài. People say he's too fat and
can't run fast.

Nǐ kàn, tā pǎode hěn kuài. Look, he runs very fast.

The two functions of kuài can be seen more clearly in a negative statement. In a negative potential resultative verb with kuài as the resultative-verb ending, the form is the familiar pǎobukuài. But when kuài serves as a descriptive complement, de must be added after the verb, e.g., Pǎode búkuài.

Resultative verb:

Tā pǎobukuài. He cannot run fast.

Descriptive complement:

Tā pǎode búkuài. He doesn't run fast.

Now, review the pattern of describing the manner of an action, introduced earlier, which is the same as calling what comes after the verb a descriptive complement.

Tā xué Zhōngguó huà, xuéde
hěn kuài. He is learning Chinese very
fast.

Tāde Zhōngguó huà, xuéde
hěn kuài.

Zhèige shìqing, nǐ zǔde
bucùò.

You have handled this matter
well.

Lǎotàitai zǒulǚ, zǒude
hěn màn.

Old ladies walk very slowly.

Structure of the Descriptive Complement

The descriptive complement describes the manner or extent of the main action of the verb or the state of the stative verb preceding it.

Chīde wǒ zhānbuqǐlái le.

I ate so much that I could not
stand up.

Gāoxìngde tā yìyè méi-
shuǐjiào.

He was so excited that he didn't
sleep the whole night long.

The descriptive complement may be a stative verb or a clause:

SV: Tā pǎode hěn kuài.

S-SV: Tā shuode wǒmen lèijí le.

S-RV: Lèide wǒ zhānbuqǐlái le.

S-V-O: Qīde wǒ méichí wǎnfàn.

The important element in all of these structures is the stative verb, the verb, or the resultative verb. The subject or object, or both, may be dropped when the meaning is clear without them.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. This tree cannot grow any taller.
2. He can write very well, but he doesn't want to.
3. These clothes are too small and can't be altered satisfactorily.
4. I don't think he can explain it clearly.
5. I think he explained it very clearly.
6. He sings beautifully.

7. Can we finish this book within a month? I think you can, but he can't.
8. This table is sturdily made.
9. If you drive too slowly, it is just as bad as driving too fast.
10. I won't accept his invitation for supper because I cannot get enough to eat at his house.

Use of Chǔle

Chǔle or chǔle ... yíwài means "except" and "all but." In conjunction with the chǔle, an inclusive adverb, like dōu, quán, lǎo, or zǒng, is generally used after an item has been singled out by chǔle.

Chǔle nège (yíwài), wǒ I like all but that one.
dōu xīhuan.

From the above illustration, we can see that dōu is equivalent to "all" in the English translation, indicating the inclusiveness and chǔle is equivalent to "but," singling out nège, "that one."

Chǔle in the double clause chǔle ... (yíwài), língwài ... means "besides" and "in addition to." The adverb hái is generally used in this structure to stress the ideas of "still" or "further" besides the item referred to by chǔle.

Chǔle zhège biǎo (yíwài), Besides this watch, I still
wǒ língwài hái yǒu yíge. have another one.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Besides the silver watch I bought for her, she still wants a gold one.
2. I like all of my courses except history.
3. In addition to this \$500, he still wants to borrow \$500 more.
4. Nobody knows how to do it except him.
5. In addition to these three Protestant churches, we have two Catholic churches.

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mā Xiānsheng zài nèige xiǎo chéngli zhùle méizhù? Tā zài nèr rènshìle shénme rén le?
2. Yǒu yìtiān tā gēn yìge xiāngxià rén shuō shénme? Nèige xiāngxià rén dǒng budǒng tā shuō de huà? Tā gěi nèige xiāngxià rén jiǎng le méiyǒu? Wèi shénme?
3. Xīngqītiān zǎoshang nèige xiāngxià rén dào jiàotáng qù le méiyǒu? Sānle huì yǐhòu, tā dào shénme dìfang qu le?
4. Nèige xiāngxià rén jìnle jiàotáng, zuòzai shénme dìfang le? Wèi shénme méizuzuòzai qiántou?
5. Táishang de rén shì shénme rén? Tāmen chàng de shì shénme?
6. Táishang de nèige rén xiàng bèishū shì de shuōle hǎoxie huà, nà shì zuò shénme ne?
7. Táishang de rén niàn de shū shì shénme shū? Tā jiǎng de shì shénme? Nèige xiāngxià rén dǒng budǒng? Tā zuò shénme le?
8. Nèige xiāngxià rén shuō jiàotángli zěnmeyàng? Jiàotángli de rén zěnmeyàng?
9. Nèige xiāngxià rén zhīdao buzhi dao nèizhāng huār. shì shénme yìsì?
10. Nǐ xiǎng nèizhāng huārshang dou huàzhe shénme? Yǒu jǐ ge rén?
11. Nèizhāng huārshang de rén shéi hěn shēngqì? Shéi hěn gāoxíng?
12. Nèige xiǎo érzi yǒu yìtiān qīng tā fùqīn zuò shénme?
13. Tā dào shénme dìfang qu le? Hòulai tā wèi shénme huílai le?
14. Tā huílai yǐhòu, gēn tā fùqīn shuō shénme?
15. Tā fùqīn kànjian tā huílai le, jiào yòngren zuò shénme? Tā dà érzi gēn tā fùqīn shuō shénme? Tā fùqīn shuō shénme?
16. Shénme shì zuò lǐbài? Zuò lǐbài de shíhou dou zuò shénme shì?
17. Shénme shì zànměishí? Shénme shì qídǎo? shénme shì jiǎngdào?

18. Nǐ xìn shénme jiào? Shì Jīdūjiào háishi Tiānzhūjiào?
19. Nǐ měici zuò lǐbài de shíhou dōu juānqián ma? Juān duōshao?
20. Yībǎi kuài qián, sān ge rén fēn, fēndekāi fēnbukāi? Yige rén dàgài fēn duōshao?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi yǒu rén wèn nǐ, zuò lǐbài shì zěnme huí shì, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?
2. Yàoshi yǒu rén wèn nǐ, wèi shénme yào cháng zànměishī, nǐ shuō shénme?
3. Nǐ bǎ zuò lǐbài de shíhou zuò de shíqing, shuōshuo.
4. Nǐ néng bǎ huārshang nèige gùshi shuōshuo ma?
5. Nǐ néng bǎ nèige bīfang de yīsi jiǎngjiang ma?

PART 6 Duihuà Liānxí **(Communication Exercise)**



1. Students work in pairs to interview one another about the churches in their hometowns. The interviewer's questions cover the kinds of churches in his partner's hometown, as well as the number, if most people attend, and the days of worship. The interviewer records the information he receives from his partner. After the interview, partners switch roles.

As a follow-up to this activity, the teacher may choose two students to compare their notes in front of the class.

2. Students work in pairs to interview one another about meetings they have attended. The interviewer's questions cover where the meeting was held, who sponsored it, how many people attended, when it was held, and so on. The interviewer records the information he receives from his partner. After the interview, partners switch roles.
3. The teacher asks two students to write down on the chalkboard the information recorded in the interviews. Student 1 records the information about the churches, and Student 2, the information about the meetings.

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Some people go to church every week; some only go twice a year.
2. There are too many people attending service in that church. They need a bigger church.
3. When did the meeting adjourn?
4. This sheet of paper is full; let's have another one.
5. Every seat in that church was taken this morning.
6. That minister likes to preach very much, especially to us country people.
7. Now, let's sing some hymns, starting with No. 52.
8. God is right here in our hearts.
9. Let's bow our heads and pray.
10. Can you recite some lines from the Bible?
11. What is your religion?
12. If you don't believe it, go and try it yourself.
13. Please, open the Bible.
14. Last night, when the thief came, I was in bed, but I was still awake.
15. When I'm really sound asleep, nobody can wake me up.
16. He has been preaching the gospel in China for more than 20 years.
17. She said it over and over again, but I couldn't understand what she meant.
18. I just ask you to give me my due share.
19. During that war, quite a few people were killed.
20. When he was alive, he contributed a lot of money to that church.

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

1. I go to that church to attend the service every Sunday.
2. When did the meeting adjourn last night?
3. The room is full of people.
6. The purpose of singing hymns is to praise God.
7. This door is too low. You cannot pass through it if you don't lower your head.
8. Memorization is very useful in learning foreign languages.
9. Please, pray for us in Chinese.
10. I don't believe what he says.
11. a. Please, pass this box of candy around.
b. He is preaching the gospel in China.
12. No matter how you look at this sentence, it is wrong.
13. a. They are planning to ask him to contribute \$1,000 to the school, but they don't know whether he will or not.
b. We want to raise some money for those poor people.
c. He has a lot of money. Let's ask him to contribute.
15. What he said was very logical.
16. Quiet down please!
18. I gave him half of that candy.
19. He's been very poor for the last couple of years.
20. a. Probably, there is nobody who likes to eat things that taste bitter.
b. That man can endure a great deal of suffering.
21. I have never heard him sing before.
22. a. More than 20 people died in the plane accident yesterday.
b. Let's quickly find a place to eat. I am simply starved to death.
23. a. During his lifetime, he liked to come here most.
b. Yesterday, they beat him to death; later, he came back to life.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第四十五课 做礼拜

马先生在绍县认识了不少人。有一天他跟从乡下来的一位高学文先生谈起做礼拜来了。

马：明天是星期日，教堂里做礼拜，你也去看看好不好？

高：做礼拜是怎么回事？

马：这个很不容易讲，一两句话也讲不清楚。你明天先去看看，看完了，我再给你讲吧。

(星期天早上，教堂里散了会，高学文从教堂里出来，就去找马先生。)

马：怎么样？你看见做礼拜了吧？

高：看见了。我进去的时候，前头都坐满了，我在后头找了一个座儿，就坐下了。一会儿台上出来一个人拿着一本书，叫大家唱歌儿。

马：那个人是牧师，你们唱的是赞美诗，是赞美上帝的意思。

高：我们刚唱完，他就叫我们把头低下。他站在那
dī

儿好象背书似的说了好些话，那是作什么呢？
shì

马：他那是祈祷呢。
qǐdǎo

高：哦！那就是祈祷啊！我常听说信教的人天天祈
qǐ-
dǎo

祷，可是我没看见过——后来那个牧师又打开了一
dǎo

本书，念了半天，念完了又讲演。过了一会儿
dǎo

我就睡着了。等我醒了，就看见有人把盘子
chuán chuán

传来传去。我看见别人都捐钱，我也捐了一点
juān juān

儿。以后又唱了一个歌就散会了。

马：那位牧师念的那本书是圣经。他讲的是耶稣基
mù shèng Yēsū jī-

督的道理，那叫讲道。他讲的你听懂了一点儿
dū

没有？

高：没懂多少。虽然我不太懂，可是我觉得教堂里
dū

头很安静，人也都很和气。他们还给了我一张
dū

画儿，您看看。

马：你知道这张画儿的意思吗？这是一个故事，是
dū

耶稣说的一个比方。你看这位老先生很高兴，
Yēsū

这是他的大儿子，这是他的小儿子。他的大儿
dū

子象是很生气的样子。你知道他为什么生气吗？

高：是不是他不喜欢他弟弟？

马：你听我说。这位老先生很有钱。有一天，他这个小儿子请他父亲把钱分给他，他父亲就把钱分给他了。他拿着钱就到一个很远的地方去了。在那儿他把钱都用完了，穷得没饭吃，苦极了。

高：他真不应当那么随便花钱。

马：后来他想明白了，觉得不应当离开家，他就回去了。你看这张画儿，画的就是他见着他父亲的样子。他说：“父亲，我真对不起您！我真不应该离开您。”

高：他现在才知道做错了，实在太晚了。要是我是他父亲，我就不让他回来。

马：可是他父亲看见他回来了，心里高兴极了。赶紧叫用人给他换衣裳、换鞋，又叫厨师给他作特别好的菜。

高：这位老先生对他小儿子可太好了！

马：所以他大儿子看见 就很生气，跟他父亲说：

“我在家给您作事，作了这么多年，您从来也没给过我什么特别好的东西吃，也没给过我什么特别好的衣裳穿。为什么弟弟把他的钱都用完了才回来，您倒这么高兴，还给他这么多好东西？”

高：我觉得他的大儿子问得很对。

马：他父亲说：“孩子啊！你天天跟我在一块儿，我的一切已经都是你的了。可是你弟弟好象是丢了，又找回来了；是死了的，现在又活了。所以我们应当特别高兴！”

高：听您这么一说，我倒觉得这个故事很有意思。

生 字

1. 散 sǎn V: to disperse, to break up
 散步 sǎnbù VO: to take a walk, to go for a stroll
 散会 sǎnhuì VO: to be over, to break up (a meeting)

- a. 警察一来，人们就都散了。
 b. 我们昨天开会一直到夜里十一点才散会。

2. 满 mǎn SV/RVE: be full/full, be up to capacity
 坐满了 zuòmǎnle RVE: all seats are taken
 年满... niánmǎn ... V: to reach the age of ...

