

GLOSSARY



1. cānguān 参观
Míngtiān wǒmen qù cānguān
nèige zhǎnlǎnguǎn.
V/N: to visit (for a purpose)/
visit
(We will visit that exhibi-
tion hall tomorrow.)
2. chàbuduō 差不多
Wǒmen chàbuduō niànle shí-
liù kè.
MA: almost, nearly
(We have studied almost 16
lessons.)
- a. chàyidiǎnr 差一点儿
Tā chàyidiǎnr zǒule.
MA: almost, nearly
(He almost left.)
- b. chà yīdiǎnr 差一点儿
Zhèige hǎo, nèige chà yī-
diǎnr.
MA: to be not good enough, not
quite up to the mark
(This one is good; that one
is not quite good enough.)
3. chūfā 出发
Tāmen míngtiān chūfā.
V: to set out, to start off
(They'll set out tomorrow.)
4. cóng ... qǐ 从...起
Cóng míngtiān qǐ wǒ bùkāi
chē le.
PT: from ... on
(From tomorrow on I will
quit driving.)
5. dàibiǎo 代表
Tāmen sānge rén shì wǒmende
dàibiǎo.
Nǐ néng dàibiǎo tāmen ma?
V/N: to represent/representative,
delegate
(The three of them are our
representatives.)
(Can you represent them?)
6. diànxīchǎng 电器厂
N: electrical equipment factory
7. dǒng 懂
Wǒ dǒng Zhōngwén, bùdǒng
Yīngwén.
V: to understand, to know
(I understand Chinese; I
don't understand English.)
8. fēicháng 非常
Jīntiān wǒ fēicháng máng.
A: unusually, extraordinarily,
exceptionally
(I am unusually busy today.)
9. fùzé 负责
V: to be responsible for

- Nèi liǎngwèi fùzé-tóngzhì
zhànzài gōngchǎng qiánbiān
huānyíng wǒmen.
Wǒ fùzé mǎi dōngxī, wǒ tàitai
fùzé zuǒfàn.
(Those two responsible comrades were standing in front of the factory to welcome us.)
(I am responsible for shopping; my wife is responsible for cooking.)
10. gāoxìng 高兴 SV: to be happy, to be glad, to be cheerful
11. gōngchǎng 工厂 N: factory
12. gōngrén 工人 N: worker, laborer
13. hòulái 后来 MA: afterwards, later on
14. huānyíng 欢迎 V: to welcome
15. huódòng 活动 V/N: to move about, to exercise/activity
Měitiān yīngdāng huódòng
huódòng.
(One should [have] some exercise every day.)
16. jíhé 集合 V: to assemble, to gather together
Wǒmen zài nǎr jíhé?
(Where do we assemble?)
17. jiàoxuélóu 教学楼 N: classroom building, lecture hall
- a. lóu 楼 N: storied building, story, floor
- b. lóufáng 楼房 N: building with two or more stories
Wǒmen jiàoshì zài jiàoxué-lóu èrlóu.
(Our classroom is on the second floor of the lecture hall.)
18. jièshào 介绍 V: to introduce
Wǒ gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshào yíxià.
Qǐng nín gěi wǒ jièshào yíge gōngrén.
(Let me introduce the two of you.)
(Please introduce a worker to me.)
19. kaixué 开学 VO: school starts, term begins
kāi yùndònghuì 开运动会 VO: to hold an athletic meet
Wǒmen xuéxiào měinián kāi liǎngcì yùndònghuì.
(Our school holds two athletic meets each year.)

20. píngjūn 平均
 Píngjūn tā měitiān yòng
 shíkuài qián.
 MA: On the average
 (On the average he spends
 ten dollars a day.)
21. qiánbiān 前边
 N: in front, ahead, preceding
22. qíngkuàng 情况
 N: circumstances, situation,
 condition, state of affairs
23. ránhòu 然后
 Xiān chàngē, ránhòu
 chīfàn.
 CONJ: afterwards, after that, then
 (First sing songs; then
 eat.)
24. shàngchē 上车
 VO: to get into (on) a car,
 train, bus, etc.
- a. xiàchē 下车
 VO: to get off (out of) a car,
 tram, bus, etc.
- b. shàngchuán 上船
 VO: to board a boat or ship
- c. xiàchuán 下船
 VO: to get off a boat or ship
- d. shàng fēijī 上飞机
 VO: to board an airplane
- e. xià fēijī 下飞机
 VO: to get off an airplane
25. shíxí 实习
 shíxí huódòng 实习活动
 V/N: to practice/practice
 N: practical activity, field
 trip
- *27. tīngdǒngle 听懂了
 V: to have understood (through
 listening)
- a. tīng 听
 V: to listen, to hear
- b. tīng bùdǒng 听不懂
 V: can't understand
28. wán 完
 V: to complete, to be finished,
 to end
29. xiàochē 校车
 N: school bus, school vehicle
 (M: -liàng 辆, -bù 部)
30. yùndònghuì 运动会
 N: athletic meet
31. zhànzai 站在
 Tā zhànzai zhuōzi hòutou.
 V: to stand at, in, on, etc.
 (He is standing behind the
 table.)

*See notes on the next page

32. zhāodài 招待 V: to entertain, to receive, to serve (guests)
- a. zhāodàihuì 招待会 N: reception
33. zhǐ 只 A: merely, only

*Notes:

27. a. b. Resultative Verb compounds, (RV). The Potential Situation is characterized by two infixes, de and bu. A RV indicating Actual Situation is characterized by one prefix méi, or one suffix -le. Examples:

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| <u>Potential</u> : | kànd <u>ed</u> ǒng | can read (see) and be able to understand |
| | kànb <u>u</u> dǒng | can read (see) but not be able to understand |
| <u>Actual</u> : | kàndǒng <u>le</u> | have read (seen) and understood |
| | <u>méi</u> kàndǒng | have read (seen) but didn't understand |

For more explanations, see notes in Module 4 in Lesson 24 on RVE.