- a. 那个屋子坐满了人。
 b. 年满十八岁的算是大人了。

3. 台 tái M/N: measure for things like television set, machine /platform, stage, terrace, table, station
 台北 Táiběi PW: Taipei
 月台/站台 yuètái/zhàntái N: railway station
 在月台上停着一台机车。

4. 低 dī SV/V: be below/to hang down
 低地 dīdì N: lowland
 低头 dītóu VO: to lower one's head, to bow
 高低 gāodī N: height

- a. 我们现在中文水平还很低。
 b. 看见生人的时候，小孩子们多半儿会低着头。

5. 背 bèi

N: the back of the body

背书 bèishū

VO: to repeat one's lessons
from memory

手背 shǒubèi

N: the back of the hand

椅背 yǐbèi

N: the back of a chair

中国学生从前都要背书。

6. 似 sì/shǐ

SV: be similar, be like

好象 ... hǎoxiàng ...
(似的) (shǐde)

IE: as if ..., as ... as

- a. 他长的好象外国人似的。
 b. 那个小孩子喜欢得什么似的。

7. 醒 xǐng

V: to regain consciousness,
to sober up, to be awake

睡醒了 shuǐxǐngle

RV: to wake up

醒过来了 xǐngguolaile

RV: have come to

叫醒 jiàoxǐng

RV: to wake somebody up

- a. 昨天我很晚才睡，所以今天九点才醒。
 b. 他睡着了的时候，怎么也叫不醒。

8. 安 ān-

BF: be peaceful, be quiet

安好 ānhǎo

SV: be safe and sound, be well

安心 ānxīn

SV: be at ease

衣裳 yīshang N: clothes, clothing

天气冷的地方人们都穿厚的衣裳。

14. 切 -qiè

BF: all

一切 yīqiè

PN: all, every

我已经把我知道的一切都告诉你了。

15. 死 sǐ

V/SV/RVE: to die/be dead/rigid,
extremely

死鱼 sǐyú

N: dead fish

打死 dǎsǐ

RV: beat to death

病死 bingsǐ

RV: die of disease

累死 lèisǐ

RV: be dead tired

a. 他得了重病，过了两天就死了。

b. 家里的事都是她一个人做，真把她累死了。

16. 活 huó

V/SV: to live/be alive,

生活 shēnghuó

N/V: life, livelihood/to live

日常生活 rìcháng shēnghuó N: daily life

一个人离开社会就不能生活下去。

句 子

1. 大家对他的工作都十分满意。¹⁶
2. 那家饭馆儿的菜作得好，所以天天满座。¹⁷
3. 不要在背后¹⁸说别人的坏话。
4. 中国人常说，“心静自然凉”。你懂吗？
5. 我们最好找一个清静²⁰的地方谈谈。
6. 大夫们多半儿都很关心²¹病人的痛苦。
7. 那²²盏台灯很值钱，是他在法国买的。
8. 他正低着头想心²³事，所以我们说话他没听见。
9. 不到一岁的小孩儿一睡醒就哭着要吃奶。
10. 孩子们结了婚，离开家以后，家里就安静多了。
11. 穷苦人家的孩子都知道省钱，他们不会乱花钱。
12. 吃中国药对孩子们真是一件痛苦的事。
13. 他们常穿哥哥和姐姐们留下来的衣裳。
14. 家里一切值钱的东西我都买了保险了。
15. 我坐得太久就会背疼。
16. 现在病死的人反倒²⁴没有老死的那么多了。
17. 作苦工的人一定吃得比平常的人多。

18. 死鱼的味儿真是难闻极了。

19. 这条街上到处都是人，尤其是电影院里更是满满的。²⁵

20. 念了一两个钟头的书以后，得出去散散步。

LESSON 46

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The pattern of comparison with measured degree.
- The equality pattern.
- The use of the topic in a Chinese sentence.
- Fractions and multiples.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Ask and answer questions about the operation of a school.
2. Ask someone to write a letter of introduction for you.

PART 1 Duihuà
(Dialogue)



CĀNGUĀN XIĀNGGĀNG DE YÍGE ZHŌNGXUÉ

Mǎ Dàwéi yào qu Xiānggāng cānguān yíge zhōngxué. Tā zhī-
dào Wáng Ānchéng rènshi yíwei zài Xiānggāng de zhōngxué
xiàozhǎng. Tā jiù qu 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 qu cānguān yíge Zhōngxué.
Wǒ jǐde nín shuōguo nín rènshi yíwei Hé Xiàozhǎng,
suóyì xiǎng wèn nín kéyì bukéyì gei wǒ xiě yí fēng
jièshàoxìn.

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà tài máfan nín le. Wǒ kàn búbǐ le. Nín gěi wǒ
xiě yí fēng 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 Xiānggāng de dī'èrtiān zǎoshang
dào le nàige zhōngxué de chuándáshì, bǎ míngpiàn
gēn jièshàoxīn gěi chuándá.)

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

Chuándá: Qǐng nǐn dēng yīhuǐr, wǒ gěi nǐn kànkàn qu.

(Chuándá nǎzhe míngpiàn gēn xīn jìngquē, yīhuǐr
chūlai le.)

Chuándá: Nǐn qǐng jìnlai ba.

(Dào le huīkèshìli.)

Chuándá: Qǐng xiān zuò yíxià. Hé Xiàozhǎng yīhuǐr jiù lái.

(Yíwèi sīshiduo suǐ dài yǎnjīng de nánrén jìnlè
huīkèshì, jiù xiàozhe gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng wòshǒu.)

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

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

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nǐn dào Zhōngguó duō jiǔ le?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chābuduō bànnián le.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nǐn 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. Yīnwei wǒ tīngshuō nín duì bàn xuéxiào, yǒu yǒu yánjiū yǒu yǒu jīngyān

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Guòjiǎng, guòjiǎng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Suǒyì 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 kényì yòng. Děng 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. Jìù yǒu sānfēnzhīyī zhū-xiào. Kěshì wūfàn 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: Xiānzài shàngkè ne ma?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Shàngkè ne. Wǒmen qù kànkàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojǐe.

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 shì PH: to ask a favor of ...
 a. Wǒ qiú nín diǎnr shì.
 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 yí kàn jiàn wǒ jiù guò lai gēn wǒ wòshǒu.

8. lìshǐ N: history
Zhōngguó yǒu wūqiānnián 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 yìzhǐ dào gāozhōng bìyè.
11. -táng BF/M: hall/class period
(dà) lǐtáng N: auditorium
kètáng N: classroom
jiāngtáng N: classroom
a. Wǒ jīntiān shàngwǔ yǒu sān táng kè.
b. Jīntiān xiàwǔ, xiànzhǎng yào zài dàlǐtángli jiāngyǎn.
12. yùndòngchǎng N: athletic field
13. tǐyùguǎn N: gymnasium
14. -bài M: times, -fold
15. -fēnzhǐ- M: pattern for fractions
sānfēnzhǐ YI NU: one-third

- jīfēnzhǐ **QW: what fraction**
 Gōngchéngshǐ de qián bǐ jiàoyuán de duō sānfēnzhǐ'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 Jùzi Gòuzào
(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 bī.

Tāde fángzi bī wǒde (fángzi) dà yībài.

His house is twice as big as my house.

Zhèige hóngde bī nèige lánde guǐ yībàn.

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

Zhèitiáo lù bī 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 (wūzi) de sānbài.

This room is three times as large as that room

Zhèige wūzi yǒu nèige (wūzi) de sānbài (nème dà).

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

Zhèige wūzi bǐ nèige (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 guī
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 Yīngwén.
- (2) Hējiǔde nèige rén, wǒ bùxǐhuan tā.
- (3) Wǒ, (zuótiān) qìchē chūshì le.

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

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.

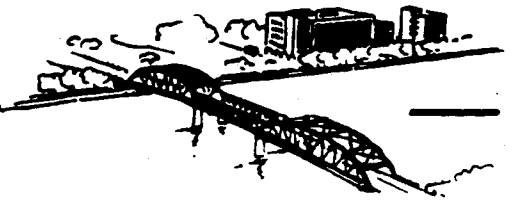
PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme qu zhǎo Lǐ Xiānsheng?
2. Mǎ Xiānsheng xiǎng qǐng Lǐ Xiānsheng bāng tā yìdiǎnr máng, tā shì zěnmē gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō de?
3. Mǎ Xiānsheng zěnmē zhīdao Lǐ Xiānsheng rènshi Hé Xiàozhǎng?
4. Wèi shénme Mǎ Xiānsheng búràng Wáng Xiānsheng gēn tā yìkuàir qù?
5. Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le xuéxiào de chuándáshì gēn chuándá zěnmē shuō de?
6. Hé Xiàozhǎng shénme yàng? Tā jīnle kètīng zuò shénme shì?
7. Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn Hé Xiàozhǎng shuō wèi shénme tā yào cānguān nèige xuéxiào?
8. Nèige xuéxiào de lìshǐ yǒu duōshao nián le? Tāmen yǒu duōshao bān xuésheng? Chūzhōng jǐ bān, gāozhōng jǐ bān?
9. Nèige xuéxiào dōu yǒu shénme fángzi? Yǒu sùshè méiyǒu?
10. Tāmen yǒu duōshao xuésheng? Bǐ liǎngnián yǐqián duō duōshao?
11. Yǒu duōshao xuésheng zhùxiào? Zhùxiào de xuésheng shì suǒ-yǒu de xuésheng de jīfēnzhǐjǐ?
12. Yǒu duōshao xuésheng zài xuéxiào li chī wǔfàn?
13. Tāmen yǒu duōshao wèi jiàoyuán? Tāmen dōu yǒu shénme gōngkè?
14. Tāmen yī nián fēn jǐ xuéqī? Yǒu duōshao rìzi de hánjià? Chūnjià ne?
15. Tāmen měitiān shénme shíhou shàngkè? Shénme shíhou xiàkè? Gōngkèbiāoshang shì zěnmē xiě de?
16. Měiguó de zhōngxué fēn chūzhōng gāozhōng bùfēn? Chūzhōng jǐ nián? Gāozhōng jǐ nián?
17. Měiguó de zhōngxué zuì yào jǐn de gōngkè dōu shì shénme?
18. Nǐ shàng de nèige zhōngxué dōu yǒu shénme fángzi? Yǒu yùndòngchǎng méiyǒu? Yǒu sùshè méiyǒu? Nǐ nèige shíhou zhùxiào ma?

19. Nǐ yíge lǐbài shàng duōshao táng kè? Měitiān jǐ diǎn zhōng shàngkè? jǐ diǎn zhōng xiàkè?
20. Zhèige xuéxiào yí nián fēn jǐ xuéqī? Shūjià duōme cháng? Hánjià duōme cháng? Chūnjià ne?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ qù kàn nǐde péngyou, dào le chuāndáshì, nǐ gēn chuāndá shuō shénme?
2. Yàoshi nǐ dào yíge xuéxiào qù cānguān, zài cānguān yǐqián, nǐ gēn xiàozhǎng shuō shénme?
3. Nǐ kànjian nǐde péngyou, xiǎng dǎting yíge bié de péngyou de qíngxíng, nǐ shuō shénme?
4. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng gào sòng nǐ xuéxiào de qíngxíng, nǐ shuō shénme?
5. Yàoshi yǒurén wèn nǐ, yì tiān shàng jǐ ge zhōngtóu de kè, nǐ zěnme shuō?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. Students work in pairs to interview one another about the schools they have attended. Points to be covered in the interviews include the kinds of schools, the number of students enrolled, the nationalities of the teachers and students, length and frequency of vacations, and the courses offered or studied. Students record their partners' responses. After the interview, partners switch roles.
2. Students work in pairs to interview one another about jobs they have held. (Students may have to invent a job or rely on a job they held before entering the Service.) Points to be covered in the interviews include hours worked each day, vacations, sick leave, and salary. Students record their partners' responses. Afterwards, partners switch roles.
3. The teacher assigns two students to collect their classmates' notes on the job interviews and to write the information on the chalkboard. The class discusses the advantages and disadvantages of each job and which would be the best job.

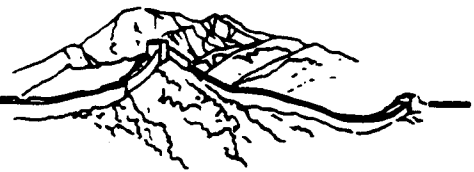
PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. He has been wearing glasses since he was 5 years old.
 2. May I ask you to write a letter of introduction?
 3. This teacher is experienced in teaching history in junior high.
 4. This is an old high school, but this library is new.
 5. When are you coming back from work?
 6. The class will end at ten past ten o'clock.
 7. Those students are all in the first year of senior high.
 8. The dormitory is so big that every teacher and student can live at the school.
 9. How many courses does that teacher teach?
 10. After he finished his speech, the principal of the school shook hands with everybody.
 11. What does the principal look like? Does he wear glasses?
 12. He has been a freshman for three terms.
 13. When will spring vacation begin at your school?
 14. We are going to have 3 days' vacation.
 15. Tomorrow is a holiday.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
2. a. May I ask a favor of you?
b. I have asked him to buy that book for me.
 4. Businessmen always carry business cards with them.
 6. Every two or three years glasses must be changed.
 7. As soon as he saw me, he came over and shook hands with me.
 8. China's history dates back five thousand years.
 9. The comrade who works in the junior high school reception office is very responsible.
 10. Compulsory education in America continues until high school graduation.
 11. a. I have three classes this morning.
b. This afternoon, the county magistrate will speak in the auditorium.
 15. An engineer's pay is two-third's more than a teacher's.
 21. a. How many days of vacation do you have?
b. Summer vacation will soon be here.
c. Many people have colds; therefore, there are a lot of people requesting sick leave.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第四十六课
参观香港的一个学校
gāng

马大为要去香港参观一个中学。他知道王安成认识一位在香港的中学校长。他就去请王先生替他写一封介绍信。

马先生：哎，安成，很久没见。

王先生：大为！您好啊？什么时候回来的？

马先生：回来两天了。我想求您点儿事。我想到香港去参观一个中学。我记得您说过您认识一位何校长，所以想问您可以不可以给我写一封介绍信。

王先生：当然可以。您哪天去？要不然我跟你一块儿去，好不好？我也很久没去香港了。

马先生：那太麻烦您了。我看不必了。您给我写一封信，就行了。再说，我还没决定哪天去呢。

王先生：也好，那么我现在就给您写。

(马先生到香港的第二天早上到了那个中学的传达室，把名片跟介绍信给传达。)

马先生：我是马大为。这是我的名片跟介绍信。我要见你们何校长。劳驾，你看看他在不在。

传达：请您等一会儿，我给您看看去。

(传达拿着名片跟信进去了，一会儿就出来了。)

传达：您请进来吧。

(到了会客室里。)

传达：请先坐一下。何校长一会儿就来。

(一位四十多岁戴眼镜儿的男人，进了会客室就笑着跟马先生握手。)

何校长：您是马大为先生吧？我是何英明。

马先生：哦，何校长，久仰，久仰。

何校长：您到中国多久了？

马先生：差不多半年了。

何校长：您跟安成是在美国认识的吗？

马先生：是的。认识十几年了，我们是老朋友。

何校长：他好吧？

马先生：很好，他叫我替他问您好。

何校长：谢谢。怎么样？您是要看看上课的情况，是
kuàng
不是？

马先生：是的。因为我听说您对办学校又有研究又有
经验……

何校长：过奖过奖。
jiāng jiāng

马先生：所以来参观参观，跟您学学。

何校长：您太客气了。这个学校的历史很短，办了
lìshǐ
才五年。我们有六班学生，初中三班、高
bān
中三班。房子呢，有八个课室、一个礼堂、
bān
运动场、体育馆、图书馆都有。虽然不太
tǐyù
好，可是还都可以用。等一下儿，我带您
去看看。

马先生：现在有多少学生？

何校长：有三百多。比两年以前多了一倍。
bèi

马先生：学生都住校吗？

何校长：不。宿舍不够多，就有三分之一住校。可是午饭差不多所有的学生都在学校吃。

马先生：教员有多少位？

何校长：有十六位。

马先生：您这儿的功课都有些什么？

何校长：得看是哪班，可是中文、英文、地理、历史哪班都有。我们这儿一年分两个学期。暑假，放两个月，寒假就有三个星期。

马先生：每天早上几点钟上课？

何校长：这是功课表。您看，早上第一堂是八点钟上课，上五十分钟的课，休息十分钟。

马先生：现在上课呢吗？

何校长：上课呢。我们去看看吧。

马先生：好极了！

生 字

1. 参 cān- V/BF: to join, to take part in /to refer
 参看 cānkàn V: to consult for reference
 请参看第十五课。

2. 观 guān V/N: to look at, to observe /view
 观察 guānchá V/N: to observe/survey
 观点 guāndiǎn N: point of view
 观看 guānkàn V: to watch, to view
 参观 cānguān V/N: to visit (a place, but not people), to look around/visit

- a. 对一件事情的看法每人有他自己的观点。
 b. 今天有人来我们学校参观。

3. 马 mǎ N: horse (M: -pǐ), a surname
 马车 mǎchē N: horse-drawn carriage, cart
 马路 mǎlù N: road, street

4. 室 shì N: room, office
 会客室 huìkèshì N: reception room
 办公室 bàngōngshì N: office
 教室 jiàoshì N: classroom

一进那家银行的大门左边儿就是一大间会客室。

5. 片 piàn N: slice, thin piece
 名片 míngpiàn N: business card
 明信片 míngxìnpian N: postcard
 a. 现在很多人喜欢用名片。
 b. 明信片的邮费差不多是平信的一半。
6. 戴 dài V: to wear (in reference to accessories, such as a hat or gloves)
 戴帽子 dài màozi VO: to wear a hat
 戴手套 dài shǒutào VO: to wear gloves
 有钱的人多半讲究穿戴。
7. 握 wò V: to hold, to grasp
 握手 wòshǒu VO: to shake hands
 朋友们见面总是先握手。
8. 替 tì V/CV: to replace, to substitute /or, for, on behalf of
 替工 tìgōng V/N: to work as a substitute /substitute (worker)
 a. 我现在很忙走不开, 请你替我去买些东西可以吗?
 b. 老王今天病了, 我们得找一个替工。
9. 验 yàn V: to examine, to test
 经验 jīngyàn N: experience
 有经验 yǒu jīngyàn SV: be experienced

没经验 méi jīngyàn SV: be inexperienced

- a. 老人比年轻人的经验多。
b. 李先生对教书很有经验。

10. 初 chū-

BF: early, elementary

初步 chūbù

ADJ: preliminary, initial

初次 chūcì

N: the first time

初中 chūzhōng

N: junior high

初小 chūxiǎo

N: lower primary school

初一 chūyī

N: the first day of a lunar month

最初 zuìchū

A: in the very beginning

11. 动 dòng

V: to move, to act, to touch

动工 dònggōng

VO: to begin construction, to start building

动人 dòngrén

SV: be moving, be touching

动手 dòngshǒu

VO: to start work, to raise a hand to strike

动作 dòngzuò

N: movement, action

运动 yùndòng

V/N: to motion/sports, physical exercise

- a. 他早就说要写一本书，可是到现在还没动手。
b. 大夫常对我们说每天最少要作半小时的运动。

12. 场 chǎng

N/M: a place where people gather, an open space, field/measure for sports events or film screenings

场地	chǎngdì	N: site
场所	chǎngsuǒ	N: arena
公共场所	gōnggòng chǎngsuǒ	N: public place
运动场	yùndòngchǎng	N: athletic field
(飞)机场	(fēi)jīchǎng	N: airfield

a. 现在有许多公共场所不准随便抽烟。

b. 每一个美国大学都有一个运动场。

13. 图	tú	N: picture, drawing, map
图表	túbiǎo	N: chart, graph
图画	túhuà	N: drawing, picture
图片	túpiàn	N: picture, photograph
图书	túshū	N: books
图书馆	túshūguǎn	N: library
图样	túyàng	N: pattern, draft, drawing
地图	dìtú	N: map

昨天我买了一张美国大地图。

14. 员	-yuán	BF: a person engaged in some field of activity
人员	rényuán	N: personnel
查票员	chápiàoyuán	N: conductor
教员	jiàoyuán	N: teacher

15. 假	jià	N: vacation, holiday
假日	jiàrì	N: holiday

放假	fàngjià	VO: to take a holiday
休假	xiūjià	VO: to take a vacation
病假	bìngjià	N: sick leave
事假	shìjià	N: annual leave
请假	qǐngjià	VO: to ask for leave

- a. 你知道为什么十二月二十五号我们放假吗?
 b. 最近他觉得很累需要请几天假休息休息。

New combinations with familiar characters

会客室 huìkèshì

N: reception room

句 子

1. 我们学校每年的开放日²⁶都有好几千人来参观。
2. 要是路不平，坐马车一定觉得很不舒服。
3. 会客室的沙发²⁷都是新的，坐着真舒服。
4. 这种生产方法省力²⁸不少。
5. “穿”和“戴”的用法不一样，所以我们不能说“戴鞋”、“穿手表”。
6. 他手里握着一把钱，死也不愿意放手。
7. 今天的替课老师教得真好，不过他说话快得象机枪²⁹。
8. 初次作一件事情常常作得不理想³⁰，可是自己觉得有意思。
9. 动手打人的人就是很有道理，也是不对的。
10. 这个人很自大³¹，所以总觉得自己的观点比别人高明³²。
11. 在公共场所³³不要大声儿说笑。
12. 你如果不愿意花太多钱买书，可以到图书馆去借书。
13. 经验告诉我们，不能把太热的东西马上放到口里吃。
14. 假日出去旅行的人特别多，所以应当开着车灯。这样可以
让别人注意就不容易出事。
15. 这张唱片上的歌儿，个个都好听。
16. 我替你吧帽子戴上吧！

17. 在那个酒店里，你常常可以看到穿戴很讲究的人。

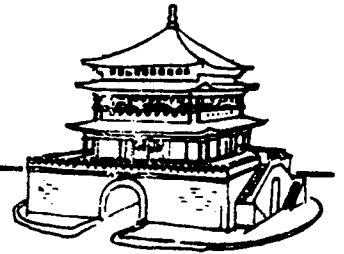
18. 那个名人讲演的时候，手的动作很多。

19. 有经验的运动员在运动以前总是先作准备³⁴运动。

20. 这个公司的员工³⁵黑人、白人和黄种人都有。

LESSON 47

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The number-measure used as a predicate.
- The action-time relationship.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Talk about the activities in a typical high school Chinese class.
2. Discuss the meaning of a celebrated Tang poem.

PART 1 Duihuà
(Dialogue)



CĀNGUĀN SHÀNGKÈ

Zài Xiānggāng Zhōngxué, Hé Xiàozhǎng dài zhe Mǎ Xiānsheng
dào yige kèshì qu cānguān shàngkè de qíngxíng.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Xiān qīng nín kànkàn zhèi bān ba. Zhèi bān shì
Chūzhōng èrniánjī. Xiānzài tāmen zhèngzài shàng
Yīngwén kè. Jiāo Yīngwén dāngrán shì xuésheng
yuèshǎo yuèhǎo. Kèshì yīnwei wǒmende jiàoyuán
búgòu, suǒyǐ zhèi bān yǒu sìshí duō ge xuésheng.
Wǒ zhīdao zhèiyang búdahǎo, kèshì méiyǒu hǎo bànfa.
Xíngkuǐ wǒmen xiānzài yòng lǚyīnjī. Xuésheng xiàle
kè, kěyǐ tīng lǚyīn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà jiu hǎoduō le.

(Tāmen jīnle kèshì, zhānzai hòutou.)

Jiàoyuán: (Dui xuésheng) Dàjiā kàn dī sīshí bā yè. Zhāng
Chéng, nǐ niàn dī yī jù.

Zhāng Chéng: (Zhànqilai, niànde hěn màn.)

Jiàoyuán: Nǐde fāyīn butài qīngchū, niànde yě butài zìrán.
Wǒ dài zhe nǐmen niàn. Nǐmen gēnzhe wǒ niàn.
(Dài zhe xuésheng niànle jīcǐ yīhòu.)
Jīn Guóyīng! Nǐ jiēzhe niàn dī 'èr jù.

Jīn Guóyīng: (Zhànqilai, guòle yihuīr.) Lǎoshī, zuótiān wǎnshang wǒ yǒu diǎnr tóuténg. Nín liúxia de gōngkè, wǒ méiyùbei. Zhèi kè hái yǒu hěn duō shēngzi, wǒ buhuì niàn.

Jiàoyuán: Hǎo ba! Nǐ xiān zuòxia. Nǐmen yīngdāng duō tīng lǎyīn, gēnzhe lǎyīndài liànxí. Nǐmen tīng de shíhou dēi tàbié liúshén. (Tā zài hēibǎnshang xiěle yí jù Yīngwén.)

Jiàoyuán: Huáng Guīpíng! Zhèi jù huà de yìsi, nǐ dǒng ma? Nǐ néng bǎ zhèi jù huà fānchéng Zhōngwén ma?

Huáng Guīpíng: Ràng wǒ shìshì kàn. Zhèi jù de yìsi shì bushì "Wúlùn nǐ qù buqù, wǒ fǎnzhèng buqù."

Jiàoyuán: Chābuduō. Nǐ zuòxia ba. Nǐmen kàn dìsìshíjǐ yè de liànxí. Huíqu bǎ zhèige liànxí zuò hǎo, zài bǎ dìshí'èr kè fùxí. Xià Xīngqiyī kǎoshì. Nǐmen yǒu shénme wèntí ma?

(Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng zǒuchū kèshì, yòu dào le língwài yíge kèshì. Yíwèi lǎo xiānsheng zhèngzai jiǎng Táng shī. Yǒu èrshíjī ge xuésheng tīng. Hēibǎnshang xiězhe "Jǔ tóu wàng míng yuè, dī tóu sī gǔ xiāng." shì ge dàzì. Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng zhānzai kèshì hòubiānr.)

Lǎo Xiānsheng: Zhèi liǎng jù shǐ shǐ Lǐ Bái zuò de. Nǐmen shéi huì jiǎng? (Xuéshengmen dōu bùshuōhuà.) Yǒu nǎige zì budǒng ma? (Yǒu yíge xuésheng jǔshǒu.)
Guān Mínglǐ: Nǐ yǒu shénme wèntí?

Guān Mínglǐ: Lǎoshī! Zhèige "jǔ" zì wǒ buhuì jiǎng. Píngcháng wǒmen shuō yòng shǒu jǔ dōngxī, huòshì shuō yòng shǒu bǎ dōngxī jǔqilai. Wǒmen yě shuō jǔshǒu. Kěshì "jǔtóu" zěnme jiǎng ne?

Lǎo Xiānsheng: Nǐmen děi zhīdao xiànzài wǒmen shuōhuà yòng de zì gēn shǐli yòng de zì yǒu hěn dà de fēnbié. Xiànzài wǒmen shuō "jǔ" duōbànr dōu shì yòng shǒu jǔ. Yàoshi zài zhèi jù shǐli "jǔ" yěshì yòng shǒu jǔ de yìsi, nàme "jǔtóu" jiùshì yòng shǒu bǎ tóu jǔqilai. Nà bushì chéngle xiàohuà le ma? "Jǔtóu" jiùshì wǒmen xiànzài shuō táitóu de yìsi. "Wàng" jiùshì "kàn." "Jǔtóu wàng míng yuè" jiùshì táitóu kànjian hěn liàng de yuèliang. Xiàtóu nèijǔ "Dī-tóu sī gùxiāng" ne? Zěnme jiǎng?

Guān Mínglǐ: Wǒ xiǎng "Dītóu" zhèi liǎng ge zì gēn xiànzài shuō dītóu méiyǒu shénme fēnbié, jiùshì bǎ tóu dīxia. "Sī" jiùshì "xiǎng" de yìsi. Zhèi jù shǐ de yìsi shì "Dīxia tóu de shíhou jiù xiǎngqǐ lǎojiā lái le." Buzhīdao duì buduì.

Lǎo Xiānsheng: Duì. Nǐ jiǎngde bucuò.

(Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng mǎnmǎnrde zōuchuqu
le.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèiwei lǎo xiānsheng jiǎngde hěn yōuyfsi.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Zhèiwei xiānsheng duì Tángshī hěn yǒu yánjiu. Nín
qǐng dào wǒmen túshūguǎn qu kànkàn ba!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo de.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. yuè ... yuè ... A: the more ... the more ...
a. Yíge rén yuè chī de duō jiù huí yuè pàng.
b. Wǒmen xué de zì yuè duō, wàngde yě yuè duō.
2. yuèlai yuè ... A: getting more and more ...
a. Wǒmende gōngkè yuèlai yuè nán.
b. Nèige nǚháizi zhǎngde yuèlai yuè piàoliang.
3. lùyīn VO: to record sound
lùyīndài N: magnetic tape
lùyīnjī N: tape recorder
yíding dǐ zài hěn ānjing de dìfang lùyīn cái néng lǔde hǎo.
4. yè N: page
dìyīyè N: the first page, page one
5. zìrán SV/A: be natural/of course, naturally
Nà shì zìrán. IE: Naturally.
a. Tāde huà shuōde hěn zìrán.
b. Nǐ bugěi tā qián, zìrán tā bugěi nǐ zuò.
6. dài(zhe) V: to lead
a. Qǐng nín dài(zhe) wǒmen qídǎo.
b. Xiānsheng dài(zhe) wǒmen niànle sān cì.
c. Qǐng nín dài wǒ qu kànkàn nèige dìfang.

12. fùxí/wēnxi

V: to review

Wǒmen zhèige xīngqi fùxí, yīnwei méiyou xīn gōngkè.

13. Tángshī

N: Tang poetry (M: -shǒu)

14. hēibǎn

N: chalkboard (M: -kuài)

15. Lǐ Bái

N: Li Po (one of the most celebrated poets of the Tang dynasty)

16. jǔ

V: to raise

jǔshǒu

VO: to raise one's hand

jǔqilai

RV: raise up

a. Shéi huī huídá zhèige wèntí, qǐng jǔshǒu.

b. Zhèige dōngxi tàizhòng, wǒ yì zhǐ shǒu jǔbuqilai.

17. táitóu

VO: to lift up one's head, to raise up one's head

a. Qǐng nǐ bǎ tóu táiqilai, ràng wǒ kànkàn nǐde liǎn.

b. Wǒ táitóu yìkàn, yuèliàng yíjīng chūlai le.

18. yuèliàng

N: moon

19. xiǎngqilai

RV: recall, think of

xiǎngqi wǒ lǎojiā
lái le

PH: think of my old home

xiǎngqi tā shuō de
lái le

PH: think of what he said

xiǎngqi yīqián de
shíqing lái le

PH: think of old times

Tā yíshuō yào xué Yīngwén, wǒ jiù xiǎngqi nǐ lái le.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



NU-M as a Predicate

Sometimes, a number-measure alone may serve as a predicate without a verb.

Tā sān suǐ le. He is 3 years old.

Wǔ kuài qián yībēn. Five dollars per book.

One explanation is that the verb is understood, since a verb may be supplied.

Tā (yǒu) sān suǐ (nème dà) le. He is 3 years old.

Wǔ kuài qián (mǎi) yī běn. Five dollars per book.

Another explanation is that a number-measure functions as a verb when it is used as a full predicate.

The subject or topic of the number-measure predicate may not necessarily be a noun. It may be a subject-verb-object.

Tā dào Zhōngguó sān nián le. He has been in China for three years.

Tā líkāi Rìběn yíge yuè le. He left Japan a month ago.

Tā jiéhūn cái yíge líbài. He just got married a week ago.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. This book costs \$5.
2. How old are your children?
3. How much is it for each of us?
4. He has been graduated from college for five years already.
5. I have had this pen for more than ten years, and I am still using it.
6. I have been here for more than six months.
7. He arrived here an hour ago.
8. He finished singing only ten minutes ago.

9. It has been only two years since he left school.
 10. This tree has been here for ten and a half years.

Action-Time Relations

When a time-spent expression is used in a sentence, it is sometimes not clear whether it refers to the period of time during which the action has been continuous or to the period of time that has elapsed since the action. Generally, the context can clarify the ambiguity.

Action-time relations often appear in one of the following patterns.

Tā chīle yige zhōngtóu le.	He has been eating for an hour. (continuous action) He finished eating an hour ago. (elapsed time)
Huār kāile sān tiān le.	It has blossomed for three days. (continuous action)
Wǒ xué Zhōngwén yǐjīng xuéle wǔ ge yuè le.	I have been studying Chinese for five months. (continuous action, rarely elapsed time)
Nèi zhāng huà, tā huàle yī tiān le hái méihuà- wán.	He has been painting that pic- ture for a day and is still not finished. (continuous action)
Tā niànle sān ge líbài de Fàwén.	He studied French for three weeks. (continuous action)
Tā jiéhūn yīnián le.	He has been married for a year. (continuous action)

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He has been away from China for more than three years.
2. He has been talking about leaving China for more than three years.
3. He has recovered for a week.
4. He has been well for a week.
5. I have been teaching for one year already.

6. It has been one year already since I taught him.
7. He has been writing that book for half a year.
8. He wrote that book a year ago.
9. He graduated from college a year ago.
10. The wedding (hūnlǐ) lasted four hours.

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Hé Xiàozhǎng dài zhe Mǎ Xiānshēng cānguān shàngkè de qíngxíng, Tāmen xiān kàn nǎibān? Nǎibān yǒu duōshǎo xuéshēng? Wèi shénme nǎibān yǒu nème duō xuéshēng?
2. Hé Xiàozhǎng juéde yí bān yǐngdāng buyǐngdāng yǒu nème duō xuéshēng? Tāmende xuéshēng xiàle bān zěnme liànxí?
3. Jiāo Yǐngwén de jiàoyuán jiào xuéshēng zuò shénme? Jiàoyuán shuō nèige xuéshēng de fāyīn zěnmeyàng?
4. Nèi wei jiàoyuán jiào Jīn Guóyǐng niàn, Jīn Guóyǐng shuō shénme?
5. Huáng Guǐpíng dǒng budǒng nèi jù Yǐngwén shì shénme yìsi? Tā néng bǎ nèi jù fānchéng Zhōngwén ma? Nèi jù huà shì shénme yìsi?
6. Huáng Guǐpíng nèi jù huà fānwánle, jiàoyuán jiào tā zuò shénme?
7. Jiàoyuán ràng xuéshēngmen zuò shénme? Fùxí dīduōshǎo kè? Tāmen shénme shíhou kǎoshì? Xuéshēng yǒu wèntí méiyǒu?
8. Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānshēng chūlai yíhòu, yǒu qǔ cānguān shénme kè?
9. Zài nèige kèshìlǐ yǒu duōshǎo xuéshēng? Hēibǎnshàng xiězhe shénme?
10. Lǎo xiānshēng shuō nèi liǎng jù shǐ shì shéi zuò de? Xuéshēng yǒu rén huì jiǎng ma?
11. Guān Mínglǐ wèi shénme jǔshǒu? Tā yǒu shénme wèntí? Tā nèige zì budǒng?
12. Lǎo Xiānshēng shuō xiānzài rén shuō de huà gēn shǐlǐ de huà yǒu méiyǒu fēnbié?
13. Xiānzài rén shuō "jǔ" shì shénme yìsi? "Jǔtóu" shì shénme yìsi? Shǐlǐ de "Dītóu" gēn xiānzài shuō "dītóu" de yìsi yíyàng búyíyàng?
14. Lǎo xiānshēng shuō Guān Mínglǐ jiǎng de duì buduì?
15. Mǎ Xiānshēng shuō nèi wèi lǎo xiānshēng jiǎng de zěnmeyàng? Hé Xiàozhǎng shuō nèi wèi lǎo xiānshēng jiǎng Tángshì jiǎng de zěnmeyàng?

16. Jiāo Yǐngwén zuì hǎo yì bān yǒu duōshǎo xuésheng?
17. Xué Yǐngwén yòng lǚyīnjī tīng lǚyīdài yǒuyòng méiyǒu?
18. Zhōngguó xuésheng xué Yǐngwén, shénme dìfang zuì nán?
19. Nèi liǎng jù qǐng nǐ yíge zì yíge zì de jiǎng yíjiǎng.
20. Qǐng nǐ bǎ nèi liǎng jù shǐ fānchéng Yǐngwén.

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Zài kèshìlǐ, yàoshi xiānsheng shuō de huà nǐ méitīngqīngchū,
nǐ xiǎng wèn, nǐ zěnme bàn?
2. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng qīng xiānsheng dàizhe nǐ liànxí fāyīn, nǐ
zěnme gēn xiānsheng shuō?
3. Yàoshi nǐ yǒu wèntí xiǎng wèn xiānsheng, nǐ zěnme wèn?
4. Yàoshi yǒude zì nǐ buhuì jiǎng, nǐ zěnme qīng xiānsheng gěi
nǐ jiǎng?
5. Yàoshi yǒu yíge zì nǐ burènshi, nǐ zěnme wèn?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí **(Communication Exercise)**



1. Students work in pairs to interview one another about some previous language learning experience. (Students who haven't taken another language before can make up logical answers or rely on a class they've taken in English to answer their partners' questions.) The interviews should cover how long and when and where the language was studied and if tape recordings were used in the instruction. Students take notes during the interviews. Afterwards, they switch roles with their partners.
2. Students are divided into two groups, with a monitor in charge of each group. Each group will devise its own activity schedule for a typical lesson. A group's schedule should include activities for each hour, from a lesson's introduction through the test. The monitor for each group presents his group's schedule and discusses the changes his group recommended.

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The more money you give him, the more he will drink.
2. Since he came here, my headache has been getting worse and worse.
3. In case I lose it, I'll have to think of another way.
4. His translation is all right, but the way he talks is not very natural. He needs more practice, I guess.
5. I will read it first; all of you follow me.
6. I will go on with the story tomorrow.
7. What is the difference between these two methods?
8. There is considerable difference between these two kinds of tea. Can you tell the difference by taste?
9. Can you translate this sentence into Russian?
10. You haven't had enough practice and review. That's what you need most. Don't you think so?
11. We are going to review this week and have an examination next week. Our vacation begins Friday.
12. He did very poorly on this examination.
13. Which of you have finished the first question? Please raise your hands.
14. After the prayer, everybody raised his head.
15. When I saw the moon, I thought of my old home.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. a. The more one eats, the fatter one gets.
b. The more characters we learn, the more we'll forget.
 2. a. Our lessons become harder and harder.
b. That girl is becoming more and more beautiful.
 3. It's necessary to record at a very quiet place so that one can do it well.
 5. a. He speaks very naturally.
b. If you don't pay him, naturally he won't do it.
 6. a. Will you please lead us in prayer?
b. We repeated it after the teacher three times.
c. Please, take me to see that place.
 7. He didn't finish his story yesterday, and he will go on with it today.
 8. There is a whole lot of difference between these two words.
 11. a. I haven't seen him for a few years, and he has become an adult.
b. Please, translate this sentence into English.
 12. This week, we'll review as there will be no new lessons.
 16. a. Whoever knows how to answer this question, please raise your hand.
b. This thing is too heavy; I cannot raise it with one hand.
 17. a. Please, raise your head and let me see your face.
b. When I raised my head and looked, the moon had come out already.
 19. As soon as he said he wanted to learn English, I thought of you.



第四十七课 参观上课

在香港中学，何校长带着马先生到一个课
室去参观上课的情形。
gāng

何校长：先请您看看这班吧。这班是初中二年级。
现在他们正在上英文课。教英文当然是学
生越少越好。可是因为我们的教员不够，
所以这班有四十多个学生。我知道这样不
大好，可是没有好办法。幸亏我们现在用
录音机，学生下了课，可以听录音。

马先生：那就好多了。

(他们进了课室，站在后头。)

教员：(对学生)大家看第四十八页。张诚。你
念第一句。

张诚：(站起来，念得很慢。)

教员：你的发音不太清楚；念得也不太自然。我
带着你们念。你们跟着我念。(带着学生
念了几次以后)金国英！你接着念第二句。

金国英：（站起来，过了一会儿）老师！昨天晚上我有点儿头疼。您留下的功课，我没预备。这课还有很多生字，我不会念。

教员：好吧！你先坐下。你们应当多听录音，跟着录音带练习。你们听的时候得特别留神。
shén
（他在黑板上写了一句英文。）

教员：黄贵平！这句话的意思你懂吗？你能把这句话翻成中文吗？

黄贵平：让我试试看。这句的意思是不是「无论你去不去，我反正不去。」
wúlùn

教员：差不多。你坐下吧。你们看看第四十九页的练习。回去把这个练习作好，再把第十二课复习复习。下星期一我们考试。你们有什么问题吗？

（何校长跟马先生走出课室，又到另外一个课室里。一位老先生正在讲唐诗，有二十几个学生听。黑板上写着「举头望明月，
Táng shī
低头思故乡」十个大字。何校长跟马先生
bān wàng
xiāng

站在课室后边。)

老先生：这两句诗是李白作的。你们谁会讲？（学生们都不说话）有哪个字不懂吗？（有一个学生举手）关明礼！你有什么问题？

关明礼：老师！这个“举”字我不会讲。平常我们说用手举东西，或是说用手把东西举起来。我们也说举手，可是「举头」怎么讲呢？

老先生：你们得知道现在我们说话用的字跟诗里用的字有很大的分别。现在我们说「举」多半都是用手举。要是在这句诗里“举”也是用手举的意思，那么「举头」就是用手把头举起来。那不是成了笑话了吗？「举头」就是我们现在说抬头的意思。「望」就是「看」。「举头望明月」就是抬头看见很亮的月亮。下头那句「低头思故乡」呢？怎么讲？

关明礼：我想「低头」这两个字跟我们现在说低头没有什么分别，就是把头低下。「思」就

是「想」的意思。这句诗的意思是“低下
头的时候就想起老家来了。”不知道对不对。

老先生：对。你讲得不错。

（何校长跟马先生慢慢儿地走出去了。）

马先生：这位老先生讲得很有意思。

何校长：这位先生对唐诗很有研究。您请到我们图
书馆去看看吧！

马先生：好的。谢谢您。

生 字

1. 越 yuè V: to get over, to jump over, to exceed
- 越...越... yuè ... yuè ... PT: the more ... the more ...
- 越过 yuèguò V: to cross, to surmount
- 越来越... yuèlai yuè ... PT: be more and more ...
- a. 天气越热, 我们穿的衣服越少。
- b. 美国跟日本的关系越来越坏。
2. 故 gù N: incident, reason, on purpose
- 事故 shìgù N: accident
- 故事 gùshi N: story
- 故意 gùyì A: on purpose
- a. 小孩子们最爱听大人给他们讲故事。
- b. 对不起, 我不是故意的。
3. 幸 xìng N: good fortune
- 幸运 xìngyùn N: good luck
4. 亏 -kuī BF: fortunately
- 幸亏 xìngkuī A: fortunately
- 幸亏他告诉了我, 要不我早就忘了。
5. 录 lù V: to record, to write down
- 录音 lùyīn VO: to record sound

录音机	lùyīnjī	N: tape recorder
录象机	lùxiàngjī	N: videotape recorder
记录	jìlù	V/N: to take notes, to record /record

要是我们有录音机就可以把先生说的话录下来。

6. 疼	téng	N/V: ache, pain/to love dearly
头疼	tóuténg	N/SV: headache/be troublesome

母亲多半疼最小的孩子。

7. 练	liàn	V: to practice, to train, to drill
练字	liànzi	VO: to practice calligraphy
练跑	liànpǎo	VO: to practice running

8. 习	xí	V: to practice, to exercise
练习	liànxí	V: to practice, to exercise

每天晚上我们一定得把书上的练习做好。

9. 翻	fān	V: to turn over, to translate, to capsize
打翻	dǎfān	V: to knock over

请把这节课书翻成英文。

10. 举 jǔ

V: to lift, to raise

举手

jǔshǒu

VO: to raise one's hand

举行

jǔxíng

V: to hold (a meeting)

举重

jǔzhòng

VO: to lift weights

- a. 学生们有问题想问教师的时候得先举手。
b. 毕业典礼在明天上午举行。

11. 页 yè

N: page, leaf

第一页

dìyīyè

N: page one

打开新的一页

dǎkāi xīnde yīyè PH: to open up to a new page

这本书很厚，一共有 一千多页。

12. 复 fù-

BF: duplicate

复本

fùběn

N: copy

复习

fùxí

V: to review

昨天开会很晚才散，所以没有时间复练功课。

13. 考 kǎo

V: to examine, to test

考试

kǎoshì

V/N: to examine/examination, test

考口试

kǎokǒushì

VO: to take an oral test

考笔试

kǎobǐshì

VO: to take a written test

- a. 我们每两个星期有一次考试。
b. 学生们最怕的是毕业考试。

14. 题 tí

N: topic, subject, problem

问题	wèntí	N: question, problem
考题	kǎotí	N: examination questions
试题	shìtí	N: examination questions

15. 班	bān	N: class, team, shift, squad
班长	bānzhǎng	N: class monitor, squad leader
日班	rìbān	N: day shift
夜班	yèbān	N: night shift
班次	bāncì	N: number of runs or flights
航班	hángbān	N: scheduled flight

零零七号航班前年发生了不幸的事故，死了二百多人。

句 子

1. 越穷的人子女越多，这是一个很难解决的社会问题。
2. 非常不幸，他的汽车又出事了。
3. 小孩子们在睡觉以前都喜欢听母亲给他们说故事³⁶。
4. 对不起，我不是故意的。
5. 幸亏我们提前³⁷一天来，要不然就见不到他了。
6. 学生们都觉得把中文翻成英文比英文翻成中文容易得多。
7. 他一页一页地翻下去，一会儿就把一大本书看完了。
8. 我们中文系现在只有十几班学生。
9. 最让学生头疼的就是考试。
10. 先生都觉得出考题³⁸是一件难事，因为试题太容易和太难都不好。
11. 每天晚上我们都得花很多时间复习白天念的功课。
12. 先生叫我们坐在前边儿的作一、三、五单数³⁹的练习，坐在后边儿的作二、四、六双数⁴⁰的练习。
13. 听录音对学习外文有极大的帮助。
14. 在公路上开车最怕发生事故⁴¹，因为很难找人修理。
15. 美国的报纸多半礼拜天的页数最多。
16. 在一九七〇年有很多美国人在越南⁴²工作。

17. 在美国，别人说话的时候，你把他的话录下来是不合法的。⁴³
18. 昨天他没预备功课，可是考了一百分，真是幸运！
19. 练跑跟练字一样，都得每天练习才能越来越好。
20. 孩子们看的书差不多每页都有画儿，所以让他们觉得更有意思。

LESSON 48



INTRODUCTION

This lesson deals with:

- Using the descriptive complement with the bǎi pattern.
- Using the bǎi pattern with a split resultative verb.
- Ambiguity in Chinese expressions.

OBJECTIVE

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to describe a minor illness to a doctor or a dentist.

PART 1 Duihuà
(Dialogue)



KÀNBÌNG

Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde yǒu yídiǎnr bùshūfu, dào yíge yīyuàn
qu kànbìng. Dào le yīyuàn ménkǒu, tā gēn yíge rén dǎting.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Qīngwèn, zài shénme dìfang guàhào?

Nàige rén: (Yòng shǒu zhǐshe.) Jīù zài zuǒbianr nàige xiǎo
chuānghu nàr, pángbiānr yǒu yíge pǎizi, shàngtōu
xiězhe "guàhàochù". Nín kàn, qiántōu zhànzhe
hǎo xiē rén, nàr jiù shì.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ kànjianle. Xièxie nín.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le guàhàochù jiù zhànzai biéren
hòutou dēngzhe. Dēngde shíhou, tā gēn zhànzai tā
qiánbiānr de yíge bīngren tánqihuàlai le.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín guìxíng?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Xíng Zhāng. Nín guìxíng?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xíng Mǎ. Nín yě shì lái kànbìng de ma?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Shì de. Yáténg.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín dào zhèr lái guo ma?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Láiguó háoji huí le. Zhèige yīyuàn shìzài búcuò, yáke dàifu yóuqí hǎo. Wǒ qián liǎng tiān yáténg, téngde jiǎnzhide bùnéng chī dōngxī. Lái kànle yí cǐ jiù hǎo duō le. Zhè shì wǒ dìsān cǐ lái.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xiānzài hái téng bùténg?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Xiānzài yídiǎnr dōu bùténg le. Yàobushi dàifu shàngcǐ shuō jiào wǒ zài lái kàn yí cǐ, wǒ jiù bùlái le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zài zhèr kànbing, shǒuxu máfan bumáfan?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Máfan dàoshi bumáfan. Guàle hào jiù kéyǐ qu jiàn dàifu. Búguo bìngrén tài duō, děi dǒngzhe, yào dānwu hěn duō gōngfu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Kānjiàn Zhāng Xiānsheng qiántou méiyǒu rén le.)
Nín qu guàhào ba. Gāi nín le.

Zhāng Xiānsheng: (Guàle hào.) Mǎ Xiānsheng, wǒ yào jiàn dàifu qu le. Zàijiàn!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zàijiàn! (Dào le chuānghu qiántou.)

Guàhàochù: Nín yǐqián láiguó méiyǒu?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Méiláiguó, zhè shì dìyí cǐ.

Guàhàochù: Shì guà nèikē, shì guà wàikē?

MÈ Xiānsheng: Nàikē.

Guàhàochū: Nín shì guà pūtōnghào, háishi guà tàbié hào?

MÈ Xiānsheng: Yǒu shénme fēnbié ne?

Guàhàochū: Pūtōnghào wǔ kuai qián, tàbié hào shíwǔ kuai qián.
Guà pūtōnghào de rén duō, dǎi duō dǎng yíhuìr.

MÈ Xiānsheng: Nà bǔyào jìn, wǒ fānzheng méishi, wǒ guà pūtōnghào
ba.

Guàhàochū: Qǐng xiān bǐ zhèishāng biāo tián yítian.

(MÈ Xiānsheng bǐ biāo tiánhǎo, yòu gǎile wǔ kuai
qián guàhàofèi.)

Guàhàochū: (Gěi MÈ Xiānsheng yíge páizi.) Qǐng nín dào èr lóu,
èrbǎi-wúshí hào qu jiàn Zhào Dàifu.

MÈ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Xièxie.

(MÈ Xiānsheng dào le èrbǎi-wúshí hào, bǐ guàhào de
páizi gěi hùshi kàn le kàn.)

Hùshi: Nín qǐng suǒxia dǎng yíhuìr ba.

(Guò le bàngē zhōngtōu, hùshi lái jiào MÈ Xiānsheng,
tā jiù dào Zhào Dàifu de zhěnsì qu le.)

Zhào Dàifu: Nín shì MÈ Xiānsheng ba? Qǐng zuò. Nǎr bùshūfu a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jīnlái yèli lǎo shuǐbuhǎo. Jīùshí búshuǐ yě bùzěn-me kùn. Shuǐzhǎole jiù zuòmèng. Zuò de mèng dōu tīng kěpà. Shuǐbùliǎo jǐ fēnzhōng jiù xià yí tiào, xiàxíng le. Xīngde de shíhou, zǒngshì chū hǎoxiē hàn, hái chángcháng kēsou. Yǒu shíhou juéde hěn lèi, yě bú tài xiǎng chī dōngxi. Bùzhīdao shì shén-me yuánqù. Wǒ pà yuèlái yuè lihai, suǒyǐ lái jiǎnchá jiǎnchá.

Zhào Dàifu: Hǎo. Wǒ gěi nín kànkàn. (Gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng tīngle tīng, liǎngle liǎng tīwēn.) Nín kě bùkě?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Kě, lǎo xiǎng hēshuǐ.

Zhào Dàifu: Tīngbuchulai yǒu shénme máobing, yě méi fāshāo. Wǒ kàn dēi zhào yízhào X guāng, yéxū dēi zhùyuan jiǎnchá.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wó xiǎng xiān zhào X-guāng ye hǎo. Yàoshi hái kànbuchulai shì shénme bìng, wǒ xiàxíngqǐ zài zhùyuan, hǎo ma?

Zhào Dàifu: Hǎo. Zànshí wǒ xiān gěi nín kāi yíge yàofāng, nín dào yàofāng qu mǎi zhèige ānmiányào, shuǐjiào yíqián chǐ. (Bǎ yàofāng jiāogei Mǎ Xiānsheng.) Qǐng nín dào sānlóu, sānbǎi-bāshí hào qu zhào X guāng. Xiàxíngqǐ zài lái kànkàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo de. Xièxie.

Zhào Dàifu: Búkèqi. Zàijiàn!

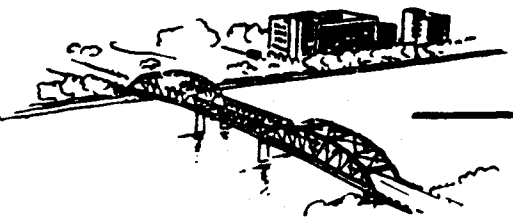
Mǐ Xiānsheng: Zàijiàn!

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. yīyuàn N: hospital
2. guà(hào) V: to register (at a hospital)
- guàhàofèi N: registration fee
- guàhàochù N: registration desk or registration window
- Wǒ yào guà wàikē.
3. -chù BF: place, office, point
- gèchù N: everywhere
- chùchù N: everywhere
- hǎochu N: good point, benefit
- chángchu N: strong point
- duǎnchu N: shortcoming
- nánchu N: difficulty
- yòngchu N: use, usage
- Niànshū yǒu hěn duō de hǎochu.
4. kē N: department
- yákē N: dental department
- yǎnkē N: ophthalmology department
- ěrbinóukē N: ear, nose, and throat department
- nèikē N: department of internal medicine
- wàikē N: surgical department

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Ambiguity of Language

In the Chinese language, there is no inflection of nouns to indicate number or case and no inflection of verbs to indicate person, number, tense, mood, or voice. Hence, the Chinese language is simple in form, but this very virtue of simplicity is accompanied by the evil of ambiguity.

English is simpler than French and is therefore more ambiguous than the latter. Civilization has trained us to assume friendly intent on the part of someone who asks, "May I have you for supper?" Yet there is ambiguity inherent in the question.

Four ambiguous expressions have been chosen for further clarification. Where there is a choice of expressions, the student should use the clearest forms, although he should be able to understand the ambiguous ones from their context because people do use them.

1. zū fángzi

Wǒ zūle yīsuǒr fángzi may mean "I rented a house" as a tenant or "I rented out a house" as a landlord.

However, this sentence is usually understood to mean renting a house by a tenant. A landlord renting out a house would probably use one of the sentences below.

Wǒ zūchū yī suǒr fángzi I rented out a house.
qu.

Wǒ bǎ yī suǒr fángzi zu- I have rented out a house.
chuqu le.

Wǒ zūgei tā yī suǒr fáng- I rented out a house to him.
zi.

2. zhàoxiàng

Wǒ zhàole yī zhāng xiàng may mean "I took a picture" or "I had my picture taken."

Your intent will be clearer if you add a few words.

Wǒ gěi tā zhàole yīzhāng I took a picture for him.
xiàng.

Wǒ qǐng tā géi wǒ zhàole I asked him to take a picture
yīzhāng xiàng. of me.

3. kànbǐng

When the actor is the doctor, kànbǐng means "to diagnose a disease," "to attend to a patient," or "to practice medicine." When the actor is the patient, it means "to see a doctor."

Wǒ míngtiān yào qù kànbǐng may mean "Tomorrow I am going out to see a patient" or "Tomorrow I am going out to see a doctor."

To express the idea of wanting to see a doctor, it is best to say Qǐng dàifu gěi wǒ kànbǐng.

4. juānqián

This verb-object may mean "to contribute money" or "to ask somebody else to contribute money."

Wǒ juānle yībǎi kuài qián may mean "I contributed \$100" or "I got a \$100 contribution for some organization."

To express the idea of contributing, use juāngěi.

Wǒ juāngěi jiàohuì yībǎi kuài qián. I contributed \$100 to the church.

To express the idea of collecting contributions, it is best to use one of the following forms.

Wǒ gěi jiàohuì juānle yībǎi kuài qián.

I solicited \$100 for the church.

Wǒ tī jiàohuì juānle yībǎi kuài qián.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Zuótiān wǒ zhàole yī zhāng xiàng, yě bùzhīdao hǎo bùhǎo. Tāmen shuō jīntiān jiào wǒ qù kàn yàngzi. Yàoshi wǒ bùxi-huan, tāmen zài gěi wǒ zhào.
2. Nǐde fángzi zūhǎole méiyǒu? Yàoshi tāmen hái méigěi dīng-qian ne, wǒ yǒu yīge péngyou xiǎng qù kànkan, bùzhīdao xíng bùxíng?
3. Nǐ xiǎng juān duōshao qián ne? Wǒ juéde zhèi zhǒng shì-qing nǐ děi zìjǐ juéding. Biéren méi fázi tī nǐ chū zhúyi. Yàoshi nǐ yuànyì duō juan, jìu duō juan diǎnr.
4. Zhèi jǐ tiān zǒng tóuteng. Yě bùzhīdao shì shénme bìng. Suǒyì wǒ xiǎng zūhǎo shì zǎo yǐdiǎnr kànkan qu.

5. Zuótiān zài gōngyuánli, xiǎoháizi yào zhàoxiàng. Wǒ bú-ràng tā zhào; tā jiu ku le. Wǒde xīn zhàoxiàngjǐ, wǒ pà tā gěi wǒ nònghuài le.
6. Xiànzài wǒmen yíjīng yǒule sānwàn-qīqiānduō kuài qián le. Nǐ shuō wǒ hái dēi zài juān duōshao? Dāngrán zuǐhǎo néng yǒu wūwànkuaì qián. Kěshi zài juān yíwànduō, kǒngpà bù-róngyi ba.
7. Nín jīwèi xiān zai zhèr zuò yíhuìr ba. Wǒ dēi kànbīng qù le. Zhèn qíguài, měicǐ dou shì zhèyàngr. Jiāli yíyǒu kèren, jiù yǒu bīngren dǎ diànhuà lái.
8. Zū fángzi kě bùróngyi. Zuǐ yào jīn de shì zū gěi héshì de rén, yàoburán, yíhou yídīng yǒu máfan.
9. Wǒ zuótiān kànbīng qule, dàifu shuō dēi kàn wǒde X guāng. Tā yào gěi wǒ zhào. Wǒ shuō wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou, tā zhào de piányi. Wǒ dào tā ner qù zhào, xíng bixíng? Dàifu shuō bùxíng, tā pà tā zhàobùhǎo.
10. Tā zuǐ xīhuan juānqián. Qiántiān wǒ kànjian tā zhànzai jiēshang jiǎngyǎn, jiǎngwánle jiu gēn rén yào qián. Jīntiān yòu dào zhèr lái juān lai le.

Exercise 2. Form sentences with zū fángzi, zhàoxiàng, kànbīng, and juānqián, trying to avoid the possibility of ambiguity.

More on the Bǎ Construction

The bǎ construction has been discussed in Lesson 42. Two more points are worth noting.

a. You'll remember that in a bǎ construction, the main verb must be followed by a complement of some sort. In addition to the six types mentioned in Lesson 42, a descriptive complement may occur after the main verb + de, and the subject of the descriptive complement may be moved to a position in front of the main verb by means of a bǎ.

Descriptive complement: Shuōde wǒmen lèijīle.

The bǎ construction: Bǎ wǒmen shuōde lèijīle.

b. In Lesson 42, we learned that in a sentence using the bǎ construction, a resultative-verb ending may follow the main verb as a complement. When the resultative-verb ending is a resultative verb itself, like shànglai or xiàqu, it is possible to insert a place word between the double-syllable resultative-verb ending.

Bǎ zhuōzi bānshang lóu qu.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I was so tired that I could not speak a word.
2. He stared at me and made me feel embarrassed.
3. Please, take this book back home.
4. He rowed my boat to the other side of the river.
5. He talked so long that I almost fell asleep.
6. May I drive your car up to the top of the mountain?
7. Look! He is flying the plane into that cloud.
8. I read so much that my eyes hurt.
9. The weather is so hot that nobody is willing to work.
10. They moved the table into the room.

PART 4 Wèntí
(Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme yào dào yīyuàn qu? Tā dào le yīyuàn ménkǒur zhīdao buzhīdao nǎr shì guàhàochù?
2. Tā gēn rén dǎting guàhàochù zài nǎr, nèige rén zěnme gào song tā? Shuō shénme?
3. Mǎ Xiānsheng dēngzhe guàhào de shíhou, pèngjian shéi le? Nèige rén yǒu shénme bìng? Nèige rén dào nèige yīyuàn qùguo jǐcǐ le?
4. Nèige rén shuō nèige yīyuàn hǎo buhǎo? Shénme kē zuì hǎo? Kànbing de shǒuxu máfan bumáfan? Wèi shénme dānwu gōngfu?
5. Guàhàochùli de rén wèn Mǎ Xiānsheng shénme huà? Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn tā shuō shénme?
6. Zài nèige yīyuànli, guà pǔtōnghào gēn guà tàbié hào yǒu shénme fēnbié?
7. Guàhào de shíhou yǒu shénme shǒuxu?
8. Mǎ Xiānsheng nǎ de páizi shì duōshǎo hào? Tā dēi dào jǐ céng lóu qu? Duoshao hào de wuzi? Jiàn nèige dàifu?
9. Mǎ Xiānsheng kànjian hùshi, gēn hùshi shuō shénme? Tā dēngle duó jiǔ?
10. Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn dàifu shuō tā juéde zěnme bushūfu? Shuǐjiào shuǐ de zěnmeyàng? Hái zěnme bushūfu?
11. Tā wèi shénme yào qǐng dàifu gěi tā jiǎnchá?
12. Dàifu tǐngdechulai tǐngbuchulai tā de bìng shì shénme bìng? Gěi tā liáng tīwēn le méiyǒu?
13. Tā kě bùkě? Fāshāo méifāshāo?
14. Dàifu shuō dēi zěnme jiǎnchá? Mǎ Xiānsheng yào zěnme jiǎnchá?
15. Dàifu gěi tā kāile yige yàofāngr, kāi de yào shì shénme yào? Nèige yào zài shénme dìfang mǎi? Shénme shíhou chī?
16. Dàifu ràng Mǎ Xiānsheng dào shénme dìfang qu zhào X guāng? Ràng tā shénme shíhou zài lái?
17. Nǐ shì bushì měinián dōu dào yīyuàn qu jiǎnchá yí cǐ? Nǐ qu jiǎnchá de shíhou dào nèikē qu jiǎnchá?

18. zài Měiguó de yīyuàn kànbing shǒuxu máfan bùmáfan? Yǒu méiyǒu pǔtōnghào gen tàibié hào de fēnbíe?
19. Yīyuànli de hùshi dōu guān shénme shì? Tāmen huì kànbing búhuì? Tāmen yě guān kāi yàofāngr ma?
20. Nǐ zuòguo méizuo guo kǎpà de mèng?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ zài yíge yīyuàn ménkǒur xiāng wèn zài nǎr guàhào, nǐ zěnme wèn?
2. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng zhīdao, kànbīng yǒu shénme shǒuxu, nǐ zěnme wèn?
3. Dào le guàhàochù de chuānghu qiántou, nǐ yào guàhào, nǐ zěnme wèn?
4. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng zhīdao, wèi shénme guà tèbié hào bǐ guà pǔ-tōnghào guǐ, nǐ zěnme shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐ yǒu yídiǎnr gǎnmào, yào qǐng dàifu gěi nǐ kànkàn, nǐ zěnme gen dàifu shuō?

PART 6 Duihuà Lianxi **(Communication Exercise)**



1. Students work in pairs to play the roles of a patient and a receptionist in a doctor's office. The receptionist records the patient's name, address, insurance company, and other personal information, then asks about his problem, how he is feeling, and the date of his last physical. Students take turns playing the two roles.
2. Students work in pairs to play the roles of a doctor and a patient. The doctor asks the patient if he has a fever and checks his eyes, ears, nose, heart, and so on. After the examination, the doctor prescribes some medicine, telling him how often and how much of the medication to take. Students take turns playing the two roles.
3. Students work in pairs to play the roles of a customer in a drugstore and a pharmacist. The customer tells the pharmacist that his doctor gave him a prescription to cure an ailment or to help him sleep.
4. If there is time remaining, students take turns reporting to the rest of the class what was wrong with their patients and what they prescribed to help them.

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. What is the benefit in doing that?
2. What are his bad points? Can you name any?
3. What is the procedure for getting a job in that hospital?
4. I wrote it as soon as you told me to; I didn't waste any time.
5. It's my turn to fill in the form, not yours.
6. Ordinarily, he doesn't like to take pictures.
7. If you see her too often, I am sure you will dream of her.
8. That's impossible; that was just a dream.
9. When he heard this, he was scared.
10. The weather is terribly hot; everybody is perspiring.
11. How did Dr. Ma examine you?
12. I haven't had my picture taken for years. I am going to ask him to take one.
13. May I have my picture taken with you?
14. The nurse said that I might need to have an X-ray taken, but the doctor said that it wasn't necessary.
15. The drugstore wouldn't let me have sleeping pills without a prescription.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
2. I want to register in the surgical department.
 3. There is much benefit in studying.
 5. a. To tell you the honest truth, he doesn't have the money to buy new records.
b. Dr. Qian has really been very busy these last few days.
 6. We wasted a lot of time waiting at the bus station.
 7. It's your turn to go today. Whose turn is it tomorrow?
 8. a. This building has three stories.
b. He lives on the third floor.
 10. This doctor is even more careful in diagnosing diseases.
 11. Have you seen him recently?
 14. I had a dream last night. I dreamed that he died.
 17. She quietly walked up from behind and startled me greatly.
 18. He was severely ill and was perspiring heavily.
 20. a. Let me take a picture of you.
b. This picture he took is not bad.
c. Do you like to take pictures? Do you like to have your picture taken?
 21. Having too many X-rays taken is bad for one's health.
 23. Taking too many sleeping pills is bad for one's body.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第四十八课 看病

马先生觉得有一点儿不舒服，到一个医院去看病。到了医院门口，他跟一个人打听。

马先生：请问，在什么地方挂号？

那个人：（用手指着）就在左边儿那个小窗户那儿，旁边儿有一个牌子，上头写着“挂号处”。
páng
您看，前头站着好些人，那儿就是。

马先生：我看见了。谢谢您。

（马先生到了挂号处就站在别人后头等着。等的时候，他跟站在他前边儿的一个病人谈起话来了。）

马先生：您贵姓？

张先生：姓张。您贵姓？

马先生：姓马。您也是来看病的吗？

张先生：是的。牙疼。

马先生：您到这儿来过吗？

张先生：来过好几回了。这个医院实在不错，牙科大夫尤其好。我前两天牙疼，疼得简直地不能吃东西。来看了一次就好多了。这是我第二次来。

马先生：现在还疼不疼？

张先生：都不疼了。要不是大夫上次说叫我再来看一次，我就不来了。

马先生：在这儿看病，手续麻烦不麻烦？

张先生：麻烦倒是不麻烦，挂了号就可以去见大夫。不过病人太多，得等着，要耽误很多工夫。

马先生：（看见张先生前头没有人了。）

您去挂号吧。该您了。

张先生：（挂了号。）马先生，我要见大夫去了。

再见！

马先生：再见！（到了窗户前头。）

挂号处：您从前来过没有？

马先生：没来过，这是第一次。

挂号处：是挂内科，是挂外科？

马先生：内科。

挂号处：您是挂普通号，还是挂特别号？

马先生：有什么分别呢？

挂号处：普通号五块钱，特别号十五块钱。挂普通号的人多，得多等一会儿。

马先生：那不要紧，我反正没事。我挂普通号吧。

挂号处：请先把这张表填一填。

(马先生把表填好，交给挂号处，又给了五块钱挂号费。)

挂号处：(给马先生一个牌子)请您到二楼二百五十号去看赵大夫。

马先生：好。谢谢。

(马先生到了二百五十号，把挂号的牌子给护士看了看。)

护士：您请坐下等一会儿吧。

(过了半个钟头，护士来叫马先生。他就到赵大夫的诊室去了。)

赵大夫：您是马先生吧？请坐。哪儿不舒服啊？

马先生：近来夜里老睡不好，就是不睡也不怎么困。

睡着了就做梦，做的梦都挺可怕。睡不了
mèng mèng tǐng

几分钟就会吓一跳吓醒了。醒了的时候，
xià tiào xià

总是出好些汗，还常常咳嗽。有时候觉得
hàn késou

很累，也不太想吃东西，不知道是什么缘
yuán

故。我怕越来越利害，所以来检查检查。
jiǎn jiǎn

赵大夫：好。我给您看看。（给马先生听了听，量
了量体温。）您渴不渴？
tǐ

马先生：渴，老想喝水。

赵大夫：听不出来有什么毛病，也没发烧。我看得
照一照X光，也许得住院检查。

马先生：我想先照一X光也好。要是还看不出来是
guāng jiǎn
什么病。我下星期再来住院，好吗？

赵先生：好。暂时我先给您开一个药方儿，您到药
房去买这个安眠药，睡觉以前吃。（把药
mián
方儿交给马先生。）请您到三楼三百八十四
号去照X光。下星期再来看看吧。

马先生：好的。谢谢。

赵大夫：不客气。再见！

马先生：再见！

生 字

1. 医 yī

N/V: doctor (of medicine)/to cure, to treat

医生 yīshēng

N: doctor, physician

医药 yīyào

N: medicine

几位医生在一块商量怎么才可以医好他的病。

2. 院 yuàn

N: courtyard, yard (a designation for certain government offices and public places)

院子 yuànsi

N: courtyard, yard

法院 fǎyuàn

N: law court

医院 yīyuàn

N: hospital

我们学校叫做语言学院。

3. 挂 guà

V: to hang, to put up

挂号 guàhào

VO: to register at a hospital

挂念 guàniàn

V: to worry about somebody who is absent, to miss

a. 请你把那张画挂在墙上。

b. 孩子出远门儿，母亲叫他常写信回家，不然她一定十分挂念。

4. 窗 chuāng

N: window

窗口 chuāngkǒu

N: window, wicket

我们在那个小窗口那儿买票。

5. 户 hù

N: door, household, bank account

户外

hùwài

ADJ: outdoor

窗户

chuānghu

N: window

a. 学生们每天都有户外活动。

b. 这个教室有好几个窗户，所以很亮。

6. 牌 pái

N: plate, tablet, cards, dominoes, brand, make

牌子

páizi

N: brand, trademark

打牌

dǎpái

VO: to play cards

现在买一辆名牌汽车要几万块钱。

7. 处 chù

N: place, point, department, office

处处

chùchù

N: everywhere

停车处

tíngchēchù

N: parking place

人事处

rénshìchù

N: personnel office

好处

hǎochù

N: good point, advantage

长处

chángchù

N: strong point

a. 上班的时候所有的停车处都停满了车。

b. 他最大的长处是诚实。

8. 科 kē

N: a branch of academic study, section, a subdivision of an administrative unit

外科	wàikē	N: department of surgery
科学	kēxué	N: science
小儿科	xiǎoérkē	N: department of pediatrics

- a. 现在的外科医生真了不起，可以给人换心。
b. 现在科学进步的很快，真是一日千里。

9. 牙	yá	N: tooth
牙床	yáchuáng	N: gum
牙科	yákē	N: department of dentistry
牙医	yáyī	N: dentist

a. 小孩子们到了六七岁时候有的牙都要换新的。
b. 虽然牙疼不算是什么大病，可是疼起来很痛苦。

10. 内	nèi	PW: inner, inside, within
内地	nèidi	N: inland, interior
内科	nèikē	N: department of internal medicine
内衣	nèiyī	N: underwear

她把房子内外都收拾得很干净。

11. 困	kùn	SV/V: be stranded/to surround
困难	kùnnán	N/SV: difficulty/be difficult
困苦	kùnkǔ	N: difficulty, hardship

a. 穷人的生活一定非常困难。
b. 他开了一天车没休息，所以又累又困。

12. 温 wēn

SV: be warm, be lukewarm

温和 wēnhé

SV: be temperate, be mild, be moderate

温习 wēnxi

V: to review

体温 tǐwēn

N: body temperature

a. 我晚上在家除了温习功课还得做练习。

b. 在考试以前我们一定得温习一天。

13. 暂 zàn-

BF: of short duration, temporary, for the time being

暂时 zànshí

A: temporarily

马先生没租到房子，他只好暂时住旅馆。

14. 渴 kě

SV: be thirsty

我们有病发烧的时候一定会觉得口渴。

15. 照 zhào

V/N/CV: to shine, to light up, to take a picture/ photograph, picture, license/according to

照常 zhàocháng

A: as usual

照管 zhàoguǎn

V: to look after, to tend

照片 zhàopiàn

N: photograph, picture

按照 ànzhào

CV: according to

车照 chēzhào

N: license plate

a. 开车的时候一定得带着车照。

b. 虽然今天是中国新年，可是我们还照常工作。

句 子

1. 小王昨天上午觉得牙疼，下午找牙医去了。
2. 李先生病得很利害，家里又没人照看，所以我们把他送到医院去了。
3. 每个教室里都挂着一张中国大地图。
4. 我喜欢坐在窗口看外边来来往⁴⁴的行人⁴⁵。
5. 我在那家银行开了一个户头⁴⁶，所以取钱很方便。
6. 有的人没有工作，整天找人打牌。
7. 这种汽车的好处就是省油。
8. 普通大学都有文科⁴⁷和理科⁴⁸。
9. 有的小孩子在换牙的时候都已经没有门牙⁴⁹了。
10. 我国内地有不少风景很美的地方。
11. 这次大风雨把我们困在那儿困了三天。
12. 这只是暂时的办法，等过几天再说吧。
13. 这里天气温和，住久了真不想离开。
14. 作了一个钟头运动，真把我渴死了。
15. 他们决定了照你的意思办。
16. 在美国开车找一个地方很容易，因为公路上的地名牌子都写得很清楚。

17. 平常，在法院结婚的不多，可是在法院离婚的就多了。⁵⁰
18. 温带⁵¹的地方各种出产都很丰富。
19. 作户外运动的人越来越多。每天早上你都可以看见很多人在公园里作运动。
20. 最近他们公司特别忙，所以就是假日也照常⁵²上班。

Reading Exercise New Character Key

1. 毕业典礼	biyè diǎnlǐ	N: graduation ceremony
2. 名人	míngrén	N: famous person
3. 社会科学	shèhuì kēxué	N: social sciences
4. 电视	diànshì	N: TV
5. 私下	sīxià	N: in secret, in private
6. 捐钱	juānqián	VO: to donate money
7. 事前	shìqián	A: beforehand, previously
8. 渔产	yúchǎn	N: aquatic products
9. 国语	guóyǔ	N: standard Chinese (an expression used outside mainland China)
10. 托运	tuōyùn	V: to consign for shipment, to check in
11. 交朋友	jiāo péngyou	VO: to make friends
12. 糟了	zāole	EX: It's too bad!, Damn it!
13. 空儿	kòngr	N: leisure time, free time
14. 字典	zìdiǎn	N: dictionary
15. 就算	jiùsuàn	IE: granted that
16. 满意	mǎnyì	SV: be satisfied, be pleased
17. 满座	mǎnzùo	SV: be a full house
18. 背后	bèihòu	N: behind
19. 心静自然凉	xīn jìng zìrán liáng	IE: So long as one keeps calm, one doesn't feel the heat too much.

20. 清静	qīngjìng	SV: be quiet
21. 关心	guānxīn	SV: be concerned about
22. 盏	zhǎn	M: (for lamps)
23. 心事	xīnshì	N: worry, a load on one's mind
24. 反倒	fǎndào	A: on the contrary
25. 电影院	diànyǐngyuàn	N: movie theater
26. 开放日	kāifàng rì	N: open-house day
27. 沙发	shāfā	N: sofa
28. 省力	shěnglì	VO: to save effort
29. 机枪	jīqiāng	N: machine gun
30. 理想	lǐxiǎng	N: ideal, aspiration
31. 自大	zìdà	SV: be conceited, be arrogant
32. 高明	gāomíng	SV: be brilliant, be wise
33. 场所	chǎngsuǒ	N: place, area
34. 准备	zhǔnbèi	V: to prepare
35. 员工	yuángōng	N: staff, personnel
36. 故事	gùshi	N: story
37. 提前	tíqián	V: to move up (a date)
38. 出(考题)	chū kǎotí	VO: to make up examination questions
39. 单数	dānshù	N: odd numbers
40. 双数	shuāngshù	N: even numbers
41. 事故	shìgù	N: accident, mishap
42. 越南	Yuènnán	N: Vietnam
43. 不合法	bùhéfǎ	SV: be unlawful

44. 来来往往的	láiláiwǎngwǎngde	PH: coming and going
45. 行人	xíng rén	N: pedestrian
46. 户头	hùtóu	N: account (bank)
47. 文科	wénkē	N: liberal arts
48. 理科	lǐkē	N: natural sciences
49. 门牙	ményá	N: front tooth, inciser
50. 离婚	lìhūn	V: to divorce
51. 温带	wēndài	N: temperate zone
52. 照常	zhàocháng	A: as usual

CHINESE BASIC COURSE

MODULE 8
GLOSSARY

àikèsì guāng	N: X-ray	L48
ānjìng	SV: be quiet	L45
ānmiányào	N: sleeping pills	L48
àn guīju	PH: according to custom	L44
bādiǎn zhēng	N: eight o'clock sharp	L44
báimǐ	N: white rice	L43
bāncì	N: number of runs or flights	L44
-bèi	M: times, -fold	L46
bèishū	VO: to recite (a lesson)	L45
biǎoyǎn	V/N: to perform/performance	L43
bīngjiǎ	N: sick leave	L46
bīngsǐle	RV: die of illness	L45
céng	M: story (for lóu)	L48
chápiào	VO: to examine tickets	L44
chǎn	V/N: to give birth to, to produce/ product	L43
chángchū	N: strong point	L48
chángchulai	RV: make out (tasting)	L47
chàng zànměishī	VO: to sing a hymn	L45
chéng	V/RVE: to become/accomplished	L47
chīkǔ	VO: to endure hardships	L45
chīchulai	RV: make out (tasting)	L47
chūhàn	VO: to sweat, to perspire	L48
chūchǎn	V/N: to produce/product, produce	L43
chūkǒuchù	N: exits	L44
-chūlai	RVE: make out, distinguish	L47
chūjí zhōngxué	N: junior high school	L46
chūzhōng	N: junior high	L46
chūzhōng yī (niánjí)	N: first year of junior high	L46
chúle ... yìwài	PH: in addition to ..., besides ...	L43
-chù	BF: place, office, point	L48
chùchù	N: everywhere	L48
chuán	V: to pass, to spread	L45
chuándáshì	N: reception office, janitor's room	L46
chuánjiào	VO: to propagate religion, to preach the gospel	L45
chuánlái chuánqù	V: to pass around	L45
chūnjià	N: spring vacation	L46
cóng ... (jiu)	CV: since	L45
cónglái ... bù ...	PH: never before, never do	L45
cónglái ... méi ...	PH: never before, never did	L45

dǎsǎile	RV: killed (by beating or a bullet)	L45
(dà) lǐtáng	N: auditorium	L46
dāmǐ	N: white rice	L43
dài	V: to wear, to put on (such as a hat, a watch, or glasses)	L46
dài yǎnjīng(r)	VO: to wear glasses	L46
dài(zhe)	V: to lead	L47
dānwu	V: to delay, to waste (compare fài)	L48
dānwu gōngfu	VO: to waste time, to take time	L48
dānwu shíhou	VO: to waste time, to take time	L48
dānwu shìqing	VO: to delay a business affair	L48
dàoli	N: teaching, doctrine	L45
-děng	M: grade, class	L44
dītóu	VO: to bow the head, to lower the head	L45
dìlǐ	N: geography	L46
dìyīyè	N: the first page, page one	L47
duǎnchū	N: shortcoming	L48
ěrbíhóukē	N: ear, nose, and throat department	L48
èrděng	N: second class	L44
fānchéng Zhōngwén	VO: to translate into Chinese	L47
fānyì	V/N: to translate/translation, translator	L47
fānyì shū	VO: to translate books	L47
fàngjià	VO: to close school for a vacation, to have a vacation	L46
fēn	V: to divide, to separate, to share	L45
fēnbié	N: difference	L47
Fēnbié hěn dà.	PH: The difference is considerable.	L47
fēnchéng sān kuài	VO: to divide into three pieces	L47
fēn dòngxi	VO: to divide things	L45
fēngēi wǒ wǔ kuài	PH: to give me my \$5 share	L45
qián		
fēnkai	RV: to separate	L45
-fēnzhī-	M: pattern for fractions	L46
fēngfù	SV: be abundant, be rich	L43
fùxí	V: to review	L47
gāi	V/AV: to be one's turn/should	L48
Gāi shéi?	PH: Whose turn?	L48
gāi zǒu le	PH: time to go	L48
gǎibiàn	V: to change, to transform	L43
gǎibuliǎo	RV: cannot change	L43
gǎideliǎo	RV: can change	L43
gǎihǎole	RV: be corrected	L43
gǎihuàile	RV: be changed for the worse	L43

gǎi yīshang	VO: to alter clothes	L43
gāoji zhōngxué	N: senior high school	L46
gāoxīng sīle	IE: be extremely happy	L45
gāozhōng	N: senior high	L46
gāozhōng sān (niánjí)	N: third year of senior high	L46
gèchù	N: everywhere	L48
gēi ... juān qián	V: to raise money for ...	L45
gēn	V: to follow	L44
gēn ... juān qián	V: to ask for contributions from ..., to solicit funds from ...	L45
gēnshang	RV: catch up	L44
gēnzhe	V/A: to follow/right after	L44
gōnglǐ (de)	PH: publicly established in reference to a school or a hospital)	L43
gōngkèbiāo	N: schedule of the day's classes	L46
guà(hào)	V: to register (at a hospital)	L48
guàhàochù	N: registration desk or registration window	L48
guàhàofèi	N: registration fee	L48
guāng	N: light, ray	L48
guǐju	N: customs, rules, regulations	L44
hánjià	N: winter vacation	L46
hàn	N: sweat	L48
hǎochu	N: good point, benefit	L48
heibǎn	N: chalkboard (M: - <u>kuài</u>)	L47
hùshi	N: nurse	L48
huángtóng	N: brass	L43
huó	SV: be alive, be living	L45
huóbuliǎo	RV: be unable to live	L45
huóguolai	RV: come to	L45
huózhe	SV: be living	L45
Jīdūjiào	N: Christianity, Protestant	L43
jīfēnzhǐjī	QW: what fraction	L46
jīchéngbiǎo	N: meter (in a taxi)	L44
jià	N: vacation	L46
jiǎn	N/V: scissors, clippers/to cut, to clip	L44
jiǎndào	N: scissors, shears	L44
jiǎnpiào	VO: to punch a ticket	L44
jiǎngdào	VO: to preach	L45
jiǎngyǎn	V/N: to give a speech, to lecture/ speech	L43
jiǎngtáng	N: classroom	L46
jiàohuì	N: church (organization)	L43
jiàohuì bàn de	PH: operated or run by the church	L43
jiàohuì xuéxiào	N: church or missionary school	L43
jiàohuì yīyuàn	N: church or missionary hospital	L43

jiàotáng	N: church (building)	L43
jiàoyuán	N: teacher	L46
jiēzhe	A: continuing, going on	L47
jiēzhe niàn	PH: continue reading	L47
jiēzhe shuō	PH: continue speaking	L47
jiēzhe xiě	PH: continue writing	L47
jièguāng	IE: please, excuse me; pardon me	L44
jièshàoxìn	N: letter of introduction	L46
jīn	N: gold	L43
jīnbiǎo	N: gold watch	L43
Jīn-yīn-tóng-tiě-xī	N: gold, silver, brass, iron, and tin (known as the five metals)	L43
jīnzi	N: gold (M: -liǎng, ounce)	L43
jīnlái	A: recently	L48
jīnzhàn	VO: to pull in (in reference to trains)	L44
jīnzhànkǒu	N: gate to the platform, the entrance	L44
jū	V: to raise	L47
jūqilai	RV: raise up	L47
jūghǒu	VO: to raise one's hand	L47
juān	V: to give, to donate, to contribute	L45
juāngei	V: to donate to	L45
juānqián	VO: to donate money, to raise money by donation	L45
kānchulai	RV: make out (seeing)	L47
ke	N: department	L48
kěqùde dìfang	PH: place one can go to	L48
kě-	BF: verb affix meaning -able or -ible	L43
kě'ai	SV: be lovable, be likable	L43
kěpà	SV: be horrible, be terrible	L43
kěqī	SV: be annoying, be exasperating	L43
kěxiào	SV: be laughable, be funny	L43
kě	SV: be thirsty	L48
kètáng	N: classroom	L46
kòng	SV: be empty, be vacant, be unoccupied	L44
kòng fángzi	N: vacant house	L44
kòng hézi	N: empty box	L44
kòng zuòr	N: vacant seat	L44
kòng le	PH: become empty	L44
kōng wūzi	N: vacant room	L44
kǔ	SV: be bitter to the taste, be harsh, be difficult (of life)	L45
kūn	SV: be sleepy	L48
lā	V: to pull	L46
lāguolai	RV: pull over	L46
lāshānglai	RV: pull up	L46

lāshǒu	VO: to shake hands	L46
lāxiàqū	RV: pull down	L46
Lǐ Bái	N: Li Po (one of the most celebrated poets of the Tang dynasty)	L47
lǐbàitáng	N: church (building)	L43
lǐshǐ	N: history	L46
lǚyīn	VO: to record sound	L47
lǚyīndài	N: magnetic tape	L47
lǚyīnjī	N: tape recorder	L47
méi shénme kèshuōde	PH: nothing that can be said	L48
mèng	N: dream	L48
mèngjiàn	RV: dream about	L48
mǐ	N: hulled rice (grain), meter (a metric unit of length)	L43
miánhua	N: cotton	L43
míngpiàn	N: calling_card, business card (M: -zhāng)	L46
méi	N: coal	L43
méiqì	N: coal gas, gas	L43
méiyóu	N: kerosene, paraffin	L43
mùshī	N: preacher, pastor, minister	L45
Nà shì zìrán.	IE: Naturally.	L47
nánchū	N: difficulty	L48
nèike	N: department of internal medicine	L48
páizi	N: sign, tag (baggage), brand, make	L44
piànzi	N: calling_card, business card (M: -zhāng)	L46
piàojià	N: the price of a ticket, admission fee	L44
piàozi	N: paper money, bill	L44
qídǎo	V: to pray	L45
qíngxíng	N: condition, situation	L43
qīngjià	VO: to ask for leave	L46
Qīngwǔ xiān.	IE: Please, do not smoke.	L44
qióng	SV: be poor	L45
qióngkǔ	SV: be poverty-stricken, be impoverished	L45
qióngrén	N: poor people	L45
qiú	V: to ask, to beg	L46
qiú ... diǎnr shì	PH: to ask a favor of ...	L46
qiúren	VO: to ask for help	L46

rénkǒu	N: population	L43
rùkǒuchū	N: gate to the platform, the entrance	L44
sāncéng	N: third floor, three stories	L48
sāndēng	N: third class	L44
sānlóu	N: third floor, three stories	L48
sānfēnzhīyī	NU: one-third	L46
sàn	V: to disperse, to break up, to adjourn	L45
sànhuì	VO: to adjourn a meeting	L45
Shàngdī	N: God (<u>Tianzhū</u> is generally used by Catholics; <u>Shàngdī</u> , by Protestants)	L45
shàngxuéqī	N: last term	L46
Shàoxiàn	PW: (a fictitious town)	L43
shèngqī	VO/SV: to get angry/be angry	L45
-shèng	M: for calling or notifying someone	L44
Shèngjīng	N: Holy Bible, the Scriptures, the Bible	L45
shī	N: poem, poetry (M: -shǒu)	L45
shízài	A: indeed, really, actually	L48
shūjià	N: summer vacation	L46
shuōlái shuōqù	V: to discuss back and forth	L45
shuō shízàide	PH: to tell the truth	L48
sījī	N: driver, chauffeur	L44
sīlǐ(de)	PH: privately established (in reference to a school or hospital)	L43
sǐ	RV: to death, extremely	L45
Táiběi	PW: Taipei (a city in Taiwan)	L43
Táinán	PW: Tainan	L43
Táizhōng	PW: Taichung	L43
táitóu	VO: to lift up one's head, to raise up one's head	L47
Tángshī	N: Tang poetry (M: -shǒu)	L47
-táng	BF/M: hall/class period	L46
tí	V: to carry (in one's hand with the arm down)	L44
tíchū	V: to put forward (a proposal or suggestion)	L44
tíqǐ	V: to mention, to refer to	L44
tīyùguǎn	N: gymnasium	L46
Tianzhū	N: God (<u>Tianzhū</u> is generally used Catholics; <u>Shàngdī</u> , by Protestants)	L45
Tiānzhūjiào	N: Roman Catholic church	L43
tiě	N: iron	L43
tīngchulai	RV: make out (hearing)	L47
tóng	N: copper	L43
tòngkǔ	N: pain, suffering	L45
tóudēng(chē)	N: first class	L44

wàikē	N: surgical department	L48
wēnxí	V: to review	L47
wénchulai	RV: make out (smelling)	L47
wòshǒu	VO: to shake hands	L46
wūcéng	N: fifth floor	L48
X ₁ guāng	N: X-ray	L48
xī	N: tin	L43
xiàxuéqī	N: next term	L46
xià	V: to startle, to frighten	L48
xiàsǐle	RV: scared to death	L48
xià yí tiào	V: to startle	L48
xiàhuàile	RV: scared to pieces	L48
xiǎngqi tā shuō de	PH: think of what he said	L47
lái le		
xiǎngqi wǒ lǎojiā	PH: think of my old home	L47
lái le		
xiǎngqi yǐqián de	PH: think of old times	L47
shíqing lái le		
xiǎngqilai	RV: recall, think of	L47
xiàngpiānr	N: photograph	L48
xiǎomǐ	N: millet	L43
xìn	V: to believe	L45
xìn Jīdūjiào	VO: to be a Christian	L45
xìnjiào	VO: to accept a religion, to adhere to a religion	L45
xìn Tiānzhǔjiào	VO: to be a Catholic	L45
xǔ	V: to permit, to allow, to let	L44
xuéqī	N: semester, term	L46
yákē	N: dental department	L48
yǎnkē	N: ophthalmology department	L48
yǎnjīng(r)	N: eyeglasses (M: -fù, pair)	L46
yǎnjiǎng	V/N: to give a speech, to lecture/ speech	L43
yǎnshuo	V/N: to give a speech, to lecture/ speech	L43
Yēsū	N: Jesus	L43
Yēsū Jīdū	N: Jesus Christ	L43
Yēsūjiào	N: Christianity, Protestant	L43
yè	N: page	L47
yīmǐ cháng	PH: 1-meter long	L43
yīyuàn	N: hospital	L48
yín	N: silver	L43
yínsháo	N: silver spoon	L43
yínzi	N: silver	L43
(yòng) jīnzi zuòde	PH: made of gold	L43
yòngchu	N: use, usage	L48
yǒudàoli	SV: be logical, be reasonable	L45

yǒudesǎi	V: to have plenty of	L44
yǒu fēnbié	PH: there is a difference	L47
yǒuguāijū	SV: be well disciplined, be well mannered	L44
yuángù	N: reason, cause	L48
yuèlai yuè ...	A: getting more and more ...	L47
yuèliàng	N: moon	L47
yuè ... yuè ...	A: the more ... the more ...	L47
yùndòngchǎng	N: athletic field	L46
zànměi	V: to praise	L45
zànměishī	N: hymnody, hymn	L45
zhàn míng	N: name of a railway station or bus station	L44
zhào àikèsī guāng	VO: to take an X-ray	L48
zhào àikèsī guāng xiàng	VO: to take an X-ray picture	L48
zhàoxiàng	VO: to take a picture, to be photographed	L48
zhàoxiàngjī	N: camera	L48
zhěn	V: to examine (a patient)	L48
zhěnbíng	VO: to diagnose a disease	L48
zhěnsī	N: a doctor's consulting room	L48
zhěnsuǒ	N: clinic	L48
zhěng	A: just, exactly	L44
zhěng bādīǎn	PH: eight o'clock sharp	L44
zhěng shí kuài qián	PH: ten dollars even	L44
zhěngtiān	TW: the whole day, all day long	L44
zhùxiào	VO: to live in the school	L46
zhù yīyuàn	VO: to stay in the hospital	L48
zhùyuàn	VO: to stay in the hospital	L48
zhùyuàn de bìng rén	N: in-patient	L48
zhuāngmǎnle	RV: packed full	L45
zìrán	SV/A: be natural/of course, naturally	L47
zǒulái zǒuqù	V: to walk back and forth	L45
zuò lǐbài	VO: to attend a religious service, to go to church	L45
zuòmǎnle	RV: all seats are taken	L45
zuòchéng	RV: accomplish	L47
zuòmèng	VO: to dream	L48